

The
AMERICAN
HISTORICAL
REVIEW

A Quarterly

Vol. LXVII, No. 4

July, 1962

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

BOX 2-W, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA • 60 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

10 SOUTH AUDLEY STREET, LONDON, W. 1

FROM PAST TO PRESENT



ANVIL BOOKS

outstanding studies in history and current affairs

Editor, Louis L. Snyder

New paperback titles—ready now

A BASIC HISTORY OF THE CONFEDERACY

by Frank E. Vandiver.

A gripping, compassionate history supported with documents ranging from the South Carolina Ordinance of Secession to Jefferson Davis' last message to the Confederacy.

#57 \$1.25

COLD WAR DIPLOMACY: American Foreign Policy, 1945-1960

by Norman A. Graebner.

Viewing the cold war as a standoff, the author points out that although day-to-day decisions in 1960 made coexistence possible our concern with global freedom and justice denied its acceptance.

#58 \$1.25

MOVEMENTS OF SOCIAL DISSENT IN MODERN EUROPE

by J. Salwyn Schapiro.

The schools of dissent that rose to challenge the social order in the 19th Century—and in which the great western social transformations have their roots.

#59 \$1.25

MEDIEVAL COMMERCE

by Howard L. Adelson

Economic changes in Europe from the fall of the Roman Empire to 1450 A.D. #60 \$1.25



Publishers Since 1848



D. VAN NOSTRAND COMPANY, Inc.

120 ALEXANDER STREET

PRINCETON • NEW JERSEY

The AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW

Vol. LXVII, No. 4

July, 1962

Board of Editors

RICHARD N. CURRENT
CHARLES F. MULLETT

LEO GERSHOY
MAX SAVELLE

MASON HAMMOND
LYNN WHITE, JR.

Managing Editor
BOYD C. SHAFER

Assistant Editor
PATRICIA M. FOX

Editorial Assistant
M. RITA HOWE

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW is published quarterly, in October, January, April, and July, by The Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, and The American Historical Association, 400 A Street, S.E., Washington 3, D. C. The American Historical Association supplies THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW to all its members; annual dues are \$10.00; applications for membership should be sent to the Executive Secretary, 400 A Street, S.E., Washington 3, D. C. (For further information, see American Historical Association announcement following last page of text.)

Subscriptions, without membership, may be sent to The Macmillan Company, Box 2-W, Richmond 5, Virginia, or 60 Fifth Avenue, New York 11. The price of subscription is \$10.00 a year; single numbers are sold, by The Macmillan Company, for \$2.75.

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW disclaims responsibility for statements, either of fact or of opinion, made by contributors.

Correspondence in regard to contributions to the Review, and books for review, should be sent to the Managing Editor, Boyd C. Shafer, 400 A Street, S.E., Washington 3, D. C.

© THE MACMILLAN COMPANY 1962

Second-class postage paid at Richmond, Virginia

* * * *Table of Contents* * * *

Vol. LXVII, No. 4

July, 1962

Articles

NATIONALISM AND OTHER LOYALTIES IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, by Max Savelle	901
THE HISTORIAN'S USE OF NATIONALISM AND VICE VERSA, by David M. Potter	924
THE PARIS BOURSE ON THE EVE OF THE REVOLUTION, 1781-1789, by George V. Taylor	951

Notes and Suggestions

HISTORIANS OF CHINA AND JAPAN, by Arthur F. Wright and John W. Hall . .	978
---	-----

Reviews of Books

General

<i>Hexter</i> , REAPPRAISALS IN HISTORY, by Carl Bridenbaugh	986
<i>Quigley</i> , THE EVOLUTION OF CIVILIZATIONS, by Frank E. Manuel	987
<i>Perkins</i> , PROLOGUE TO WAR, by Charles M. Wiltse	989
<i>Kiddle</i> , MEN OF YESTERDAY; <i>Britnell</i> and <i>Fowke</i> , CANADIAN AGRICULTURE IN WAR AND PEACE, 1935-50, by Robin W. Winks	990
<i>Tillman</i> , ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS AT THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE OF 1919, by J. Chal Vinson	991
<i>Taylor</i> , THE ORIGINS OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR, by Raymond J. Sontag . .	992
<i>Dahms</i> , DER ZWEITE WELTKRIEG; DER DEUTSCHE IMPERIALISMUS UND DER ZWEITE WELTKRIEG, II, by Gerhard L. Weinberg	994

Ancient and Medieval

<i>Mylonas</i> , ELEUSIS AND THE ELEUSINIAN MYSTERIES, by Joseph Fontenrose . .	996
<i>Daskalakis</i> , HO HELLÉNISMOS TËS ARCHAIAS MAKEDONIAS, by John E. Rexine	997
<i>Santillana</i> , THE ORIGINS OF SCIENTIFIC THOUGHT, by Marshall Clagett . . .	998
<i>Johnson et al.</i> , ANCIENT ROMAN STATUTES, by Mason Hammond	999
<i>Ullmann</i> , PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS IN THE MIDDLE AGES, by Bryce Lyon	1001
<i>Dickinson</i> , MONASTIC LIFE IN MEDIEVAL ENGLAND, by C. Warren Hollister . .	1003
<i>Deanesly</i> , THE PRE-CONQUEST CHURCH IN ENGLAND, by Norma Adams . . .	1004
<i>Finn</i> , THE DOMESDAY INQUEST AND THE MAKING OF DOMESDAY BOOK, by Robert S. Hoyt	1005
<i>Galbraith</i> , THE MAKING OF DOMESDAY BOOK, by Helen Cam	1006
<i>Jacob</i> , THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY, 1399-1485, by Richard A. Newhall	1008

Modern Europe

<i>Werkmeister</i> , ed., FACETS OF THE RENAISSANCE, by Ernest W. Nelson . . .	1009
<i>Howard</i> , THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR, by Gordon A. Craig	1011
<i>Latourette</i> , CHRISTIANITY IN A REVOLUTIONARY AGE, IV, by Anne Pannell . .	1013
<i>Tuchman</i> , THE GUNS OF AUGUST, by Samuel J. Hurwitz	1014
<i>Ullman</i> , ANGLO-SOVIET RELATIONS, 1917-1921, I, by Robert Paul Browder . .	1015
<i>Nevins</i> and <i>Ehrmann</i> , eds., THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN HISTORY OF THE MODERN WORLD: GREAT BRITAIN TO 1688, by Clayton Roberts	1016
<i>Pressnell</i> , ed., STUDIES IN THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION PRESENTED TO T. S. ASHTON, by Eric E. Lampard	1018

Table of Contents—Continued

iii

<i>Bearce</i> , BRITISH ATTITUDES TOWARDS INDIA, 1784-1858, by Robert I. Crane	1019
<i>Robinson et al.</i> , AFRICA AND THE VICTORIANS, by Margaret Bates	1020
<i>Maccoby</i> , ENGLISH RADICALISM, by Frank J. Klingberg	1021
<i>Butler</i> , ed., HISTORY OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR: THE STRATEGIC AIR OFFENSIVE AGAINST GERMANY, I-IV, by John Edwin Fagg	1022
<i>Devèze</i> , LA VIE DE LA FORÊT FRANÇAISE AU XVI ^e SIÈCLE, by Martin Wolfe	1024
<i>Guerlac</i> , LAVOISIER—THE CRUCIAL YEAR, by Charles C. Gillispie	1025
<i>Gershoy</i> , BERTRAND BARÈRE, by Boyd C. Shafer	1026
<i>Manuel</i> , THE PROPHETS OF PARIS, by Eugen Weber	1027
<i>Armengaud</i> , LES POPULATIONS DE L'EST-AQUITAIN AU DÉBUT DE L'ÉPOQUE CONTEMPORAINE, by David I. Kulstein	1029
<i>Vicens Vives</i> , ed., HISTORIA SOCIAL Y ECONÓMICA DE ESPAÑA Y AMÉRICA, II and III, by C. J. Bishko	1030
<i>Fockema Andreae</i> , DE NEDERLANDSE STAAT ONDER DE REPUBLIEK, by Herbert H. Rowen	1032
<i>Zeman</i> , THE BREAK-UP OF THE HABSBURG EMPIRE, 1914-1918, by Robert A. Kann	1033
<i>Monticone</i> , NITTI E LA GRANDE GUERRA (1914-1918), by William C. Askew	1034
<i>Taborsky</i> , COMMUNISM IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, 1948-1960, by Curt F. Beck	1035
<i>Blum</i> , LORD AND PEASANT IN RUSSIA FROM THE NINTH TO THE NINE- TEENTH CENTURY, by Anatole G. Mazour	1037
<i>Cherniavsky</i> , TSAR AND PEOPLE, by Marc Szeftel	1038
<i>Mendel</i> , DILEMMAS OF PROGRESS IN TSARIST RUSSIA, by Thomas T. Hammond	1040

Near East

<i>von Grunchebaum</i> , ISLAM, by Philip K. Hitti	1041
--	------

Africa

<i>Sik</i> , HISTOIRE DE L'AFRIQUE NOIRE, I, by P. D. Curtin	1042
<i>Mège</i> , LE MAROC ET L'EUROPE (1830-1894), II, by Richard M. Brace	1043

Asia and the East

<i>Philips</i> , ed., HISTORIANS OF INDIA, PAKISTAN AND CEYLON, by W. Norman Brown	1045
<i>Wright</i> , EAST-INDIAN ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE AGE OF CORNWALLIS AND RAFFLES, by Holden Furber	1046

Americas

<i>Hofstadter and Smith</i> , eds., AMERICAN HIGHER EDUCATION, by Frederick H. Jackson	1048
<i>Young</i> , THE TOADSTOOL MILLIONAIRES, by Oscar E. Anderson, Jr.	1048
<i>Morgenthau</i> , THE PURPOSE OF AMERICAN POLITICS, by Fred Harvey Harrington	1050
<i>Sosin</i> , WHITEHALL AND THE WILDERNESS, by Hugh G. Cleland	1051
<i>Imazu</i> , AMERIKA KAKUMEISHI JOSETSU, by Ryusaku Tsunoda	1052
<i>Nelson</i> , THE AMERICAN TORY, by Willard M. Wallace	1053
<i>Galloway</i> , HISTORY OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, by Wilfred E. Binkley	1054
<i>Main</i> , THE ANTIFEDERALISTS, by John A. Schutz	1056
<i>Abernethy</i> , THE SOUTH IN THE NEW NATION, 1789-1819, by Thomas P. Govan	1057
<i>Eaton</i> , THE GROWTH OF SOUTHERN CIVILIZATION, 1790-1860, by Wendell H. Stephenson	1058
<i>Miller</i> , THE ENTERPRISE OF A FREE PEOPLE, by Thomas C. Cochran	1059
<i>Brant</i> , JAMES MADISON, by Charles M. Wiltse	1060
<i>Livermore</i> , THE TWILIGHT OF FEDERALISM, by George Dangerfield	1061
<i>Bartlett</i> , WENDELL PHILLIPS, by Russel B. Nye	1062

<i>Dumond</i> , ANTISLAVERY; A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ANTISLAVERY IN AMERICA, by David M. Potter	1063
<i>Johannsen</i> , THE LETTERS OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, by Don E. Fehrenbacher . .	1065
<i>Catton</i> , THE CENTENNIAL HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR, I, by Roy F. Nichols	1066
<i>Lamers</i> , THE EDGE OF GLORY; <i>McKinney</i> , EDUCATION IN VIOLENCE; <i>Stackpole</i> , SHERIDAN IN THE SHENANDOAH, by Hal Bridges	1068
<i>Doughty</i> , FRANCIS PARKMAN, by Michael Kraus	1069
<i>May</i> , IMPERIAL DEMOCRACY, by Julius W. Pratt	1070
FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES: DIPLOMATIC PAPERS. THE CONFERENCES AT CAIRO AND TEHRAN, 1943; THE CONFERENCE OF BERLIN (THE POTSDAM CONFERENCE), by Norman A. Graebner	1071
<i>Underhill</i> , IN SEARCH OF CANADIAN LIBERALISM, by Mason Wade	1073
<i>Mecham</i> , THE UNITED STATES AND INTER-AMERICAN SECURITY, 1889-1960, by Arthur P. Whitaker	1075
<i>Clendenen</i> , THE UNITED STATES AND PANTHO VILLA, by Howard F. Cline . .	1076
<i>Wood</i> , THE MAKING OF THE GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY, by Rayford W. Logan	1078
GAZETA DE CARACAS, I and II; <i>Coll y Prat</i> , MEMORIALES SOBRE LA INDE- PENDENCIA DE VENEZUELA; <i>Isnardi</i> , PROCESO POLÍTICO; MERCURIO VENEZOLANO, 1811; <i>Montenegro y Colón</i> , HISTORIA DE VENEZUELA; <i>Blanco</i> , BOSQUEJO HISTÓRICO DE LA REVOLUCIÓN DE VENEZUELA; <i>Austria</i> , BOSQUEJO DE LA HISTORIA MILITAR DE VENEZUELA; <i>Briceño Perozo</i> , CAUSAS DE INFIDENCIA; <i>Figuera</i> , LA IGLESIA Y SU DOCTRINA EN LA INDEPENDENCIA DE AMÉRICA, by J. León Helguera	1079
<i>Martz</i> , COLOMBIA; <i>Lieuwen</i> , VENEZUELA, by E. Taylor Parks	1083

Other Recent Publications

Books

General	1085
Ancient and Medieval	1087
Modern	
United Kingdom and Ireland	1091
Europe	1099
Near East	1112
Africa	1113
Asia and the East	1115
Americas	1120

Articles and Other Books Received	1138
---	------

Historical News

Historical News	1178
Editor's Note	1187
Index to Volume LXVII	1189

This journal is unable as a rule to review textbooks and works of current discussion.

THE WILLIAM BYRD PRESS, INC.
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

AN INVALUABLE REFERENCE FOR EVERY HISTORIAN

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION'S GUIDE TO HISTORICAL LITERATURE

This extensive volume contains 20,000 items selected and annotated by more than 230 experts in special fields according to a plan devised by a committee of The American Historical Association.

This indispensable guide for historians lists:

- bibliographies, libraries, museum collections
- encyclopedias and other reference works
- geographies, gazetteers, and atlases
- printed collections of sources
- biographies, periodicals and government publications

In addition to lengthy listings in European and American history, there are comprehensive references for Africa, Asia, Australia, and Oceania. Important foreign language sources are included. 1961, 962 pages, \$10.00

Write today on your letterhead for a copy. If, after a ten day examination, you are not completely satisfied, you may return it to us. Otherwise, we will bill you \$10.00 per copy.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

60 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, New York

The Occasional Speeches of Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes

Compiled by Mark DeWolfe Howe. Justice Holmes' volume of speeches (1891)—"chance utterances of faith and doubt"—is once again made available. Here, these early pieces are rediscovered, together with all of Holmes' occasional addresses not included in previous editions of the Speeches. On war, scholarship, the law, or the streets of Boston, Holmes is invariably moving and witty. *A Belknap Press Book.*
\$3.75

The American Approach to Foreign Policy

REVISED EDITION

By Dexter Perkins. In this thorough revision of a famous book, Mr. Perkins carries his analysis of American foreign policy up through the abortive Cuban invasion of 1961, adding the events of ten fateful years to his narrative. "... an extremely valuable contribution to the understanding of the distinctive character of American foreign policy."—H. J. Morgenthau.
\$4.95

Communist China 1955-1959

POLICY DOCUMENTS WITH ANALYSIS

With a Foreword by Robert R. Bowie and John K. Fairbank. This volume presents a documented and interpretive record of Chinese domestic policy during a five-year period of intense revolutionary change. These times of unfolding radical design in contemporary China afford an opportunity for understanding the special features and qualities of Chinese Communism.
\$10.00

Portugal in Africa

By James Duffy. In this brief history, James Duffy explores the persistent problems and characteristics of the Portuguese presence in Africa and shows how they have led inevitably into the troubled and uncertain present. Mr. Duffy's present book draws on and adds recent data to his major study *Portuguese Africa*—of which the *New Statesman* said "His book is a tribute to the quality of Africanist scholarship now developing in the United States".
\$3.75

German and the Diplomacy of the Financial Crisis, 1931

By Edward W. Bennett. Documentation now available makes possible the first full investigation of the 1931 European crisis, the only one between the wars in which the United States took a leading role.
\$7.50

Flags of Convenience

AN INTERNATIONAL LEGAL STUDY

By Boleslaw Adam Boczek. The problem of flags of convenience ("Panlibhon")—the flags of Panama, Liberia, Honduras, and possibly others—under which many foreign, mostly American-owned ships are registered, is paramount in the United States due to its relevance to labor and defense.
\$6.75

HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS

Bismarck, The Hohenzollern Candidacy, and the Origins of the Franco-German War of 1870

By Lawrence D. Steefel. Archives and secret files available only after World War II have afforded the author new evidence with which to reconstruct in full the famous and important episode that was the proximate cause of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870. \$6.75

Western Views of Islam in the Middle Ages

By R. W. Southern. A distinguished scholar surveys centuries of conflict between Christianity and Islam. His book distinguishes three phases: first, four centuries of indifference or distortion; second, a 13th-century attempt to evaluate Islam; finally, the achievement of unique insight into central issues in the 1450's. \$3.25

Philip the Bold

THE FORMATION OF THE BURGUNDIAN STATE

By Richard Vaughan. Full use is made of scattered published and unpublished materials on Philip the Bold to present a coherent account of his reign as duke and the origins of the Burgundian state. \$5.50

The Making of Victorian England

By G. Kitson Clark. A description of the forces that created what we call 'Victorian England.' The author draws on a great mass of new research dealing with electoral forces, population growth, the status and influence of the nobility and the gentry, and the popular religious movements of the period. \$5.50

Anglo-American Steamship Rivalry in China, 1862-1874

By Kwang-Ching Liu. After the clipper-ship era, Americans operated steamships serving local trade in Chinese waters. Reconstructing these ventures in the treaty ports, this book uses papers of American and British firms to provide an inside view of their competitive financial and business methods and their contact with the Chinese merchant community. \$5.95

Local Government in China Under the Ch'ing

By T'ung-Tsu Ch'u. A searching analysis of Chinese local administration unparalleled in any language, this book explores both formal and informal government. The author uses codes, memoirs, biographies, correspondence and local gazetteers, along with official and private documents—many unpublished—which clarify government procedure, custom, and personal protocol. \$9.50

HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS



At the age of eighty-one
Lawrence Henry Gipson
has been awarded the
Pulitzer Prize in History (1962)
for
**THE TRIUMPHANT
 EMPIRE**

Thunder Clouds Gather in the West, 1763-1766

**THE BRITISH EMPIRE
 BEFORE THE
 AMERICAN
 REVOLUTION**

**The British Isles and the
 American Colonies**

- I. *Great Britain and Ireland, 1748-1754* (Revised 1958)
- II. *The Southern Plantations, 1748-1754* (Revised 1960)
- III. *The Northern Plantations, 1748-1754* (Revised 1960)

**Zones of
 International Friction**

- IV. *North America, South of the Great Lakes Region, 1748-1754*
- V. *The Great Lakes Frontier, Canada, the West Indies, India, 1748-1754*

**The Great War for
 the Empire**

- VI. *The Years of Defeat, 1754-1757*
- VII. *The Victorious Years, 1758-1760*
- VIII. *The Culmination, 1760-1763*

The Triumphant Empire

- IX. *New Responsibilities Within the Enlarged Empire*
- X. *Thunder Clouds Gather in the West, 1763-1766*
- XI. *Britain Sails into the Storm* (in preparation)
- XII. *Historiography, Bibliography, and General Index* (in preparation)

The series was handsomely designed by W. A. DWIGGINS and contains an elaborate analytical table of contents, full index, and a large number of maps and plans.

ALL TEN VOLUMES ARE
 IN PRINT
 Each volume, \$8.50

THIS book is Volume X of Professor Gipson's great work **THE BRITISH EMPIRE BEFORE THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**. Volume VI won the Loubat Prize in 1948 and Volume VII won the Bancroft Prize in 1950. This collection of honors removes any doubt that Douglas Southall Freeman was eminently right when, some years ago, he called the series:

**"One of the greatest works
 of historical scholarship ever
 undertaken in America."**

Comments of Fellow Historians

SAMUEL ELIOT MORISON: "Every considerable library on American and British history will require Professor Gipson's volumes as an indispensable work of reference."

THEODORE C. BLEGEN: "My own opinion is that it is the outstanding history by an American historian."

MAX BELOFF: "Here indeed is an historian in the Macaulay tradition—with all the technical resources that Macaulay could not command."

A. L. ROWSE: "Professor Gipson is our greatest living historian of the old British Empire before the American Revolution."

ALLAN NEVINS: "We all defer to him as the head of our profession."

ALFRED • A • KNOFF, Publisher

501 Madison Avenue, New York 22

Important new books
from ST MARTIN'S

The Last Bourbons of Naples

by **HAROLD ACTON**

A continuation of this brilliant history of "the most picturesque kingdom in Europe, written by an author with a great knowledge of the scene and period who wields an elegant and lively pen."—**SIR OSBERT SITWELL**

\$10.00

Ivan the Great of Moscow

by **J. L. I. FENNELL**

The maneuvers and intrigues of Ivan the Third in his efforts to strengthen a centralized Russian government form a lively background to this colorful tapestry of 15th century Russian history.

Maps \$12.00

England in the Age of the American Revolution

(2nd edition)

by **SIR LEWIS NAMIER**

"A contribution of distinct importance to the knowledge of the Revolution's background in England. (Namier's) style is marked by lucidity and the poise of the historian who is more interested in the truth than in shadowy rationalizing."—*New York Times*

\$12.00

The Structure of Politics at the Accession of George III

(2nd edition)

by **SIR LEWIS NAMIER**

"No student of comparative politics should be unacquainted with Namier's classic study of the anatomy of the House of Commons."—*American Political Science Review*

\$10.00 hardcover, \$5.75 paper

A History of Malaya A.D. 1400-1959

by **J. KENNEDY**

The main trends of social and political development. *With 8 plates, 13 maps and a bibliography.* \$6.75

The Revolt of French Canada

by **HELEN TAFT MANNING**

An engrossing account of the constitutional means by which French Canadians secured control of both the finances and politics of the Province of Quebec. Professor Manning's "book sums up everything about a recurrent—and, for that matter, contemporary—problem of colonialism, and it's fine, absorbing reading into the bargain."—*The New Yorker* \$10.00

Chambers's Biographical Dictionary

"The Great of All
Nations and
All Times"

Edited by **J. O. THORNE**

First complete revision since 1897 of the most comprehensive biographical dictionary published. Over 15,000 entries. \$15.00

ST MARTIN'S PRESS

175 Fifth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

ΛΟΥΙΣΙΑΝΑ/ΛΟΥΙΣΙΑΝΑ/ΛΟΥΙΣΙΑΝΑ

Warren Hassler

COMMANDERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

A critical appraisal of the seven commanders of the Army of the Potomac. "This concise, informative, fast-moving and often brilliant book is a balanced study."
—*America* \$6.00

T. P. Abernethy

THE SOUTH IN THE NEW NATION

Volume Four, *A History of the South*, covering the period from 1789 to 1819. "It is impossible to do justice to the abundant merits of this important book . . . a scholarly, responsible, vigorous, and absorbing work."—GEORGE DANGERFIELD, *New York Times Book Review* \$7.50

John P. Dyer

FROM SHILOH TO SAN JUAN

The Life of Fightin' Joe Wheeler. "Students of the Civil War . . . will be pleased to find this treatment of the little but dynamic warrior who had the distinction of commanding corps in both Confederate and United States armies."
—BELL WILEY \$5.00

John C. Greene

DARWIN AND THE MODERN WORLD VIEW

The impact of Darwinism on modern religious and secular thought is explored with insight and rare objectivity by the author of *The Death of Adam*. \$3.50

W. C. Richardson

HISTORY OF THE COURT OF AUGMENTATIONS

"Another superb contribution by Dr. Richardson to our knowledge of sixteenth century English government, law, and administration."—GOLDWIN SMITH \$12.50

From your bookseller or

Louisiana State University Press

Baton Rouge

Harry Elmer Barnes:

"While I have read widely in the field of historiography for about fifty years, it is no exaggeration to state that this book is the most interesting and stimulating volume I have ever perused in this captivating field. It rates this superlative estimate on the basis of literary excellence, substantial content, and interpretative skill. Indeed, . . . Becker could not have found a more competent and suitable professional biographer. . . . Here is a book which no historian of literacy and imagination should fail to read carefully and digest thoroughly. It is important not only for what it has to say about one of the outstanding historians of our generation but for the light it throws on a whole half century of American historical writing and historians . . . the definitive work on Becker."

—from the *Annals of the American Academy*, Nov. '61

Leo Gershoy:

" . . . This book is thorough and systematic in investigation, thoughtfully searching in its assessments, and in the main, lucid and felicitous in expression. . . . All readers will be in Wilkins' debt for his informative, sympathetic, and balanced pioneering work."

—from the *American Historical Review*, Jan. '62

R. R. Palmer:

"Mr. Wilkins has exactly the right qualifications for his task. Trained both in history and in philosophy, and knowing a great deal about both, he has also the subtlety, the insight, and the gift for elucidation of paradox that a full-length study of Becker requires."

—from the *Journal of Modern History*, Sept. '62

Boyd C. Shafer:

"This is a fine book. . . . An intelligent and informed analysis . . . Wilkins reveals a sure grasp of the . . . Becker Papers and he has read widely and reflected long upon the works of Becker's contemporaries. . . . Lucid and imaginative . . . his is now the best and fullest account."

—from the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, Dec. '61

THE BOOK?

Carl Becker: A Biographical Study in American Intellectual History.
by Burleigh Taylor Wilkins. 1961. 246 pages. \$5.50

* * *

New books in economic history . . .

Strategy and Structure: Chapters in the History of the Industrial Enterprise, by Alfred D. Chandler, Jr. The evolution of the modern multidivisional organization of America's giant corporations: a detailed study of General Motors, Du Pont, Jersey Standard, and Sears, Roebuck with summaries of similar evolution in 70 other corporations.

1962. 463 p. \$10.00

Petroleum Progress and Profits: A History of Process Innovation, by John L. Enos. Vivid accounts of petroleum-cracking inventions—their impacts on inventors, exploiters, and the consumer.

1962. 352 p. \$ 9.50

Order from

THE M. I. T. PRESS

Box B, 18 Vassar Street
Cambridge 39, Massachusetts

OXFORD BOOKS

OF EXCEPTIONAL INTEREST

MEDIEVAL TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIAL CHANGE

By LYNN WHITE, JR. Just as the present-day problems of automation, nuclear energy, and the industrialization of "underdeveloped" areas are bringing about great social changes, so technical innovations in the Middle Ages played an important role in the rise of social groups and customs. The present volume is a pioneering exploration of these significant medieval changes and their technological origins. *10 half-tone plates.* \$6.00

BRITISH ATTITUDES TOWARDS INDIA

1784-1858

By GEORGE D. BEARCE. This analysis examines an almost completely neglected area of Anglo-Indian historiography—the intellectual basis and ideological atmosphere which underlay British rule in India. Appraising the attitudes of all kinds of Englishmen, Professor Bearce shows how the viewpoint of liberal reformers ultimately became the predominant British feeling. \$5.60

WILKES AND LIBERTY

A Social Study of 1763 to 1774

By GEORGE RUDE. This is a social study of tumultuous times in London and Middlesex, and of the varied types of people who demonstrated for "Wilkes and Liberty". The main account is supported by eleven good-sized appendices, containing statistics, letters, and eyewitness accounts. \$4.80

THE NORTHERNERS

A Study in the Reign of King John

By J. C. HOLT. In this volume J. C. Holt examines the personalities, motives, and doings of the northern barons living between the Scottish border and the River Trent, who were the first to rebel against King John in the years before Magna Carta. *2 Maps* \$6.75

At all bookstores

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS, New York 16

NEW PANTHEON BOOKS IN HISTORY

Massacre at Montségur

By Zoé Oldenbourg. Translated from the French by Peter Green. A definitive exposition of the Albigenian heresy, from its early origins in Eastern Europe and Asia Minor to its climax at the fortress of Montségur in the thirteenth century. "The year's most fascinating work on history."—Arthur Koestler, *The Observer*. "An absorbing study of a dark but fascinating chapter of medieval history."—Thomas G. Bergin, *New York Herald Tribune*. 420 pages, 19 illustrations. \$6.95

A Tudor Tragedy

The Life and Times of Catherine Howard

By Lacey Baldwin Smith, Northwestern University. "It is a measure of the author's abilities as an historian that every word that he writes seems true. Anyone who takes a delight in history will enjoy this book."—J. H. Plumb. 222 pages, seven full-page illustrations. \$4.50

Three Intellectuals in Politics

By James Joll, St. Antony's College, Oxford. The British historian discusses the uncommon political careers of Léon Blum, Walther Rathenau, and Filippo Tommaso Marinetti. "The whole book is a display of great gifts. . . ."—A. J. P. Taylor. 203 pages. \$4.50

On Socialist Realism

By Abram Tertz. Translated from the Russian by George Dennis. Introduction by Czeslaw Milosz. A bold attack on the foundation of Soviet art by the anonymous author of *The Trial Begins*. "The most illuminating diagnosis I have seen of the predicament of the writer in the Soviet society."—Arthur Schlesinger, Jr. 96 pages. \$2.95

By Jacob Burckhardt

Force and Freedom, Reflections on History

One of the major works on the philosophy of history. 382 pages, index. \$3.75

The Letters of Jacob Burckhardt

Edited and translated by Alexander Dru. Letters dealing with art, architecture, history, politics, and religion. 213 pages, 8 illustrations. \$3.75

Pantheon Books • 22 East 51st Street, New York, N. Y.

Princeton



Bertrand Barere:

A Reluctant Terrorist

By LEO GERSHOY

In this biography, Professor Gershoy analyzes the swift-moving, chaotic events that threw the mild-mannered Barere into the company of such terrorists as Robespierre, correcting the historical condemnation of Barere as the epitome of revolutionary evil. He shows how men, confronted daily by situations demanding immediate and far-reaching decisions, were forced to sacrifice reason to expediency.

474 pages. Illustrated. \$8.50

Tocqueville and the Old Regime:

Aristocracy, Democracy, or Tyranny?

By RICHARD HERR

Distressed by the despotism of the Second Empire in France, Alexis de Tocqueville wrote his historical masterpiece, *The Old Regime and the French Revolution*. Richard Herr here interprets the ideas in *Old Regime* in a critical study. He probes Tocqueville's earlier thoughts on French history from his notions as a young judge under Charles X through the writing of *Democracy in America* and his years in the Chamber of Deputies.

150 pages. \$3.50

Florentine Politics and Society, 1343-1378

By GENE A. BRUCKER

This book analyzes the structure and function of the government that ruled Florence during one of the most critical periods in her history, and examines the forces that destroyed it at the outbreak of the Ciompi revolution. "Recreates this important period of transition in countless unknown details, and for a long time to come will be one of the indispensable books on Florentine history and the city-state development in Italy."—*Hans Baron, The Newberry Library. Princeton Studies in History, #12.*

432 pages. \$10.00

Order from your bookstore, or
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY PRESS
Princeton, New Jersey



Outstanding Books in the Rand McNally History Series

A HISTORY OF THE WORLD

By CHESTER G. STARR, CHARLES E. NOWELL
RAYMOND P. STEARNS, *University of Illinois*
BRYCE LYON, *University of California*
THEODORE S. HAMEROW, *University of Wisconsin*

Volume I to 1500
630 pages
\$7.50 list
Volume II Since 1500
684 pages
\$7.50 list

A two-volume textbook that comprehensively outlines the development of the world's major societies from the earliest times to the present. The authors present a judicious appraisal of the main streams of history which have produced the political, economic, social, and cultural characteristics and problems of the contemporary world.

THE CULTURE OF WESTERN EUROPE

The Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries

By GEORGE L. MOSSE, *University of Wisconsin*

1961
439 pages
\$6.50 list

In one year this text has attained an outstanding position in courses in modern European history. The author discusses the attitudes of men's minds toward important problems of society in the last two centuries—the problems of man's outlook toward freedom and representative government and his need to relate himself to an authority—an authority which he increasingly tends to see outside the social and political realities of his time.

EUROPE IN REVIEW

Readings and Sources since 1500

Edited by GEORGE L. MOSSE, HENRY BERTRAM HILL
RONDO E. CAMERON, MICHAEL B. PETROVICH
University of Wisconsin

1957
573 pages
\$5.00 list

The 267 readings and documents provide the student with an effective introduction to the major developments of modern European history. Documents on political, economic, and cultural history are well distributed, and there is much material on Russia, both of the pre-Soviet and Soviet eras. EUROPE IN REVIEW is a valuable supplement for courses in European history and world history.



WRITE: COLLEGE DEPARTMENT
P.O. BOX 7600, CHICAGO 80, ILLINOIS

Rand McNally & Company

Announcing the new

HAYES-BALDWIN-COLE

now ready for your fall classes

HISTORY OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION

By Carlton J. H. Hayes, Seth Low Professor Emeritus of History, Columbia University; Marshall Baldwin, Professor of History, New York University; and Charles W. Cole, U. S. Ambassador to Chile and, formerly, President of Amherst College

This extraordinary text brings the *whole* of western civilization into focus, from antiquity to the present turbulent age. In addition to exploring fully every aspect of Europe's internal evolution—its cultural history as well as its political and social development—the authors outline the interactions of European history with the development of North and South America, Africa, the Moslem world, India, and the Far East.

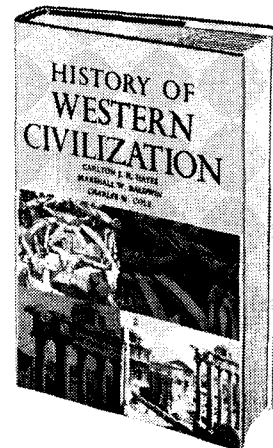
The text is arranged in twelve main divisions, each comprising from four to seven chapters. Each chapter provides material for two weekly assignments, while allowing for considerable supplementary reading.

*Over 200 illustrations...more than
100 maps...select list of European
sovereigns...tables...bibliographies
...index*

Complete One-Volume Edition
992 pages, \$9.75

Complete Two-Volume Edition
Volume I. To 1648,
464 pages, \$7.00
Volume II. Since 1648,
528 pages, \$7.00

One-Volume Edition. Since 1500
600 pages, \$8.75



THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y.

The
AMERICAN
HISTORICAL
REVIEW

Board of Editors

RICHARD N. CURRENT
MASON HAMMOND
MAX SAVELLE

LEO GERSHOY
CHARLES F. MULLETT
LYNN WHITE, JR.

Managing Editor

BOYD C. SHAFER

Assistant Editor

PATRICIA M. FOX

Editorial Assistant

M. RITA HOWE

VOLUME LXVII

OCTOBER, 1961, to JULY, 1962

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
400 A STREET, S.E., WASHINGTON 3, D. C.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY
BOX 2-W, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA • 60 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
10 SOUTH AUDLEY STREET, LONDON, W. 1

1962

THE WILLIAM BYRD PRESS, INC.
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Contents of Volume LXVII

NUMBER 1. OCTOBER, 1961

Articles

- THE NORTH'S EMPTY PURSE, 1861-1862 *Bray Hammond* 1
SOME PROBLEMS IN THE HISTORY OF THE VENDÉE
Charles Tilly 19
MYTHS OF THE "LITTLE ENGLAND" ERA
John S. Galbraith 34

Notes and Suggestions

- AMERICAN HISTORIANS AND THE STUDY OF
URBANIZATION *Eric E. Lampard* 49
JAPAN'S "SPECIAL INTERESTS" AND THE WASHING-
TON CONFERENCE, 1921-22 *Sadao Asada* 62
SETTLING THE AUTHORSHIP OF *THE FEDERALIST*
Irving Brant 71

Reviews of Books. 76

Other Recent Publications. 171

Historical News. 278

NUMBER 2. JANUARY, 1962

Presidential Address

- AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY AND THE BLESSINGS
OF LIBERTY *Samuel Flagg Bemis* 291

Articles

- THE AUTHENTICITY OF THE THEMISTOCLES
DECREE *Mortimer Chambers* 306
SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF LATIN AMERICAN
URBAN HISTORY *Richard M. Morse* 317
POLITICAL EXPERIENCE AND ENLIGHTENMENT
IDEAS IN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY AMERICA
Bernard Bailyn 339
THE LATER STUARTS (1660-1714): SIGNIFICANT WORK
OF THE LAST TWENTY YEARS (1939-1959)
Robert Walcott 352

Reviews of Books. 371

Other Recent Publications. 457

Historical News. 564

NUMBER 3. APRIL, 1962

Articles

DISTINCTIVE TRAITS OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION:
THROUGH THE EYES OF WESTERN HISTORIANS
Gerhard Masur 591

BEYOND CONSENSUS: THE HISTORIAN AS MORAL
CRITIC *John Higham* 609

HISTORIANS AND THE PROBLEM OF EARLY AMERI-
CAN DEMOCRACY *J. R. Pole* 626

BULLETS AND BALLOTS: LINCOLN AND THE
"RIGHT OF REVOLUTION" . . . *Thomas J. Pressly* 647

DESEGREGATION IN NEW ORLEANS PUBLIC
SCHOOLS DURING RECONSTRUCTION *Louis R. Harlan* 663

Reviews of Books. 676

Other Recent Publications. 753

Historical News. 854

NUMBER 4. JULY, 1962

Articles

NATIONALISM AND OTHER LOYALTIES IN THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION *Max Savelle* 901

THE HISTORIAN'S USE OF NATIONALISM AND
VICE VERSA *David M. Potter* 924

THE PARIS BOURSE ON THE EVE OF THE
REVOLUTION, 1781-1789 *George V. Taylor* 951

Notes and Suggestions

HISTORIANS OF CHINA AND JAPAN
Arthur F. Wright and John W. Hall 978

Reviews of Books. 986

Other Recent Publications. 1085

Historical News. 1178

Index to Volume LXVII. 1189

The
AMERICAN
HISTORICAL
REVIEW

Vol. LXVII, No. 4

July, 1962

Nationalism and Other Loyalties
in the
American Revolution

MAX SAVELLE*

LOYALTIES of one sort or another have always been powerful causal forces in human history. It was the personal loyalty of the vassal to his lord that gave to medieval feudalism its cohesive force; it is individual and collective loyalty to the nation which, today, holds the national societies of the modern world together. This peculiar form of loyalty did not become a major factor in the history of the Western world until about the middle of the eighteenth century. Nor could it have been until the concept of the nation had become a reality in the ideologies of Western societies since nationalism is a form of loyalty whose object is the nation.

But what is a nation? No one has ever seen a nation; no one has ever

* Mr. Savelle, the author of *Seeds of Liberty: The Genesis of the American Mind* (New York, 1948), is a professor at the University of Washington. The American colonial and revolutionary periods are his major fields of interest.

touched one. The nation has no existence in the physical world. Its existence, therefore, while nonetheless real, is entirely metaphysical, or mental; the nation exists only as a concept held in common by many men. It is the emotional loyalty of men to this always changing concept, the nation, that constitutes nationalism. Without the concept, the loyalty could not exist.

The concept of the nation appeared in the Western world apparently as a by-product of the emergence of the modern integral state. One of those who, as it were, first seized upon the mental image of the nation was Jean Jacques Rousseau, who stated it clearly in his "Considerations sur le gouvernement de Pologne . . .," when he said, "A child on opening its eyes for the first time should see the nation, and until death he should see nothing but her. Every true national imbibes with his mother's milk the love of *la patrie*. . . . This love encompasses his entire existence; he sees only the nation, he lives only for her; alone, he is nothing; the moment he is without the nation he ceases to exist. . . ."¹

Lord Bolingbroke skirted the same concept in his essay on "The Idea of a Patriot King" and elsewhere,² and Edmund Burke apparently had in mind a clear concept of the British nation—a nation he was trying desperately to hold together—when he made his famous plea for reconciliation with the colonies on March 22, 1775:

My hold of the Colonies is in the close affection which grows from common names, from kindred blood, from similar privileges, and equal protection. These are ties, which, though light as air, are as strong as links of iron. Let the Colonists always keep the idea of their civil rights associated with your government;—they will cling and grapple to you; and no force under heaven will be of power to tear them from their allegiance. . . . Deny them this participation of freedom, and you break that sole bond, which originally made, and must still preserve, the unity of the Empire. . . . It is the spirit of the English Constitution, which, infused through the mighty mass, pervades, feeds, unites, invigorates, unifies every part of the empire, even down to the minutest member. . . .³

It is to be noted that the concept of the British nation and of loyalty to it, here appealed to by Burke, was expressed in the term "the Empire." This term was also used by the Americans down to 1776, and it was borrowed, as "the American Empire," to indicate the American nation as that new concept grew in the minds of Americans after independence. The psychological, the emotional cement that bound together the members of the British nation

¹ Jean Jacques Rousseau, "Considerations sur le gouvernement de Pologne et sur sa reformation projetée en avril 1772" (printed in J. J. Rousseau, *Contrat Social, ou Principes du Droit Politique* . . . [Paris, n.d.], 356).

² Henry St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke, *Letters on the Spirit of Patriotism: On the Idea of a Patriot King; and On the State of Parties, At the Accession of King George the First* (London, 1749), *passim*.

³ *Burke: Select Works*, ed. E. J. Payne (3 vols., Oxford, Eng., 1904), I, 231–32.

wherever they were was for Burke and other British nationalists the English mythos, the central, essential element in which was the belief in the reality of an Anglo-Saxon love of liberty.

The Britons of Anglo-America shared in this Burkean type of nationalism. They gloried in the name of Briton, and they felt a genuine emotional identity with this concept of the British nation. William Douglass, for example, expressed this American-British loyalty in his *Summary, Historical and Political . . . of the British Settlements in North-America*: "The high encomiums of our militia ought not to give any umbrage or jealousy to the British government or mother-country; that in case of any general (maritime powers) war, they cast themselves into the arms of the French or Dutch; . . . the people here [Massachusetts] are so loyal to the crown, and so affectionate to their mother country, that this cannot be supposed. . . ." ⁴ Benjamin Franklin echoed this sense of common nationalism during the Seven Years' War as he wrote to Lord Kames in January 1760: "No one can more sincerely rejoice than I do, on the reduction of Canada; and this is not merely as I am a colonist, but as I am a Briton. . . ." ⁵ A little later in the same year, in his famous pamphlet on "Guadaloupe" [*sic*], he made his British nationalism sharply clear when he remarked that "if ever there was a *national war*, this is truly such a one: a war in which the interest of the *whole* nation is directly and fundamentally concerned." ⁶

This feeling of "affection" for the mother country persisted into the years of crisis, right down to the eve of independence, in the minds and feelings of both American Whigs and American Tories. It ended, for the Whigs, with independence; it continued to dominate the thought and feeling of the Tories through and beyond the Revolution.

Yet the Americans distinctly felt themselves to be different from other Britons, and in many ways. Jonathan Mayhew, celebrating the triumph of British arms in the Seven Years' War, enumerated the peculiar satisfactions of being a member of the British nation: "We Britishers are still farther distinguished and favoured of God, by having been born and bred in a *protestant* country, and a *reformed* part of the christian church. . . ." ⁷ But if it was a peculiar privilege to be born a member of the British nation, this special favor of God reached superlative heights in one's being born a Britisher of New England. "If we come to our own country in particular; we have here en-

⁴ William Douglass, *A Summary, Historical and Political, of the First Planting, Progressive Improvements, and Present State of the British Settlements in North-America* (2 vols., Boston, 1755), I, 7.

⁵ *The Writings of Benjamin Franklin*, ed. Albert H. Smyth (10 vols., New York, 1907), IV, 4.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 51. The italics are Franklin's.

⁷ Jonathan Mayhew, *Two Sermons* (Boston, 1763), 71-72.

joyed, of late, almost all the blessings of peace, in a time of war and tumult among the nations of Europe. . . .”⁸ Mayhew, in speaking of “our own country,” as his contemporaries were accustomed to do, had in mind his native New England. He was proud to be a Briton, and he loved the ideals that, to him, made the British nation the happiest and best in the world. But it was the “New-English” Britons who enjoyed, more than any other, the national values, the most precious of which were the civil rights and privileges that were theirs as members of the British nation.

It was this coupling of a sense of identity with the British nation with a distinct consciousness of differentness and a certain smug self-satisfaction in it that characterized the “British” nationalism of the colonial Americans. The citizen of any one of the colonies looked upon that colony as his “country,” and he felt a distinct patriotism, or love of his land, toward it. Some of the colonists even spoke of “America” as the aggregate of the colonies, and betrayed, on numerous occasions, an active and enthusiastic sense of the “manifest destiny” (to use a later phrase) of the American segment of the British nation.⁹

This consciousness of being a different sort of Briton living in a different “country” was apparently a strong germinal factor in the origin and, later, the emergence of a self-conscious American nationalism. In the years following the Seven Years’ War it enjoyed a new burst of enthusiastic, emotional expression. But this feeling for one’s “country” (colony) and for America in a collective or pluralistic sense was always focused upon the new land only within the larger context of the Empire. The colonial Americans were never less than loyal to their nation—the nation of Britons everywhere; their loyalties to America were always subservient to and integrated in their greater loyalty to the “Empire” and its ideals.

The history of loyalties in Anglo-America in the years between 1763 and 1775 is not one of divided loyalties, but, rather, a history of two separate, distinct, and rival series of efforts to preserve the old American loyalty to the British nation. The American Whigs stood for the maintenance of the old loyalty to the British national ideals, as they understood them, *against* the policies and actions of what they took to be a series of misguided ministries; the Tories clung to the old loyalty *despite* the policies of those same ministries, however misguided. For the Tories, as contrasted with the Whigs or

⁸ *Ibid.*, 73.

⁹ For an example of this American sense of manifest destiny, see Nathaniel Ames’s *Astronomical Diary* (Boston, 1757) for 1758. For a discussion of the early American idea of manifest destiny, see John C. Parrish, *The Emergence of the Idea of Manifest Destiny* (Los Angeles, 1932).

Radicals, British national symbols, ideals, and loyalties, in the Burkean sense were everything. If worse came to worst, they would submit to the ministry rather than split the British nation and precipitate it into civil war. The Whigs always maintained that their loyalty to the British nation, and to the crown as its symbol, was just as strong and devoted as that of any other Britons, and they demonstrated their sincerity in their writings. John Dickinson, for example, in the midst of American fury over the Townshend program, betrayed a deep emotional fear of a rending of the "body" of the British nation:

Resistance, in the case of colonies against their mother country, is extremely different from the resistance of a people against their prince. A nation may change their king, or race of kings, and . . . be gainers by changing. . . . But if once we [the colonies] are separated from our mother country, what new form of government shall we adopt, or where shall we find another Britain, to supply our loss? Torn from the body to which we are united by religion, liberty, laws, affections, relation, language and commerce, we must bleed at every vein.¹⁰

A few years later, Samuel Adams, in his debate with Thomas Hutchinson, pointed out that all the American Whigs insisted upon was some sort of constitutional reform that would ensure to the Americans the same constitutional guarantees that the Britons living in England enjoyed. Given this guarantee, he said, the loyalty of the Americans to the British-imperial national ideal would remain true and undiminished.¹¹ Persistent wrongheadedness by English ministers might destroy American loyalty to the "Empire," but enlightened constitutional reform—even just the honest recognition and institutionalization of the real *status quo*—might be expected to preserve and encourage American loyalty to the national ideal indefinitely.

A similar effort to fit the expediency of constitutional reform into a generally received concept of and loyalty to the British imperial nation is to be observed in the writings of John Adams in 1774 and 1775. In the first of his *Novanglus* essays, for example, Adams introduced his series of replies to *Massachusettensis* (Daniel Leonard) with: "A writer, under the signature of *Massachusettensis*, has addressed you, in a series of papers, on the great national subject of the present quarrel between the British administration and the Colonies."¹² Adams here used the term "national" to indicate the totality of British imperial society. He recognized clearly the fact that there were two

¹⁰ *Writings of John Dickinson*, ed. Paul L. Ford (14 vols., Philadelphia, 1895), I, 169.

¹¹ *The Writings of Samuel Adams*, ed. Harry A. Cushing (3 vols., New York, 1906), II, 424 *et passim*.

¹² John Adams and Jonathan Sewall (*sic*) [John Adams, as editor, was mistaken; the author of the *Massachusettensis* papers was Daniel Leonard], *Novanglus and Massachusettensis, or Political Essays, published in the Years 1774 and 1775, On the Principal Points of Controversy, between Great Britain and Her Colonies* (Boston, 1819), 9.

segments of that society, the English and the American, but the whole British national society on both sides of the Atlantic was one, and he was loyal to it.¹³ It is a notable fact that Leonard's concept of the British nation was basically the same as that of Adams. Their difference arose chiefly over Adams' insistence that the Americans were entitled to different, special treatment as Britons, a treatment that could be administered only by their own colonial governments and some sort of continental congress.

Thomas Jefferson, evidently, was thinking along similar lines. In his "Draft of Instructions to the Virginia Delegates in the Continental Congress" of July 1774, he proposed a "humble and dutiful address" to the King, presenting the strong American discontents on the encroachments of "the legislature of one part of the empire, upon those rights which God and the laws have given equally and independently to all."¹⁴ And in the Resolution of the Virginia Convention of August 1774, the Virginians avowed their

. . . inviolable and unshaken fidelity and attachment to our most gracious Sovereign, our Regard and affection for all our Friends and Fellow Subjects in Great Britain and elsewhere, [and protest] against every Act or Thing which may have the most distant tendency to interrupt, or in any wise disturb, his Majesty's Peace, and the good Order of Government within this his ancient Colony, which we are resolved to maintain and defend at the Risk of our Lives and Fortunes. . . .¹⁵

This was not the language of American nationalism. It was British nationalism. And the Virginians surely meant what they said.

James Wilson expressed similar sentiments.¹⁶ He asked, after a review of American resistance, "Are these measures, Sir, the brats of disloyalty, of disaffection? . . . [No!] Is this scheme of conduct allied to rebellion? Can any symptoms of disloyalty to his Majesty, of disinclination to his illustrious family, or of disregard to his authority be traced in it?"¹⁷ No. American opposition to the mistaken measures of the ministry was entirely constitutional; the Americans had never shown disloyalty "to his Majesty"; they were not "enemies to the power of the crown."¹⁸ Alexander Hamilton said much the same thing in his dispute with the Westchester Farmer (Samuel Seabury): "I deny that we are dependent on the legislature of Great Britain; and yet I maintain that we are a part of the British Empire—but in this sense

¹³ *Ibid.*, 26, 27–29, 30–31, *et passim*.

¹⁴ *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson*, ed. Julian P. Boyd *et al.* (15 vols., Princeton, N. J., 1950–), I, 121.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, 137.

¹⁶ *The Works of James Wilson*, ed. James de Witt Anderson (2 vols., Chicago, 1896), II, 553 *et passim*.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, 563.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*

only, as being the freeborn subjects of his Britannic Majesty.”¹⁹ John Hancock, on March 5, 1774, cried out for “patriotism” against the tyranny of British ministers. Like Wilson, he applauded the steps that had been taken to organize the colonies in a federated common front against the actions of an unwise ministry, steps that he hoped might culminate in a congress of all the continental colonies:

At such a congress a firm foundation may be laid for the security of our rights and liberties [,] a system may be formed for our common safety, by a strict adherence to which, we shall be able to frustrate any attempts to overthrow our constitution; restore peace and harmony to America, and secure honor and wealth to Great Britain, even against the inclination of her ministers, whose duty it is to study her welfare. . . .²⁰

Even as late as November 4, 1775, the council of the town of Watertown, Massachusetts, issued a “Proclamation of Thanksgiving” urging the people of the town to render up thanks for their liberties and for the union of the colonies to defend them, “and to offer up humble and fervent prayers to Almighty God, for the whole British empire; especially for the *United American Colonies*:— . . . that He would give wisdom to the American Congress equal to their important station. . . .”²¹

Finally, the Continental Congress, itself, was still protesting its loyalty in July 1775:

Attached to your Majesty’s person, family, and government, with all devotion that principle and affection can inspire, connected with Great Britain by the strongest ties that can unite societies, and deploring every event that tends in any degree to weaken them, we solemnly assure your Majesty that we not only most ardently desire the former harmony between her and these colonies may be restored, but that a concord may be established between them upon so firm a basis as to perpetuate its blessings, uninterrupted by any future dissensions, to succeeding generations in both countries. . . .²²

Surely there is no reason to think that these men in the colonies did not believe what they said. They did mean it, apparently; there is even a sort of pathos in their repeated and fervent protestations, as though they deeply feared to lose a connection with the British nation which, to them, was a highly precious thing.

Philip Freneau, the greatest poet of the revolutionary era, put into poetic

¹⁹ *The Works of Alexander Hamilton*, ed. Henry C. Lodge (12 vols., New York and London, 1904), I, 86.

²⁰ *Principles and Acts of the Revolution in America* . . . , ed. Hezekiah Niles (Baltimore, 1822), 42.

²¹ *Ibid.*, 125.

²² *Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774–1789*, ed. W. C. Ford *et al.* (34 vols., Washington, D. C., 1904–37), II, 161.

language his own nostalgia for the good old days of national unity, late in 1775, in his poem "A Voyage to Boston":

O Britain come, and, if you can, relent
This rage, that better might on Spain be spent.

.....
Long may Britannia rule our hearts again,
Rule as she rul'd in George The Second's reign;
May ages hence her growing empire see,
And she be glorious, but ourselves be free,
In that just scale an equal balance hold,
And grant these climes a second age of gold.²³

The evidence thus appears to be overwhelming that, at least until late in 1775, there was no significant split in the loyalties of the Americans. All Americans, Whigs and Tories alike, were genuinely and deeply loyal to the "British empire" or nation, to its ideals, and to its king. The divisions among them were divisions as to practical constitutional reforms, their validity and their importance, not as to national British ideals or loyalty to those ideals.

Evidently, the British national loyalty of the Anglo-Americans was real. Their concept of the "empire" was one of the nation of Britons wherever they were, on both sides of the Atlantic or elsewhere. Yet the Americans' sense of differentness and their consciousness that they were a peculiar and specially favored segment of this imperial society were equally real and were growing with great intensity. It was this sense of a special destiny within the Empire that inspired William Livingston to exclaim, in 1770, in his poem *America*,

Hail Land of light and joy! Thy power shall grow
Far as the seas, which round thy regions flow:
Through earth's wide realms thy glory shall extend,
And savage nations at thy scepter bend.²⁴

John Trumbull predicted a future glory and cultural leadership for America: "America hath a fair prospect in a few centuries of ruling both in arts and arms. It is universally allowed that we very much excell in the force of natural genius: And although but few among us are able to devote their whole lives to study, perhaps there is no nation in which a larger portion of learning is diffused through all ranks of people. . . ." ²⁵ And he continued in poetic vein:

²³ *The Poems of Philip Freneau*, ed. Fred L. Pattee (3 vols., Princeton, N. J., 1902-1907), I, 161, 181.

²⁴ William Livingston, *America: or, a Poem on the Settlement of the British Colonies; Addressed to the Friends of Freedom, and Their Country* (New Haven, Conn., 1770), 11.

²⁵ John Trumbull, *The Use and Advantages of the Fine Arts* (New Haven, Conn., 1770), 11-12.

See, this blest land in orient morn appears.

In radiant state th' imperial realm shall rise,
 Her splendor circling to the boundless skies;
 Of every Fair she boasts the assembled charms,
 The Queen of empires and the nurse of arms.²⁶

Philip Freneau and Hugh Henry Brackenridge sang the same sort of glorious future for America at the Princeton commencement of 1771:

Hail, happy land,
 The seat of empire, the abode of kings,
 The final stage where time shall introduce
 Renowned characters, and glorious works
 Of high invention and of wond'rous art
 Which not the ravages of time shall waste
 Till he himself has run his long career.²⁷

It was as though every poet with a pen and an impulse to write found the glory and manifest destiny of America the most magnificent and challenging theme to his muse. Even the Tories felt the same enthusiasm for this favored segment of the imperial society. Joseph Galloway, for example, elaborated upon the future of this, "my country," in terms that sound very much like an American nationalism.²⁸ Yet it never occurred to any of these American patriots that this great future lay outside the body of the British imperial society or nation.

It is an arresting fact that the American Tories, in the period prior to 1776, were in no essential way different from the Whigs in their fundamental loyalties. As opponents of the Radicals, they differed from them chiefly on the nature of constitutional reform and on the question of how far proposed revisions of the imperial constitution could go without endangering the fabric of the Empire.

It was upon this point that Thomas Hutchinson reached an impasse in his debate with Samuel Adams. He identified nation and state, as so many Tories did. For him, a division of political authority such as Adams proposed would be tantamount to a splitting of the nation—a situation which was, to him, unthinkable: "His Majesty considers the British Empire as one entire Dominion, subject to one Supreme Legislative Power, a due submission to which is essential to the Maintenance of the Rights, Liberties and Privileges

²⁶ *The Poetical Works of John Trumbull, LL.D.* (2 vols., Hartford, Conn., 1820), II, 158.

²⁷ "The Rising Glory of America," in *Poems of Philip Freneau*, ed. Pattee, I, 82, 83.

²⁸ Joseph Galloway, *A Candid Examination of the Mutual Claims of Great Britain and the Colonies: with a Plan of Accommodation, on Constitutional Principles* (New York, 1775), 34–36, 53, 54, *et passim*.

of the several Parts of this Dominion. . . ."²⁹ Many Tories, indeed, could not divest themselves of the fear that the spiritual fabric and unity of the nation would be rent by political federalism, and they could see no other, larger perspective.

To certain other Tories such, for example, as Daniel Leonard, the errors of the ministries were hardly less egregious than they were to Radicals like John Adams. But Leonard feared both a split in the national unity and a release of the irresponsible passions of the mob. Yet his devotion to the concept of the British nation was almost identical with that held by many American Whigs, and he quoted John Dickinson to prove it.³⁰

Galloway, who ultimately made the great decision to cleave to his loyalty to the ideals of the British Empire, was not afraid to contemplate a constitutional reform that was curiously similar to, but in ways more radical and far reaching than those being proposed by John Adams and John Hancock. Galloway, probably the most profound of all the American Tory thinkers, identified state and nation, and he quoted Jean Jacques Burlamaqui to the effect that "The state is a body, or society animated by *one soul*, which directs *all its motions*, and makes *all its members* act after a *constant and uniform manner*, with a view to one and the same end, namely the *public utility*."³¹ For Galloway, the British Empire, including "both countries" (Britain and America), was such a state-nation. The supreme authority in this imperial society was the king, who represented the whole state. But the British imperial society was clearly a nation composed of two countries, Britain and America—"my country." Americans had a right to a parliament of their own, and Galloway warned Britain that

No people in the world have higher notions of liberty. It would be impossible to eradicate them. . . . [America's distance from England, its vast territory, its great commerce, its increasing strength and power] all point out the policy of uniting the two countries together, upon principles of English liberty—should this be omitted, the Colonies will infallibly throw off their connexion with the Mother Country. . . .³²

Daniel Dulany, another Tory, criticized the mother country in similar vein, and betrayed a comparable American patriotism. He recommended that Americans turn to manufactures: "Let it be demonstrated that the subjects of the *British Empire in Europe and America* are the same, that the Hardships of the latter will ever recoil upon the former."³³ His is a sort of eco-

²⁹ Thomas Hutchinson, *The Speeches of His Excellency Governor Hutchinson to the General Assembly of the Massachusetts Bay* (Boston, 1773), 84.

³⁰ Adams and Leonard, *Novanglus and Massachusettensis*, 184–85.

³¹ Quoted in Galloway, *Candid Examination*, 11.

³² *Ibid.*, 53, 54.

³³ Daniel Dulany, *Considerations on the Propriety of Imposing Taxes in the British Colonies, for the Purpose of Raising a Revenue, by Act of Parliament* (North America [sic], 1765), 46.

nomic nationalism; the concept of the nation that it exhibits is one that brackets "British subjects" on both sides of the Atlantic in a common national society.

Hamilton's great antagonist, Samuel Seabury, expressed another facet of Tory loyalty. He attacked the "new and shallow Heresy," that the American colonials owed their supreme loyalty (or allegiance) to the king, but not to Parliament, and he argued, on the basis of expediency, for a strong central authority. But he actually proposed such a constitutional reform as might provide for colonial autonomy without surrendering the sovereignty of Parliament. Like Hutchinson, Seabury could not see the possibility, that Hamilton had suggested, of having practically sovereign colonial governments, internally, without splitting the fabric of the British nation. Given the kind of constitutional reform that he, Seabury, proposed, the colonies would be relieved of too great a dependence upon Parliament, "and the mother country and all her colonies will be knit together in one grand, firm, and compact body."³⁴ In Seabury's mind the supreme consideration was "the honor, splendor, and majesty of the British Empire." As so many of his contemporaries, he was clearly using this term to indicate the British nation. Here, too, was the nationalism of an American born and bred. But it was a British nationalism.

One more example of British-American Tory national feeling may be cited—John Randolph. His "country," Virginia, was in distress: it was at once threatened by the ravages of the savage Indians at the rear and rent by the tensions of dispute with the mother country. Speaking of the necessity for unity in support of the government of Virginia against the Indians, Randolph said, "I have frequently heard the term Patriotism mentioned. . . . True Patriotism consists not in a separate attachment to any particular Branch, but in the Preservation of the several Parts of Government in that Degree of strength and vigour which the Constitution intends that each shall enjoy. . . ."³⁵ "Patriotism" was a loyalty toward Virginia.

As for the tensions between the colonies and England, Randolph made this amazing prediction and plea for British national unity:

The Histories of dependent states put it beyond a doubt that America, when she is able to protect herself, will acknowledge no Superiority in another. That she will be capable, some time or other, to establish an Independence, must appear evident to every one, who is acquainted with her present situation and growing strength. . . .³⁶

³⁴ Samuel Seabury, *A View of the Controversy* (New York, 1774), 23.

³⁵ John Randolph, *Considerations on the State of Virginia* (n.p., 1774), 17–18.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, 21–22.

If England persevered in its unwarranted rigor toward the colonies, "the Parent will soon be without a Child, and the Offspring become unable to support itself":

[America] is a great Country, and wants nothing to bring it to Perfection but Numbers. . . .

A more pleasing and natural Connection never subsisted between any different Bodies of Men than did till of late, . . . between *Great Britain* and her Colonies. The Americans are descended from the Loins of *Britons*, and therefore may, with Propriety, be called the Children, and *England* the Mother of them. We are not only allied by Blood, but are still farther united, by the extensive Trade and Commerce carried on between us. Our Manners are similar; our Religion, and Language, the same. . . .³⁷

This might have been Dickinson, or Galloway, or even Burke. Randolph's plea was one of the most eloquent statements of British nationalism by Anglo-Americans. Indeed, it was the Tories such as Hutchinson, Seabury, Leonard, Galloway, Dulany, and Randolph who were the true nationalists in the years before 1776. To them, the nation, the British nation, was real, and the concept of it, its image, was supreme, vivid, and commanding in their minds and hearts. And for this nation, its mythos, its ideals, and its present majesty, they were willing to sacrifice property, status, life itself, if need be.

But if Radical and Tory were both British nationalists, differing chiefly as to the need and the nature of constitutional reform and not in their basic loyalties to the nation and its symbols, the logic of the course of events was driving them further and further apart in their reactions to expediency, and ever nearer to the break from beyond which there could be no return: the final abandonment, by the Whigs, of their long-persevering loyalty to the British nation and their consequent search for new concepts and new symbols toward which to direct new loyalties.

Despite the fundamental assumption of both the earliest colonial entrepreneurs and the crown that the American colonial societies were but extensions of the society of England, *de facto* British colonial policy, almost from the beginning, had treated them as somehow different and separate. Wisdom, in the handling of the colonial problem, had seemed to dictate a special set of laws to channel colonial commerce and limit colonial manufactures, special regulations affecting internal colonial affairs such as postal service, fiscal affairs, and military defense, special instructions to colonial governors to administer their duties in ways that differed widely, in some aspects, from the functioning of analogous political mechanisms in England, and so on. This

³⁷ *Ibid.*, 23, 24.

old set of legal and *de facto* assumptions as to the differentness of the colonies and the consequent necessity for special laws and institutions for their administration underlay the whole series of ministerial colonial programs in the sixteen years preceding independence, and it reached its culmination in the American Prohibitory Act of December 22, 1775, by which the Americans of the thirteen continental colonies were declared to be enemies of England and were ordered to be treated as such. As the climax of a centuries-long series of *voies de fait*, this act was something like childbirth, actually forcing the offspring out of the body of the parent.

Nor had the Americans failed to be conscious of the fact that the colonial societies were, in very truth, highly different from that of the mother country. They had steadily grown toward the conviction that they alone could understand their internal problems and that, therefore, the mother country must recognize the sort of autonomy they were separately demanding and the sort of federative principle of empire being expounded, between 1765 and 1774, by Richard Bland, Franklin, Wilson, and others. Significantly, as has already been noted, many Tories, such as Galloway, Seabury, and Randolph, recognized the inevitability of some degree of colonial autonomy and even of colonial federation. Thus, on the American side, the whole history of the colonial period reached its climax in the actions of the state conventions and the Continental Congress in the years 1774 and 1775, in the course of which the American Whigs still protested, again and again, their loyalty to the ideals of the British nation and to its symbol, the British King.

It appears, thus, that both English policy and American evolution, during 169 years, had been moving steadily and inevitably toward a political and institutional revision of the imperial constitution that would effectuate an adaptation to these facts. Such a revision, however, did not necessarily mean a dissolution of old, established loyalties.

From the viewpoint of the American Whigs, the accommodation could be made without disturbing old loyalties; on the contrary, the successful transformation could only redound to the greater intensity of the loyalty of the Americans to the British nation and a glorification of its wisdom. For some of the Tories, such a revision was possible; for others, it was not. But for all the Tories, if it ever came to a choice between constitutional revision and their imperial (national) loyalty, the revision must be sacrificed to the higher national values. The break, when it came, derived from the determination of the Whigs that they must have the revision; if within the framework of imperial loyalty, well and good; if not, then outside it. For them, their own deepest convictions centered about their sense of need for self-government and the values they identified with that.

This was not yet, in 1776, American nationalism. It was expediency versus loyalty, or British nationalistic idealism. The Tories were idealists; the Whigs were realists.

The Declaration of Independence did not create an American nation, even in the minds of its signers. Nor was a nation created, strictly speaking, during the war years between 1776 and 1783. The Declaration of Independence was an act of secession from the British Empire which incidentally (in the last paragraph) recognized the fact that the "United Colonies," now "Free and Independent States," were joined together in a common cause against Great Britain. It formally severed the ties of loyalty to the Empire to which Burke, Randolph, Dickinson, and Galloway had appealed, but it set up no focal point for a new loyalty, other than the reality of this common cause. Indeed, it seems clear that, for most men, the focal point of one's supreme loyalty was the "Free and Independent State" of which he was a citizen. Men had long been accustomed to speak of "my country" as Virginia or Massachusetts or South Carolina; long before the Revolution this provincial, or colonial, patriotism had moved men without in any way conflicting with their common loyalty to their king as the sovereign symbol of the whole British nation. In the absence of any quickly available, new national concept to take the place of Burke's "empire," and in the presence of the visible states upon which, as colonies, they had for so long fixed their local patriotic feeling, it was probably entirely natural that this state patriotism should have become the dominant loyalty in the new situation and that it should have stood so strongly across the path toward the realization of any national concept.

It was Thomas Burke of North Carolina who was the leading exponent of the states-sovereignty-states-loyalty school. He embodied his thinking and feeling in the resolution that he introduced into the debate in the Continental Congress on the proposed Articles of Confederation in April 1777 to the effect, as he reported it, that "All sovereign power was in the States separately, and that particular acts of it [the "General Council" of the Confederation], which should be expressly enumerated, would be exercised in conjunction, and not otherwise; but that in all things else each State would exercise all the rights and power of sovereignty, uncontrolled."³⁸ Burke was surprised and pleased to see that his resolution, adopted as the second article, had such a preponderant weight of support in the Continental Congress:³⁹

³⁸ Thomas Burke to Richard Caswell (governor of North Carolina), Philadelphia, Apr. 29, 1777, in *Letters of Members of the Continental Congress*, ed. E. C. Burnett (8 vols., Washington, D. C., 1921-36), II, 345-46.

³⁹ The vote was eleven states to one (Virginia) with one state (New Hampshire) divided. (*Ibid.*, 346.)

"I was much pleased to find the accumulating powers to Congress so little supported, and I promise myself, in the whole business I shall find my ideas relative thereto nearly similar to those of most of the States. . . . The inequality of the States, and yet the necessity of maintaining their separate independence, will occasion dilemmas almost inextricable."⁴⁰ This state loyalty was illustrated by the sort of loyalty oaths the states exacted from their citizens. The following oath, for example, was prescribed by the North Carolina Treason Act of 1777:

I will bear faithful and true allegiance to the State of North Carolina, and will truly endeavor to support, maintain and defend the independent government thereof, against George the Third of Great Britain, and the attempts of any other Person, Prince, Power or State or Potentate, who by secret acts, Treasons, Compromises, or by open Force shall attempt to subvert the same . . . and that I will disclose and make known to the Governor . . . [or some other officer] all treasons, conspiracies, or attempts committed or intended against the State which shall come to my knowledge.⁴¹

The dominance of the state loyalty sentiment in the thinking and the actions of American leaders was recognized by practically all of them. In the summer of 1776 Edward Rutledge wrote to Robert R. Livingston, "We have done nothing with the confederation for some Days, and it is of little consequence if we never see it again; for we have made such a Devil of it already that the Colonies can never agree to it. . . ." ⁴² Similar distress over state particularisms was expressed by Samuel Chase, R. H. Lee, and others.⁴³ Indeed, many American leaders despaired of ever getting the states to confederate, even for the purposes of promoting "the Cause." Conrad-Alexandre Gérard, French minister to the United States, in April 1779 reported Samuel Adams, himself no burning nationalist, as saying that "on voyait de plus en plus qu'il faudroit que les deux empires se separassent, en parlant de ceux de l'Est et du Sud."⁴⁴

The Continental Congress, itself, carefully recognized state particularisms, presumably based upon state loyalties, in its appeals to the states and their peoples for support of the common cause:

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*

⁴¹ *State Records of North Carolina*, XXIV, II, quoted in Robert O. DeMond, *The Loyalists in North Carolina during the Revolution* (Durham, N. C., 1940), 155; see also Harold Hyman, *To Try Men's Souls: Loyalty Tests in American History* (Berkeley, Calif., 1959), facsimile reproductions after p. 208.

⁴² *Letters*, ed. Burnett, II, 56.

⁴³ *Ibid.*, 32 et passim.

⁴⁴ Conrad-Alexandre Gérard to Comte de Vergennes, Apr. 4, 1779, in *Histoire de la Participation de la France à l'Établissement des États-Unis d'Amérique; Correspondance Diplomatique et Documents*, ed. Henri Doniol (6 vols., Paris, 1890), IV, 106. Gérard, for his own part, later reported "que la paix pourrait se conclure en Europe avant que le Congrès fut d'accord avec lui-même sur la nature des conditions qui doivent y entrer." (*Ibid.*, 223.)

It is to obtain these things that we call for your strenuous, unremitted exertions. Yet do not believe that you have been, or can be saved merely by your own strength. No! it is by the assistance of Heaven, and this you must assiduously cultivate, by acts which Heaven approves. Thus shall the power and the happiness of these sovereign, free and independent states, founded on the virtue of their citizens, increase, extend and endure, until the Almighty shall blot out all the empires of the earth.⁴⁵

The one thing to which all Americans on the side of independence could, indeed, direct a fervent loyalty was "the Cause."⁴⁶ Even Thomas Burke complained against the "jealousies" of the states as injurious to "our common cause."⁴⁷

It was "the Cause," apparently, rather than any clearly ascertainable national ideal, for which Thomas Paine was propagandizing in the early numbers of *The Crisis*. He certainly saw clearly, and used, the concept of a nation in his criticisms of Great Britain:

There is such an idea existing in the world, as that of *national honor*, and this, falsely understood, is oftentimes the cause of war. . . . It is, I think, exceedingly easy to define what ought to be understood by national honor; for that which is the best character for an individual is the best character for a nation; and whenever the latter exceeds or falls beneath the former, there is a departure from the line of true greatness.

I have thrown out this observation with a design of applying it to Great Britain. . . . Her idea of national honor seems to consist in national insult, and that to be a great people, is to be neither a Christian, a philosopher, or a gentleman, but to threaten with the rudeness of a bear, and to devour with the ferocity of a lion.⁴⁸

Obviously, Paine's concept of a nation—in this case, the British nation—is crystal clear. Yet he did not quite arrive at the same clarity of national integrity with regard to the United States. His chief concern was for "the Cause": "All we want to know in America is simply this, who is for independence, and who is not?"⁴⁹ As yet he was apparently a fervent devotee of "the Cause"; he had not yet achieved the mental image of the nation that characterized the last few numbers of *The Crisis*.

Meanwhile, the march of events of the Revolution was inexorably pushing the Americans toward the formation of an image of a nation, just as the

⁴⁵ *Journals of the Continental Congress*, ed. Ford *et al.*, XI, 481.

⁴⁶ Fervor and emotional intensity in support of a common cause must not be confused with nationalism. Many nations may unite in a common cause, and the citizens of all of them support the cause with great intensity, as in the case of the alliance of England, France, Russia, and the United States in the World War of 1914–1918, without feeling a common nationalism. This, apparently, was the situation in the United States in the years 1776–1783.

⁴⁷ Thomas Burke to Richard Caswell, Apr. 29, 1777, in *Letters*, ed. Burnett, II, 345.

⁴⁸ Thomas Paine, *The Crisis in The Life and Works of Thomas Paine*, ed. William M. Vander Weyde (3 vols., New Rochelle, N. Y., 1925), III, 77–79.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, II, 342.

events of 1763–1776 had pushed the Whig-led colonies out of the British Empire.

First of all, the common cause against a common foe drew men together. The mingling of New Englanders, southerners, and Middle State men in the fight against the common enemy must have tended to dull the sharpness of the state loyalty distinctions among them. The adoption of the Articles of Confederation, albeit at first hardly more than a military alliance, did have the effect of organizing the states and their peoples into a viable common institution. Further, the exigencies of the relations of the Confederation with foreign powers forced upon its members a consciousness of the necessity for solidarity in foreign affairs. The alliance with France and the physical presence of French armies and fleets may be supposed to have inspired a consciousness, not only of the common cause but, also, of a common ideal.

Above all, the debate over the disposition to be made of the West—whether to accept the parceling out of the trans-Allegheny lands among the states or to create a national domain as a sort of common property of all the people of all the states—gave impetus to the sort of thinking that must of necessity assume that there was a collective entity composed of all the people of all the states, which, for lack of a better word, many contemporary writers called an “American empire,” again echoing the preindependence language and imagery of Edmund Burke.⁵⁰

The ratification of the Articles of Confederation in 1781 was celebrated editorially by Philadelphia newspapers in terms that go beyond the mere recognition of the successful creation of an effective, practical institution. The *Pennsylvania Packet* remarked on March 3, 1781, that “Thus America, like a well constructed arch, whose parts, harmonizing and mutually supporting each other, all the more closely united the greater the pressure upon them, is growing up in war into greatness and consequence among the nations.”⁵¹ On March 7 *The Pennsylvania Gazette* echoed the same sentiment, in almost the same words: “A Union, begun by necessity, cemented by oppression and common danger, and now finally consolidated into a perpetual confederacy of these new and rising states: and thus the United States of America . . . are growing up into consequence among the nations. . . .”⁵² Indeed, the progress of American thinking toward the achievement of a national image is to be seen in the writings of many leaders such as Hamilton, Wilson, Washington, Pelatiah Webster, Madison, and others.

⁵⁰ See Paul C. Phillips, “American Opinion Regarding the West, 1778–1783,” *Proceedings of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association for the Year 1913–1914* (Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 1914), 286–305.

⁵¹ Quoted in *Letters*, ed. Burnett, VI, 1–2, n. 2.

⁵² *Ibid.*

At the same time, too, that the practical exigencies in the course of events were driving men toward a conceptualization of an American nation, intellectuals and publishers were both discovering and creating an American mythos, at both the state and the continental level. Poets, publicists, and politicians exalted the first pioneers who crossed the ocean, American heroes, especially figures who had appeared in the Seven Years' War, American military exploits, the American landscape, American manifest destiny, the epic struggle with the Indians, and so on. It is probably no accident that at least ten American-written narratives of Indian wars and captivities were published in the colonies and states between 1764 and 1780, some of them several times; in addition to which, books like Jeremiah Dummer's *Defence of the New England Charters*, John Wise's *Vindication of the Governments of the New England Churches*, and Mayhew's sermon on *Unlimited Submission* were printed in new editions. Again and again, also, reference was made, by both Whig and Tory writers, to the English mythos of liberty inherited by Americans and to the fact that British blood still flowed in American veins. As the war progressed, the heroic deeds and men of that struggle became part of the American mythos. Freneau, for example, conceived a bitter hatred for Britain and all its works and in poem after poem celebrated and promoted the heroic actions of "the Cause." Freneau's bitterness and belligerency are shown by such poems as "A Political Litany," "American Liberty," and "The British Prison Ship." And he made substantial contributions to the growth of an American mythos with such poems as "On the Memorable Victory of Paul Jones," "To the Memory of the Brave Americans," and others.⁵³

Americans were becoming conscious of their own heroic past and their own culture, as well as of the English traditions that they had inherited. The birth of an American mythos, and of the consciousness of a native American culture, was one of the incidents in the progress of Americans toward a full national consciousness—a growing self-consciousness which began to demand cultural as well as political independence from Great Britain.

Many forces were at work, then, to create an American national image, to disseminate it among the people of the states, and gradually to arouse a universal loyalty to it. Some American leaders caught the vision, as it were, gradually, and, by the end of the war, were recognizable American nationalists.

The most famous outburst of this sentiment, of course, was Patrick

⁵³ *Poems of Philip Freneau*, ed. Pattee, I, 139-41, 162, II, 18-39, 75-80, 101-102.

Henry's impulsive exclamation to the Continental Congress in 1774 that "The distinctions between Virginians, Pennsylvanians, New Yorkers, and New Englanders, are no more. I am not a Virginian, but an American."⁵⁴ But there were others.

One such was that of Peter Thatcher of Watertown, Massachusetts, who delivered an impassioned oration on March 5, 1776, four months before the Declaration of Independence: "The tender feelings of the human heart are deeply affected with the fate of [General Richard Montgomery] and the other heroes who have bled and died, that their country may be free; but at the same time, sensations of indignant wrath are excited in the breasts of every friend to freedom. . . ." ⁵⁵ Here was loyalty to a cause, but it was also an appeal to the loyalty of his hearers to "the rising empire of America":

Let us then arouse to arms; for, upon our exertions depends [our descendants'] freedom; upon our exertions depends the important question, whether the rising empire of America, shall be an empire of slaves or of freemen.

Animated by these considerations, my friends and fellow-citizens, let us strain every nerve in the service of our country! what are our lives when viewed in competition with the happiness of such an empire! what is our private interest when opposed to that of three millions of men! let our bosoms glow with the warmth of patriotism; let us sacrifice our ease, our fortunes, and our lives, that we may save our country. . . .⁵⁶

In the *Continentalist*, Hamilton argued for a "continental" concept of the United States, and in language that has a clearly national flavor. And he concluded, "Happy America, if those to whom thou hast intrusted the guardianship of thy infancy know how to provide for thy future repose, but miserable and undone, if their negligence or ignorance permits the spirit of discord to crest her banner on the ruins of thy tranquility."⁵⁷ It cannot be said unequivocally that Hamilton was motivated, in his writings during the war years, by loyalty to a national ideal as against the promptings of his supreme genius for the expedient and the practical—for a constitution that would work. The same uncertainty applies to Pelatiah Webster, who published a proposal for a strong central government just at the end of the war, in 1783.⁵⁸ Webster's thinking was concerned with the philosophy of the state, rather than with any image of a nation: "A number of sovereign States united into one Commonwealth, and appointing a supreme power to man-

⁵⁴ Robert Douthat Meade, *Patrick Henry, Patriot in the Making* (Philadelphia, 1957), 325.

⁵⁵ "Oration delivered at Watertown [Mass.], March 5, 1776, by Peter Thatcher, M.A.," in *Principles and Acts of the Revolution in America*, ed. Niles, 45.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, 46.

⁵⁷ *Works of Alexander Hamilton*, ed. Lodge, I, 287.

⁵⁸ Pelatiah Webster, *A Dissertation on the Political Union and Constitution of the Thirteen United States of North-America; Which is Necessary to Their Preservation and Happiness* (Hartford, Conn., 1783).

age the affairs of the union, *do necessarily and unavoidably part with and transfer over to such supreme power, so much of their own sovereignty, as is necessary to render the ends of the union effectual.* . . . Just so, every member of civil society parts with many of his natural rights, that he may enjoy the rest in greater security under the protection of society.”⁵⁹ Here is no question of emotional loyalty; the image is that of a body politic formed under the terms of a social compact, not clearly, however, one of a nation.

With Dr. David Ramsay of South Carolina, however, the concept of an American nation seems clear; the sentiment expressed seems obviously to be an American nationalism. In what may have been the first Fourth of July oration in American history, on the second anniversary of the Declaration of Independence (1778), Ramsay glorified the qualities and the destiny of the United States in terms that are unmistakably nationalistic:

I appeal, to the experience of all, whether they do not feel an elevation of soul growing out of the emancipation of their country. . . .

We have laid the foundations of a new empire, which promises to enlarge itself into vast dimensions, and to give happiness to a great continent. It is now our turn to figure on the face of the earth, and in the annals of the world. . . .

Ever since the flood, true religion, arts, empire, and riches, have taken a slow and gradual course from east to west, and are now about fixing their long and favourite abode in this new western world. . . . Our Independence will redeem one quarter of the globe from tyranny and oppression, and consecrate it the chosen seat of truth, justice, freedom, and religion. . . . Generations yet unborn will bless us for the blood-bought inheritance, we are about to bequeath them. Oh happy times! Oh glorious days! Oh kind, indulgent, bountiful Providence, that we live in this favoured period, and have the honour of helping forward these great events, and of suffering in a cause of such infinite importance!⁶⁰

In the last numbers of *The Crisis*, Paine approached such a concept rather more closely and clearly than either Hamilton or Webster. And in his valedictory,⁶¹ the concept of the American nation became clear and explicit:

But that which must more forcibly strike a thoughtful, penetrating mind, and which includes and renders all inferior concerns, is the Union of the States. On this our great national character depends. . . . It is through this only that we are, or can be, nationally known in the world; it is the flag of the United States which renders our ships and commerce safe on the seas, or in a foreign port. . . .

The division of the empire into states is for our own convenience, but abroad this distinction ceases. . . . In short, we have no other national sovereignty than as United States. . . .

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, 3.

⁶⁰ *United States Magazine*, I (Jan., Mar. 1779), 24, 106.

⁶¹ *The Crisis*, No. 13, 1783, in *Life and Works of Thomas Paine*, ed. Van der Weyde, III, 77-79.

Our citizenship in the United States is our national character. Our citizenship in any particular state is only our local distinction. . . . Our great title is Americans—our inferior one varies with the place.⁶²

The development of Paine's thought and feeling, traced through his writings from the period in 1775 when he was writing for the *Pennsylvania Magazine*, through *The Crisis* essays, shows a clear progression from the position of an English nationalist to that of an American nationalist. The metamorphosis was not sudden or abrupt, but it did take place. In this fact, Paine was probably typical of many, if not most, Americans.

Among the poets, the preachers, and the publicists—the men of fancy and creative imagination—the image of an American nation may have emerged more early and more clearly than in the minds and hearts of the politicians. In the poems of Freneau, the outstanding poet of the Revolution, the re-orientation of emotional direction closely parallels that which took place in the writings of Paine. Thus, whereas, even as late as 1775, Freneau dreamed of a reformed Britain and a restored British national felicity, by 1778 he was also discovering in his poetry a concept of an American “empire,” or nation, composed of all the people of the thirteen states:

America! The works of peace be thine,
Thus shalt thou gain a triumph more divine—
To thee belongs a second golden reign,
Thine is the empire o'er a peaceful main;
Protect the rights of human kind below,
Crush the proud tyrant who becomes their foe,
And future times shall own your struggles blest,
And future years enjoy perpetual rest.
.....
A glorious empire rises, bright and new!
Firm be the structure, and must rest on you!—⁶³

Freneau continued to glorify the separate states, however, and although in his address to Washington's officers (1781) he called upon them to

Accept, great men, that share of honest praise
A grateful nation to your merit pays:

he continued, reviewing the conflict just ended,

Resist! resist! was heard through every state,
You heard the call, and feared your country's fate;⁶⁴

⁶² *Ibid.*, 243–45.

⁶³ *Poems of Philip Freneau*, ed. Pattee, I, 281–82.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, II, 81–83.

leaving some ambiguity as to whether he was thinking of a genuine American nation or an alliance, whether he was celebrating the triumph of a nation or that of a cause. In the light of his later Jeffersonian politics, it might be doubted whether he was ever wholly a nationalist in the supreme sense of the word.

Among other poets, Timothy Dwight and Joel Barlow showed a similar progression of thought toward the concept of an American nation. In his poem "Columbia," Dwight may have come closer to achieving the concept than even Freneau:

Columbia, Columbia, to glory arise,
The queen of the world, and the child of the skies!
Thy genius commands thee; with rapture behold,
While ages on ages thy splendors unfold.

.....
A world is thy realm: for a world be thy laws,
Enlarg'd as thine empire, and just as thy cause;
On freedom's broad basis, that empire shall rise,
Extend with the main, and dissolve with the skies.⁶⁵

Joel Barlow's "The Vision of Columbus," begun while he was a student at Yale, also caught the vision of an American nation and contributed to the creation of an American mythos:

Each orient realm, the former pride of earth,
Where men and science drew their ancient birth,
Shall soon behold, on this enlighten'd coast,
Their fame transcended and their glory lost.⁶⁶

H. H. Brackenridge showed a similar progression of thought. After a series of poems on "the Cause," the most notable of which are "Bunker Hill" (1776) and "The Death of General Montgomery" (1777), he went on to become editor of the *United States Magazine*, which he made a vehicle for American cultural independence. He published the text of David Ramsay's "Oration, on the Anniversary of Independence," and editorialized upon it in a vein that betrays his nationalism for a "United [American] Empire":

⁶⁵ Timothy Dwight, "Columbia," in *The Connecticut Wits*, ed. Vernon L. Parrington (New York, 1926), 273-74. Use of the term "Columbia" to designate the *ensemble* of the thirteen seceded states was customary among the writers of the war years. Freneau, for example, used it frequently. In a footnote to his poem "American Liberty" (1775) Freneau explained the term thus: "Columbia, America sometimes so-called from Columbus, the first discoverer." (*Poems of Philip Freneau*, ed. Pattee, I, 142.) He also used, in a similar sense, the term "New Albion." In another footnote to "American Liberty" he explained this term thus: "New Albion, properly New England, but is often applied to all British America." (*Ibid.*, 145.)

⁶⁶ Joel Barlow, *The Vision of Columbus* (Hartford, Conn., 1787), 189.

In America we see a fair establishment of equal liberty and a new stage erected for every display of immortal and divine eloquence in honor of those who had offered up their lives in defence of their country; or of those who by the invention or improvement of useful arts have done good to mankind; or in celebration of the anniversary of some great event, such as the declaration of independence of this United Empire.⁶⁷

It seems evident, then, that the concept of an "American empire," or nation, which replaced the image of the British imperial society to which men had given their loyalty before 1775 in their minds and hearts, was the product of a slow intellectual and emotional growth. It began, perhaps, in the sort of patriotism toward the provinces expressed by colonial writers or, it may be, in the devotion to "America" felt by Galloway. But it was many years before the image of the British empire-nation of the colonial era was fully and perfectly replaced in the minds of all Americans by the image of a genuine, integral American nation. The war years, 1776-1783, constituted what might be called the period of its gestation and, toward the end of the war, its birth.

⁶⁷ "Remarks on Ramsay's Oration, on the Anniversary of Independence," *United States Magazine*, I (Jan. 1779), 21; the text of Ramsay's oration is printed on pages 20-22.

The Historian's Use of Nationalism and Vice Versa

DAVID M. POTTER*

IT is one of the basic characteristics of history that the historian is concerned with human beings but that he does not deal with them primarily as individuals, as does the psychologist or the biographer or the novelist. Instead he deals with them in groups—in religious groups, in cultural groups, in ideological groups, in interest groups, in occupational groups, or in social groups. But most often the historian deals with people in national groups. These national groups usually coincide with a political state, but it would be too restrictive to say that the national group is simply a political group, for very often the historian is not concerned with the political aspects of the history of the group.

Just as the rise of nationalism has been the major political development of modern times, so attention to the national group, rather than to these other groupings, has become correspondingly, perhaps, the major focus of modern historians. Accordingly, the identity of people in terms of their nationality has grown to transcend all other identities, so that we speak and think constantly in terms of the American people, the Japanese people, the Russian people, and others. Our attribution of distinctive traits and attitudes, reactions and values, to these groups shows that we do not conceive of them merely in political terms as bodies who happen to be subject to a common political jurisdiction, but rather as aggregations whose common nationality imparts or reflects an integral identity. The idea that the 2,500,000,000 people of the world fall naturally into a series of national groups is one of the dominating presuppositions of our time.

Because of the constant, pervasive use of this criterion of nationality as the basis for organizing much of modern history, the concept of nationality has become a crucial one in historical thought, with many far-reaching implications. It is the purpose of this essay, therefore, to explore some of the ideas embodied in the historian's concept of nationalism, some of the unrecognized side effects which the concept, with its attendant ideas, has had, and something of the way in which it has affected the treatment of history.

* Mr. Potter is William Robertson Coe Professor of American History at Stanford University. This article will appear in a future volume being edited by Alexander V. Riasanovsky and Barnes Riznik.

Perhaps the most crucial fact in shaping the historian's use of the idea of nationalism is that he employs it in two quite distinct ways for two different purposes. On the one hand, he uses it in answering a question as to the degree of cohesiveness or group unity that has developed in a given aggregate of people. Here the question is primarily descriptive or observational, and it can be answered in qualified or relative terms, or in terms of degree, with fine distinctions and gradations. Such a question can be dealt with in terms of the psychological attitudes of the group; in fact, the prevailing theory of nationalism today emphasizes its psychological character. Thus, for example, Hans Kohn affirms that "Nationalism is first and foremost a state of mind, an act of consciousness," and, though he points out that one must also explain the surrounding conditions which produce the state of mind, he accepts as valid, though limited, the statement that a nation is "a group of individuals that feels itself one [and] is ready within limits to sacrifice the individual for the group advantage."¹ Proponents of this psychological view recognize, of course, that a subjective group feeling, as a psychological phenomenon, is not likely to develop unless there are objective conditions which give rise to it. These conditions include such factors as the sharing of a common language, the occupation of a territorial area that constitutes a natural unit (an island, a river valley, or a mountain-girt basin), the adherence to a common religion, and a heritage of common mores and traditions. But these factors in themselves are not regarded as components of nationality. They are rather prerequisites or raw materials, conducive to the development of the psychological manifestation.

The psychological character of this approach to nationalism deserves emphasis because it carries with it certain important implications. To begin with, it would follow that since nationalism is a form of group loyalty, it is not generically different from other forms of group loyalty. From this it would follow further that nationality is not an absolute condition, but a relative one, for loyalty evolves gradually by imperceptible degrees, both in the individual and in the group; it ebbs and flows; and it is modified by contingencies. If nationalism is a relative manifestation, this fact would also imply that various national groups must vary in the degree of completeness or intensity of their nationality, and further that various elements of the population within the nationality group must vary in the extent to which they share the sense of group identity and the commitment to the group purpose. This, in turn, would mean that loyalty to the nation must exist in the individual not as a unique or exclusive allegiance, but as an attachment concurrent with other

¹ Hans Kohn, *The Idea of Nationalism: A Study in Its Origin and Background* (New York, 1944), 10-20, esp. 10, 12.

forms of group loyalty to family, to church, to school, and to the individual's native region.

All of these corollaries are accepted, explicitly or implicitly, by most writers on nationalism. They are consonant with the theory which writers have found most tenable, and when historians are directly engaged in the specific study of the growth of nationalism, their analysis usually gives due weight to the variable, impalpable, evolutionary, and sometimes partially developed nature of the manifestations of nationalism. In this kind of context, the historian seldom loses sight of the fact that nationalism is a tendency, an impulse, an attitude of mind, rather than an objective, determinate thing.

If the historian had only to deal with the question of the extent to which a group has become national, he would probably never treat it in other terms than these, which are so consistent with his theory and so much in line with his general disposition to take a functional rather than a formalistic view of all historical phenomena.

But in a second aspect, the historian uses the concept of nationalism in answering another question that frequently arises in history, as to the validity of a given group's exercising autonomous powers. In human affairs, society has long since agreed to the proposition that when a multiplicity of individuals stand in a certain relationship to one another, or to put it more concretely, when they form a community, they incur certain obligations toward one another which they would not have if they were not a community, and that the community has a "right," or enjoys a sanction to enforce these obligations and to defend itself as a community, if necessary by the use of coercion and violence—which would otherwise be taboo. But the sanction to exercise these powers and the determination as to whom they can rightfully be exercised upon—individuals or minority groups—depend entirely upon whether the body seeking to exercise them and the individuals upon whom they are to be exercised form a true community. Thus, the nature of the relationship between the individuals involved, rather than the ethical character of the acts performed, becomes the standard for judging the rightfulness of the acts. The nation occupies a particularly crucial role in this relation, for of the many kinds of human communities in which men are associated, the nation is the one to which this power of regulation, control, coercion, punitive action, and so forth, is especially assigned. Consequently, the attribution of nationalism ceases to be a merely descriptive matter and becomes an evaluative matter, for the verdict upon the act performed by the group depends upon the character of the group performing the act. To come to the crux of the matter, this determination cannot be made in terms of psychologi-

cal analysis, which speaks only in relativistic, qualified, balanced terms, and does not yield yes-or-no, all-or-nothing-at-all answers. Such analysis can tell what measure of nationality a group has attained, for that is a question of degree, but it cannot necessarily tell whether the group has attained the measure of nationality appropriate to the exercise of national powers, for that is a categorical or classificatory question. The categorical nature of the problem the historian is dealing with, therefore, tends to draw him unconsciously away from his theory and to lead him to deal with nationalism in a way different from what his theory would indicate. Where his theory tells him that nationalism is a relative thing, existing in partial form, his practice may impel him to treat it as an absolute thing, existing in full or not at all. Where his theory emphasizes the view that national loyalty is a form of group loyalty, and generically similar to other forms of group loyalty, his practice impels him to treat it as a unique form of devotion potentially antithetical to other forms of loyalty such as regional loyalty. (He even uses a different word—"allegiance"—for this loyalty.) Where his theory recognizes the fact that nationalism is a form of emotion, and that, like other forms of emotion, it will attain varying degrees of intensity in varying segments of the population, his practice prompts him to treat it as a matter of standard, fixed specifications. (The citizen is either "loyal" or he is "disloyal.")

Thus, the shift from a descriptive to a classificatory approach is also a shift, in a sense, from a psychological (or functional) approach to an institutional (or formalistic) approach. It is a deceptively easy, and, at times almost imperceptible shift to make, because the nation is, of course, in an extremely real and important sense, an institutional thing. The impulse of nationalism fulfills itself in the formation of national institutions, and while a nation is truly a body of people who feel themselves to be one, it is also, quite as truly, the organized body of people who share this feeling, together with the organization that the feeling prompts them to set up.

But though these two concepts flow rather naturally into one another, they are, in many ways, inconsistent with and even antithetical to one another. One treats the nation as an abstraction having no physical reality: only on a political map, which is itself an abstraction, is it possible to see where one nation ends and another begins. But institutionally, the nation assumes all the concreteness which a census of population, an inventory of resources, an army and navy, and all the apparatus of public authority can give to it. In terms of a psychologically centered theory of nationalism, a nation exists only subjectively, as a focus of men's loyalties, and without these loyalties there would be no nation. But once the nation has been institutionalized, men tend to regard the institution itself as a transcendent something to which the loyal-

ties of men ought to be given simply because it does exist. Again, in terms of theory, the nation survives as a unit because people continue to feel a psychological sense of unity. But in operative institutional terms, its survival may depend upon the power of the state to override divisive impulses and to control a collectivity of people as if they were one, even despite a significant degree of reluctance on the part of some of those who are being thus united.

In short, the institutional view does basic violence to the historian's theory, for it pulls him in the direction of treating nationality as objective rather than subjective, absolute rather than relative, and total rather than partial. It also impels him to distinguish it from and place it in antithesis to other forms of group loyalty, instead of keeping in view the fact that the psychological ingredients of nationalism are the same as for other forms of human identification with large groups. Finally, and most important, it leads him to give a valiative, rather than a purely descriptive meaning to his attribution of nationality.

The political state, as we know it today, possesses tremendously powerful devices for making the aspects of nationality which pertain to the institutional concept seem more real and more applicable than the aspects which the psychological concept would suggest. Indeed the operative importance of formalistic features such as citizenship, jurisdiction, territoriality, and so on, tend to convey an image of nationality which is conceived far more in terms of institutional structure than of psychological attitudes. And this concept is, of course, far more categorical, more absolute, more unitary in its implications, for the individual either is or is not a citizen; the public authority either does or does not have jurisdiction; the disputed area lies either inside or outside the national boundary. None of these matters are partial, any more than sovereignty itself is partial—and sovereignty, it used to be said, is like virginity in that it cannot be surrendered in part.

The sheer weight and momentum of modern institutional nationalism make it difficult for the historian to resist the institutional concept, especially when this concept is, in certain respects, entirely valid and realistic. In his theory, he knows that there is great difference between the nation and the political state, but in a world where all the states claim to be nations and all the nations try to be states, it is difficult for him to remember that they are two things.

The impact of the institutionalized nation, therefore, must be heavy and pervasive indeed, but, to offset this weight, the historian has been to some extent placed on guard against mistaking the nation as a people for the nation as a state. Certainly most treatises on nationalism warn him against confusing

nationality itself with the forms that the nationalistic impulse has projected.² But what he is not on guard against is the subtle shift from describing the nationalistic impulse as a sociopsychological phenomenon to using the attribution of nationalism as a valuative device. For it is a paradox not generally recognized that the historian cannot make a simple descriptive observation about the degree of group cohesion among an aggregate of people without inadvertently registering a valuative judgment as to the validity of the powers that this aggregation may assert for itself. If he were applying a standard of ethics, it would be recognized at once as a valuative standard, but since he seemingly applies only a measure of relationships, it is easy to overlook the valuative implications. Yet the concept of the nature of the group may be more crucial than the concept of right and wrong in determining the validity of acts committed in the name of nationality. For even the Declaration of Independence did not proclaim the right of everyone to resist tyranny, but rather the right of "one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another." The separability of "one people" and "another" was a necessary prerequisite to the dissolution of the bonds.

Indeed modern democratic thought, by adopting the view that the ultimate authority lies in the people, has brought us to the point where the nature of the grouping which constitutes a people takes on almost as mystical a quality as once pertained to the nature of the anointment which a crowned king received from God. For the major premise of democracy, that the majority shall rule, is predicated upon the assumption that the majority is a part of some larger whole, whose existence as a totality is identifiable enough to give assurance that those persons who are imposing their will on the one hand, and those who are submitting to the imposition on the other, are really part of the same people and are, as one whole, bound by the will of their larger part. Unless the minority really is identified with and part of such a totality, the decisions of the majority lack any democratic sanction. Hence the question whether the controlling group and the dissident group form a real, verifiable totality is vital and decisive.

For instance, if the Magyars under Louis Kossuth were a "people," they were morally justified in their "revolution" against the old Austro-Hungarian Empire; they were "patriots"; and their uprising was a "war of independence." But if not, they were morally censurable for "rebellious"; they were "traitors"; and their uprising was an "insurrection." If the Croats who, in turn, fought against Kossuth's authority were a "people" then Kossuth was a "tyrant," and his measures against them were "acts of oppression." But if

² *Ibid.*, 18-20; Carlton J. H. Hayes, *Essays on Nationalism* (New York, 1928), 4-5.

not, he was merely a resolute leader defending his "nation" against "disruptive elements" that sought to "subvert" it. There is hardly any historical situation for which semantics are more crucial.

In sum, when the historian attributes nationality to any group, he establishes a presumption in favor of any acts involving an exercise of autonomy that the group may commit; when he denies nationality, he establishes a presumption against any exercise of autonomy. The attribution of nationality therefore involves a sanction—a sanction for the exercise of autonomy or self-determination.³

Of all the consequences of the shift toward an institutional concept, this insertion of the valutive or sanctioning implication has had, perhaps, the most pervasive and sweeping consequences. Indeed, the element of sanction is almost the essence of this concept. It carries with it some far-reaching implications, and these implications have had such pervasive effects upon the interpretation of history that it becomes important to examine and recognize them.

To begin with, it is fundamental that once the quality of nationality is conceived to imply rights or powers for the national group, and not merely to describe the degree of cohesiveness within the national group, the historian will begin to be influenced in his reasoning not only by his observations about the degree of cohesion, but also by his beliefs about the justice or the merits of the group's claim to autonomy. Instead of arguing forward, therefore, from the observation that the evidence indicates a high degree of psychological coherence (nationality), and that consequently the group was justified in acting as a nation, he may be tempted to argue backward, from the conviction that since the group was, in his opinion, justified in exercising national powers, it must have had, psychologically, a high degree of cohesiveness. What appears on its face to be a mere observational or descriptive statement about psychological attitudes may be in fact an indirect form of argumentation about the validity of a set of political claims.

To state this in another way, the writer who is trying to make a case, or to rationalize a position, need no longer rationalize it with legal or ethical arguments, which are the normal medium of rationalization. Instead, he is likely to rationalize it in terms of cultural and psychological analysis.

Superficially, it appears that the nineteenth-century writer on nations, who used to engage freely in abstract and formalistic argumentation about "compact," "sovereignty," and the like, has been replaced in the twentieth century

³ Rupert Emerson, *From Empire to Nation: The Rise to Self-Assertion of Asian and African Peoples* (Cambridge, Mass., 1960), 134, speaks of the nation as "the community which legitimizes the state."

by a writer who takes a functional approach, tracing the gradual cultural development by which a "people" became self-consciously united, and measuring the extent of governmental power in terms of the degree of social need. But to an astonishing degree, the old formalism and the new functionalism come to the same thing. In the past, the ultimate sanction for a government was the possession of sovereignty; today its ultimate sanction is that it acts for a population which constitutes a "people" in the special sense which entitles them to self-determination. But the effect, in either case, is that a decision about something else is used to determine the justice of the exercise of autonomy.

A second implication of the valuative aspect of nationalism is that it inhibits the historian's recognition of the general similarity between nationalism and other forms of group loyalty. It does this because national loyalty, in its valuative sense, must be singular, if not indeed, exclusive and unique. This inhibition cuts off a number of useful insights. For instance, it prevents the historian from seeing that in situations where nationalism and sectionalism are both at work, they are not necessarily polar or antithetical forces, even though circumstances may cause them to work in opposition to one another. Nationalism, in fact, may be the terminal result of a full development of strong sectional forces, while sectionalism may be an emergent nationalism which has not yet matured.

At a deeper level, this inhibition may blind the historian to the fact that national loyalty, far from being opposed to other loyalties, is in fact strengthened by incorporating others. Harold Guetzkow, in discussing the creation of international loyalties, makes this point clearly: "The behaviorist leads us to believe that strong family, local, and national loyalties are helpful in building international loyalties. The analyst assures us that loyalty is attachable to various objects—an international object as well as a national object. If loyalty is a generalized way of responding, the stronger the loyalty pattern in a given individual—no matter what its object—the easier it will be to build loyalties."⁴

Going a step beyond Guetzkow, Morton Grodzins, in his *The Loyal and the Disloyal*, argues not only that other loyalties are conducive to strong national loyalty, but even that they are indispensable to it. "Other loyalties," he says, "are . . . the most important foundation of democratic national loyalty. . . . Loyalties are to specific groups, specific goals, specific programs of action. Populations are loyal to the nation as a by-product of satisfactions achieved within nonnational groups, because the nation is believed to sym-

⁴ Harold Guetzkow, *Multiple Loyalties* (Princeton, N. J., 1955), 37, 39. Also, Merle Curti, *The Roots of American Loyalty* (New York, 1948), 47, says, "Local and regional loyalties did not necessarily conflict with loyalty to the nation."

bolize and sustain these groups. From this point of view, one is loyal not to nation but to family, business, religion, friends. One fights for the joys of his pinochle club when he is said to fight for his country."⁵

Historians frequently write about national loyalty as if it were exclusive, and inconsistent with other loyalties, which are described as "competing" or "divided," and which are viewed as detracting from the primary loyalty to the nation. Yet it is a self-evident fact that national loyalty flourishes not by challenging and overpowering all other loyalties, but by subsuming them all and keeping them in a reciprocally supportive relationship to one another. The strength of the whole is not enhanced by destroying the parts, but is made up of the sum of the parts. The only citizens who are capable of strong national loyalty are those who are capable of strong group loyalty, and such people are likely to express this capacity in their devotion to their religion, their community, and their families, as well as in their love of country. The nationalism which will utilize this capacity most effectively, therefore, is not the one that overrides and destroys all other objects of loyalty, but the one that draws them all into one transcendent focus. A well-known phrase runs: "For God, for Country, and for Yale"—not "For God, or Country, or for Yale."

A third implication of the evaluative aspect of nationalism is that it sometimes impels the historian to deny nationality to groups of whom he morally disapproves, even though the group may in every sense fulfill his theoretical criteria of nationality. He does this because he can scarcely accord the sanction of nationality to a group without also seeming to accord some degree of sanction to the cause for which the group stands. Most historians, if confronted with the abstract proposition that people who practice wrong cannot be united by deep cultural commonalities, would dismiss it as absurd. Yet the functional implications of the concept of nationalism are such that historians in fact are frequently unwilling to recognize cultural commonalities of this kind in the case of groups whose values they reject.

Still a fourth warping effect which arises from the evaluative aspect of the nationality concept is the tendency to believe that nationality must be based upon peculiarly deep-seated cultural affinities among a people, since only such fundamental ties would justify the kind of power and unique autonomy usually ascribed to the national group. No trivial or unworthy grounds for association could justify a group in claiming the kind of immunity from external control and the power to abuse internal minorities which are accorded to a nation. Therefore, when the historian is faced with

⁵ Morton Grodzins, *The Loyal and the Disloyal: Social Boundaries of Patriotism and Treason* (Chicago, 1956), 29. See also *id.*, "The Basis of National Loyalty," *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, VII (Dec. 1951), 356-62.

manifestations of nationalism, he will, almost by reflex, begin his analysis of these manifestations by searching for profound common elements in the culture of the group involved. Indeed, there is a standard formula, accepted by all the authorities on the subject, which enjoins him to give his attention to "certain objective bonds [which] delimit a social group [such as] common descent, language, territory, political entity, customs and tradition, and religion."⁶ Accordingly, students of nationalism have emphasized the growth of the vernacular languages in Western Europe; they have ransacked folklore and the popular culture for any features illustrating a common tradition among the people. Also they have often treated the territorial area that finally eventuated, no matter how fortuitously, from any nationalist movement, as the logical fulfillment of a mystic impulse among the folk to unite a "common territory." The true believer who found it an evidence of Divine providence that all our seaports have harbors evinced no greater faith than the historian who defines all the land within a given national jurisdiction as a "common territory" and then uses the concept that it is a common territory to prove the validity of the national jurisdiction.⁷

This does not mean, of course, that the common cultural factors are not real, and are not, in many cases, of immense importance. Indeed, some of the oldest and most famous nations, such as England and Japan, illustrate the historical fact that some populations, when isolated by physical, linguistic, or other barriers, may develop an extremely clear-cut cultural identity, and that such an identity is by far the most enduring and most cohesive basis of nationality.

But the very preoccupation of historians with classic examples such as these has perhaps led them to overemphasize the cultural component as the one master key to nationality,⁸ and to assume too simple an equation between nationality and culture. There is, of course, no doubt that commonalities in culture have a primary role in generating the spirit of nationalism, but secondarily there is also a reverse effect, namely that movements for political statehood, which are commonly regarded as nationalist movements, tend to

⁶ Kohn, *Idea of Nationalism*, 13-14, 6-10. These criteria, so clearly stated by Kohn, are not distinctively his own, but are standard criteria among students of nationalism. For a critique of the "Illusions concerning the Basis of Nations and Nationalism," however, see Boyd C. Shafer, *Nationalism: Myth and Reality* (New York, 1955), 13-56.

⁷ Karl W. Deutsch, *Nationalism and Social Communication: An Inquiry into the Foundations of Nationality* (New York and London, 1953), 4. This comments on the circularity of the reasoning that Detroit and San Francisco, for instance, are "united" by lying within a "common territory," while Detroit and Toronto are not.

⁸ Emerson, *From Empire to Nation*, 103, comments that "theoretical approaches to the concepts of nation and nationalism have been dominated by the European experience, even though this European-derived framework fitted the facts in much of the rest of the world in only indifferent fashion at the best."

claim commonalities of culture as a sanction for their objectives, and if these cultural elements do not exist in reality, the nationalist movement may fabricate them. It is notorious, for instance, that Gaelic was culturally a dying speech in Ireland, and Welsh a dying speech in Wales, and that both have received a somewhat artificial rejuvenation because of the zeal of Irish and Welsh nationalists.⁹

It seems increasingly evident in the last quarter of a century that many "nationalist" movements have a minimum of common cultural content and that the impulse moving them is primarily a negative political reaction against an existing regime (especially a colonial regime). For instance, some of the new nations of Africa appear to have territories which, instead of coinciding with any unified culture areas of their own, correspond to the administrative divisions laid down for purposes of bureaucratic convenience by their former colonial masters. It is perhaps the final irony of European colonialism that it is likely to fix the patterns and alignments of the nationalism which replaces it and utterly repudiates it.¹⁰ When a new "nation" is being formed in such circumstances, it will behoove the leaders to claim for their country all the attributes that have been regarded as giving a sanction to the older and more organic nations. If that highest of all sanctions—a national culture—is lacking, the spokesmen of the "nationalism" in question will be impelled to fabricate or simulate the necessary cultural factors. Such simulation will, indeed, not be anything new, for the spokesmen of nationalism have always exaggerated the degree of separateness and coherence of the national group, even in the oldest and most fully defined nations, and these nations have always relied upon a certain amount of carefully cultivated mythology to reinforce the unity of their people. Their success in fostering a belief in a common identity has often been an essential part of the process of forging the identity itself, and the belief has operated as a kind of self-fulfilling prophecy.

⁹ Shafer, *Nationalism*, 189, remarks that "within groups not yet nations, linguistic studies were the first signs of a rising national consciousness. They were also consciously made to stimulate it." On the Welsh language, artificially sustained, see Sir Reginald Coupland, *Welsh and Scottish Nationalism: A Study* (London, 1954), 357–66.

¹⁰ Emerson, *From Empire to Nation*, 60, observes: "Indeed, the creation of nations themselves is in some instances, as in the Philippines and Ghana, to be attributed primarily to the bringing together of diverse stocks under a single imperial roof. . . . Uncertain as the precise meaning of the term 'national character' may be, it is beyond doubt that the character of the nations now coming into the world has been greatly influenced by the type of colonial regime to which they have been subjected." The heavily negative character of nationalism in modern Africa is suggested by Thomas Hodgkin, *Nationalism in Colonial Africa* (New York, 1956), 21–23, when he asks, "At what stage is it reasonable to describe a movement of colonial protest or opposition to European authority as 'nationalist' in respect of its aims and character?" and answers, "My own inclination is to use the term nationalist in a broad sense to describe any organization or group that explicitly asserts the rights, claims, and aspirations of a given African society [from the level of the language group to that of Pan-Africa] in opposition to European authority, whatever its institutional form and objectives."

But if it is to be expected that nationalist leaders will if necessary contrive a synthetic or ersatz culture for their states, it is all the more necessary that the historian should be forever alert to distinguish between a genuine culture generating a genuine nationalism, and a trumped-up nationalism generating the pretense or illusion of a culture.¹¹

The historian, then, to repeat, has an extremely strong predisposition to equate nationality and culture. This predisposition is so strong that if other important sources of nationalism should exist, recognition of them would be inhibited under our present rationale of nationalism. A question arises, therefore, whether other important sources of nationalism do exist, and if so, what their nature may be.

There is certainly at least one other important factor besides common culture which may bind an aggregate of individuals together, and this is community of interest, not in the narrow sense of economic advantage only, but the broad sense of welfare and security through membership in society. It is axiomatic that people tend to give their loyalty to institutions which "protect" them—that is, safeguard their interests—and political allegiance throughout history has been regarded as something given reciprocally in return for protection. At the level of theory this is well known, and historians of nationalism have often called attention to it. Thus, when modern nationalism was in its infancy, Voltaire defined the word *patrie* in terms of community of interest. Among modern historians, Hans Kohn affirms that a nationality derives part of its strength from being regarded as "a source of economic well being"; Karl Deutsch states that when he and his collaborators were "studying cases of successful amalgamation" of diverse groups into a single nation, "we found that it was apparently important for each of the participating territories or populations to gain some valued services or opportunities"; Boyd Shafer is particularly explicit in pointing out that for many nationalists "devotion to the national welfare . . . after all was but devotion to their own welfare," that monarch and middle classes at the inception of modern nationalism "found mutual benefit in the joint extension of their mutual interests, which they could also conceive of as *the* national interests," and that these parties were like "stockholders with voting rights in the common enterprise, the nation." One of the clearest affirmations of this idea was

¹¹ Historians have certain tendencies which probably lead them to give excessive weight to limited evidences of cultural separateness. They seek to exhaust all the evidence, which means they will usually find some indications of separateness, however limited, and will feel obliged to call attention to these indications. Also, as Shafer has observed, they are alert to point up distinctions, and "nationalism is the most significant contemporary group distinction"; and they are so prone to emphasize origins that this inclination sometimes leads them into the anachronism of seeing a future cultural entity foreshadowed in limited cultural differentials at an earlier time. (Shafer, *Nationalism*, 55, 215.)

made by Harry M. Schulman in a statement to Louis L. Snyder, quoted in Snyder's *The Meaning of Nationalism*. Nationalism, said Schulman, is not a we-sentiment, but "a form of homeostasis, the equilibration of opposed vested interests within a series of specialized interdependent functional systems."¹²

But despite the presence of theoretical statements such as these, when historians turn to the examination of nationalism in specific cases they seem to neglect the factor of common interest and to focus their attention very heavily upon common cultural factors. This neglect, curious in any case, has been all the more strange in view of the fact that an emphasis upon the importance of self-interest would fit in well with certain points that historians customarily stress. One of these points is the idea that modern nationalism has risen concurrently with modern democracy. Kohn, for instance, regards this correlation as so close that he denies the existence of any fully developed nationalism prior to the French Revolution.¹³ In this connection it is clear that the rise of democracy represents an admission of the masses to certain civic privileges and expectations of property ownership, that is, to a stake in society. The nation-state, of course, served as the instrument for the protection of this stake, and the people's spirit of loyalty to the nation was partly their response to that which protected their interests. Until democracy gave them an interest to protect, they were incapable of this response—incapable of nationalism.¹⁴

Another well-recognized aspect of nationalism, into which the factor of self-interest again fits clearly, is the invigorating effect which war has had upon national spirit. Heinrich von Treitschke reduced this relationship to a simple and oft-repeated formula: "again and again, it has been proved that it is war which turns a people into a nation." Frederick Hertz, who deplored the fact as much as Treitschke rejoiced in it, agreed: "War could be called the greatest instrument of national unification, but for the fact that it also fosters the growth of forces which often imply a new menace to national unity."¹⁵

¹² "Quand ceux qui possèdent, comme moi, des champs et des maisons, s'assemblent pour leurs intérêts communs, j'ai ma voix dans cette assemblée; je suis une partie du tout, une partie de la communauté, une partie de la souveraineté: voilà ma patrie." Voltaire, *Dictionnaire Philosophique*, under the entry, "Patrie," in the *Oeuvres complètes de Voltaire* (new ed., 4 vols., Paris, 1879), IV, 182; Kohn, *Idea of Nationalism*, 17; Karl W. Deutsch et al., *Political Community and the North Atlantic Area* (Princeton, N. J., 1957), 55; Shafer, *Nationalism*, 100–105, 115; Louis L. Snyder, *The Meaning of Nationalism* (New Brunswick, N. J., 1954), 83; see also Curti, *The Roots of American Loyalty*, Chap. IV, "The Economics of Loyalty," 92–121, 161.

¹³ Kohn, *Idea of Nationalism*, 3, 10.

¹⁴ Crèvecoeur recognized this factor of self-interest very clearly in 1782, when he explained why European immigrants to America proved so quick to develop a loyalty to their new country: "Ubi panis, ibi patria is the motto of all emigrants." (Hector St. John de Crèvecoeur, *Letters from an American Farmer* [London, 1782] in Everyman's Library [New York, 1912], 41–44.)

¹⁵ Shafer, *Nationalism*, 45, discusses war as a factor in nationalism and quotes Treitschke; Frederick Hertz, *Nationality in History and Politics* (New York, 1944), 37, 218–19.

How does war produce this effect? No doubt it does so, in a variety of ways and by appealing to a variety of impulses, some of which are irrational. But certainly one of the effects of war is to reorient the pattern of conflicts of interest within any national population. In times of peace, the diversity of interests of various kinds tends to divide the people into antagonistic groups—what James Madison called factions, and what we now call pressure groups—and these groups compete for control of public policy. Their relation to each other is primarily one of rivalry. Even in wartime, these rivalries will continue, but they tend to become secondary, for war subjects all interests to a common danger and to more vital danger than they ever incur from one another. In the presence of such danger, all interests tend to work together. In this way, war harnesses the motives of self-interest, which ordinarily pull in various directions, and causes them all to pull in the same direction and thus to reinforce the spirit of nationalism.

To argue that the factor of common interests is an important and somewhat neglected element in nationalism and that it ought to receive substantial attention does not mean that the concept of interest should replace the concept of culture. Of the two, the concept of culture is, no doubt, of greater weight. The point is rather that nationalism rests on two psychological bases instead of one: the feeling of common culture and the feeling of common interests. It is questionable whether either feeling can support a superstructure of nationality without the other. If the historian will recognize this dualism, he will not only have an effective working concept, but will also free himself from his present compulsion to prove a growth of cultural unity every time he observes an intensification of nationalism and to prove the emergence of a new culture every time that a dissident group proclaims its solidarity in nationalistic terms.

Here, then, are a number of propositions about the historian's treatment of nationalism: that the historian conceives abstractly of nationalism in sound theoretical terms, regarding it as a form of group loyalty psychologically similar to other forms of group loyalty, and having the subjective, relativistic, developmental qualities which other forms of group loyalty possess; that the close relationship between nationalism and the political state warps the historian's view and causes him to treat it functionally as a monolithic and unique form of loyalty, in antithesis to other forms of group loyalty, instead of recognizing that it is associated with and even derived from other forms of loyalty; that his use of the concept as a sanction to validate the demands of some groups for autonomy, while denying the similar demands of other groups, leads him into the fallacy of a false correlation between the ethical rightness of a group's policies and the objective separateness of the group's

identity; that this valuative use of the concept also impels him to explain the origins of nationalism in terms of deep-seated, long-enduring natural affinities among a people, or, in other words, to rely too heavily upon cultural factors in his explanation, even where they are tenuous; that this cultural emphasis has, in turn, caused him frequently to overlook factors of self-interest, which have been vital in many historic situations in the integration or in the disintegration of national loyalties.

If these general propositions have any validity, it should be possible to test them by applying them to specific historical situations. Any reader of this paper will perhaps test them in terms of the historical treatment of the nationality or national movement with which he is most familiar. For my purposes, they can most readily be applied in the field of American history. The rest of this paper, therefore, is devoted to a consideration of their applicability at that point in American history where the question of nationalism was most important and most complex—namely at the crisis which led to the Civil War.

It is a truism of American history that, because of the vast extent of the *United States and its great physiographic variety*, major areas within the Union have often found their interests in conflict, and the alignment on public issues has followed geographical lines far more often than would occur in smaller or more homogeneous countries. These geographically aligned differentials have, in fact, been a pervasive factor and have presented themselves in many different forms. At times, such as the period of Jacksonian Democracy or the Populist Revolt, the divisions between East and West have seemed more fundamental than those between North and South, and careful analysis has always shown that these regional differentiations extended beyond a mere dualism of either North and South, or East and West. The West, with its frontier attributes, played a distinctive role even during the period when North-South antagonisms were most acute, and indeed the struggle that came to a crisis in 1861 has been construed by Frederick Jackson Turner as a rivalry between the North and the South to draw the West into their respective orbits. Even in the era when North and South were approaching the climactic rivalry of the Civil War, internal conflicts also made themselves felt at a different level, as issues arose between industrial and agricultural areas within the North, or between plantation belts and backwoods districts within the South.

Historians speak of these areas in which distinctive groups or special interests are localized or concentrated as sections, and they recognize sectionalism as one of the major themes of American history. In most cases where

sectional rivalries have developed, the question of nationalism has not been involved, for the people of one sectional area have not called into question the Union that they share with the rival section, and the loyalties that they give to their own area have not impinged directly upon their national loyalty to the Union. Even when sectional bitterness has reached the emotional pitch that it developed in the campaign of 1896, the rivals have sought only to impose their policies upon one another within the Union and have not sought to sever their ties with one another by disrupting the Union.

In the era between 1848 and 1861, however, American geographically aligned rivalries were focused on an intense conflict between the North and the South, and the group loyalties of people in the South were focused on a southern republic in a way which undercut the American nationalism that had previously focused on the Union. In this case, then, southernism, instead of working sectionally within a framework of nationalism, tended to take on the character of nationalism itself and to break down the existing pattern of nationalism. Since the southern movement began in terms of sectional reaction against this existing pattern, historians frequently evaluate the ensuing conflict in terms of sectionalism versus nationalism.

In strict logic the antithesis of sectionalism versus nationalism would not necessarily link one region (the South) with sectionalism, nor the other region (the North) with nationalism. On the contrary, it might be argued that nationalistic forces in both the North and the South which placed the welfare of the Union above all regional values were pitted against sectional forces in both regions which gave primary value to regional objectives, such as, for the South, the protection of slavery in the territories or, for the North, the exclusion of slavery from the territories. Viewed in this way, the conflict might be said to involve the triumph of sectionalism over American nationalism within both regions and an ensuing struggle between northern sectionalism and southern sectionalism. Alternatively, it might also be argued that northern group loyalty of the most fundamental kind found a focus in the union formed in 1787, while southern group loyalty, also of the deepest sort, found a new focus in a separate southern republic. Regarded in this way, the conflict might be construed (as, in fact, many historians do construe it) as a conflict between northern (Union) nationalism and southern (Confederate) nationalism.

Either of these formulations has a certain tenability in theory, but in operative terms, of course, the forces which saved the American Union were centered in the North, and those which sought to disrupt it were centered in the South. Consequently, it seemed natural afterward, in the light of the fact that it was the Union which had survived, to link each of the forces at work

with one of the rival regions and to speak of nationalism as northern and sectionalism as southern.

This attribution, however, at once has the effect of bringing the valuative aspect of the concept of nationalism into play. It clearly implies a sanction for the northern position—the sanction that the “people” involved in the crisis were the American people, both North and South, since it was the North which was defending the nation, and that those in the South who “felt themselves to be one” were not one in the ultimate sense, since the impulse which prompted their unity was sectional rather than national. Of course, in so far as hindsight furnishes a legitimate criterion, the conclusion, if not the reason, was valid, for what the North defended has found fulfillment as a nation and what the South defended has not. But the questionable feature of this approach is that it moves completely away from the psychological or functional analysis of nationalism and places the analysis very much upon an institutional basis. This approach has an a priori effect of prejudging the question that purports to be under examination, for it settles by ascription a point that ought to be settled by the evaluation of evidence. Instead of testing the validity of Union and Confederacy as nations by an evaluation of the character of the group loyalties attached to them, this tests the validity of the group loyalties by a prior assumption as to the character of the Union and the Confederacy.

As has been suggested earlier in this paper, the element of sanction in the institutional concept sometimes makes it difficult for the historian to attribute nationality to movements of which he morally disapproves. For the attribution itself would imply that the movement has a kind of validity. This factor has certainly influenced the treatment of the question whether the Confederacy was a nation, for the issue between the Union and the Confederacy also became an issue between freedom and slavery. To ascribe nationality to the South is to validate the right of a proslavery movement to autonomy and self-determination. Since few historians in the twentieth century have been willing to do this, their moral position has sometimes run counter to their theory of nationality and has impelled them to shirk the consequences of their own belief that group identity is the basis for autonomy. If the finding that a majority of the southern people wanted a nation of their own is inseparable from the conclusion that the institution of slavery enjoyed a democratic sanction, it is always possible to reverse the reasoning and to argue that since slavery could not have enjoyed a democratic sanction, therefore the southern people must not have been a “people” in the sense that would entitle them to want a nation of their own.

The position of the strongly antislavery historian on the question of

southern nationality tends to be particularly ironic, for he usually emphasizes more than most writers the depth of the division between the North and the South. No one stresses more than he the profound authoritarian implications of slavery for the entire intellectual and social life of the South, and the sharpness of the contrast between this society, with its system of legalized caste status, and the free, democratic society of the North. Yet, after making this case, the antislavery historian often takes the view that the southern assertion of nationality was not justified. Of course, he might simply follow the logic of his moral position and argue that war is justified if waged by one nation to compel another nation to give up slavery.¹⁶ But since he also attaches moral value to the right of self-determination, the recognition of southern nationality would place him in a moral dilemma. The only way he can have his crusade against slavery and his right of self-determination too is to deny that the principle of self-determination could have been involved in the case of the crusade against slavery.

The equation of northernism with nationalism and southernism with sectionalism prejudices by definition the question which purports to be under scrutiny, and denies without actual analysis of group feelings, that the southern movement could have been truly national; it also leads to an easy assumption that all northern support for federal authority must have been nationalistic rather than sectional. But this view tends to obscure the fact that in the North as well as in the South there were deep sectional impulses, and support or nonsupport of the Union was sometimes a matter of sectional tactics rather than of national loyalty. For instance, northern support for a sectional tariff or for sectional internal improvements, adopted by sectional majorities in the national government, was no less sectional than southern opposition to them. Northern efforts to put the terminus of a Pacific railroad at Chicago were no less sectional than southern efforts to put it at New Orleans. Northern determination to keep Negroes (rather than just slaves) out of the territories was no less sectional than southern determination to carry them there. Even northern support for Lincoln, who did not run in most of the slave states in 1860, was perhaps just as sectional as southern support for John C. Breckenridge or for John Bell, who did not carry a single free state.

¹⁶ In saying this, I do not mean to deny the priority of moral values. It may well be that the abolition of slavery had a higher value to mankind than the self-determination of peoples, and that coercion of one nation by another is valid in such a case. A war of subjugation may well be justified by the emancipation of 3,950,000 slaves. It may also be true, as Lincoln apparently thought, that the preservation, by the use of force, of the Union formed in 1787 was more important for mankind than the purely voluntary self-determination of peoples. All I mean to argue is that historians ought not to assert the right of self-determination as if it were absolute and then deny that it is involved in cases where they prefer not to apply it.

In the North, sectional forces tended to support a strong Union because it was evident that this Union was becoming one in which the sectional forces of the North would be dominant. Thus the national Union could be made the instrument of these sectional interests. The South, on the other hand, finding itself in a minority position, could not hope to secure national support for sectional objectives, nor even to keep sectional and national interests in coordination with one another, and therefore it was forced to choose between section and nation. If the proslavery elements seemed less nationalistic than the antislavery elements, it was not because one more than the other put peace or national harmony above the question of slavery, for neither of them did, but because the antislavery elements could expect, with their majority status, to employ the national authority for their purposes, while the proslavery forces could not. A northerner could, and many northerners did, support the Union for sectional reasons;¹⁷ no southerner could possibly support it for any other than national reasons.

The historian certainly should make some distinction between the nationalistic motive to support the political state as the embodiment of the "people" as a whole and the tactical motive to use the authority of the state for the promotion of sectional interests. Very often, though, both of these impulses get called by the same name, nationalism.

If the antithesis of northern nationalism versus southern sectionalism conceals the sectional motivation of much that was done through national means for sectional ends in the North, it also obscures another important reality: that a mixture of regional and national loyalties prevailed in both regions. They did not seem ambiguous or inconsistent in the North because they were kept from conflicting there, whereas in the South they did conflict, and because they did, were made to seem an evidence almost of duplicity or of double-dealing, as if devotion to the section in itself demonstrated alienation from the nation and as if nationalism could flourish only as regional loyalties withered away.

But in fact, this view is mistaken, and, to take a concrete example, there was no necessary equivocation or indecision of mind on the part of Josiah Quincy of Massachusetts when he declared in 1811 that "the first public love of my heart is the Commonwealth of Massachusetts . . . the love of this Union grows out of this attachment to my native soil." Nor was there ambiguity in Sam Houston of Texas when he asserted that he was a southerner and a Unionist too, with "a Southern heart, large enough, I trust, to embrace the

¹⁷ Curti, *Roots of American Loyalty*, 111, says, "Webster cleverly associated national interest with all the policies which his opponents declared to be sectional in character—tariffs, internal improvements . . . and restriction of the disposal of public lands in the West."

whole Union if not the whole world"; nor in J. D. B. De Bow when he appealed to his fellow citizens, "as Southerners, as *Americans*, as *MEN*"; nor in Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia, when he said "I have a patriotism that embraces, I trust, all parts of the Union, . . . yet I must confess my feelings of attachment are most ardent toward that with which all my interests and associations are identified. . . . The South is my home, my fatherland."¹⁸

If the point here were only that the people of the South became trapped in a conflict of loyalties, it would hardly be worth stating; historians have known it as a truism for a long time. The point is rather that the northerner and the southerner were not distinguished from one another by a singularity of loyalty on one side and a multiplicity of loyalties on the other, as if one were monogamous and the other polygamous. They both had multiple loyalties, and what distinguished them was that one, being in a majority, was able to keep all his loyalties coordinated, and therefore undivided, while the other, being in a minority, was not able to keep them coordinated, with the result that they became divided.

It would be extremely misleading, however, to suggest that the evaluative implication of the concept of nationalism has warped only the views of writers whose sympathies lie with the Union. For if it has led some of them to deny that the South was entitled to the sanction of nationality, and to make this denial without much reference to the psychological realities, it has also led some writers whose sympathies lie with the South to assert that the southern claim to nationhood was validated by a complete cultural separateness, and to make this assertion without much reference to the cultural realities.

This is not to deny that there was a considerable measure of distinctiveness in the southern culture. All the factors of southern conservatism, southern hierarchy, the cult of chivalry—the unmechanized civilization, the folk society, the rural character of the life, the clan values rather than the commercial values, made for *distinctiveness* of a deeply significant kind. But this is not quite the same as *separateness*, and the efforts of historians to buttress their claim that the South had a wholly separate culture, self-consciously asserting itself as separate, as a cultural counterpart of political nationalism, have led, on the whole, to paltry results. Southern writers, like the nationalistic claimants to culture mentioned above, issued periodic manifestoes proclaiming that the South ought to have its own literature, but their efforts to fulfill this goal

¹⁸ Josiah Quincy, in *Annals of Congress*, 11 Cong., 3 sess., col. 542 (Jan. 14, 1811); Sam Houston, in *Congressional Globe*, 31 Cong., 1 sess., Appendix, 102 (Feb. 8, 1850); J. D. B. De Bow in *De Bow's Review*, III (May 1847), 421, quoted in Robert F. Durden, "J. D. B. De Bow: Convolutions of a Slavery Expansionist," *Journal of Southern History*, XVII (Nov. 1951), 445; Alexander H. Stephens, in *Congressional Globe*, 28 Cong., 2 sess., Appendix, 313-14 (Jan. 25, 1845).

failed because southern readers just would not support it. Southern educators likewise deplored the infiltration of Yankee ideas in the schools, and when the crisis was most acute, southern students departed with great fanfare from northern colleges. But southern education continued to be American education. In the economic area, a few southern fire-eaters made a conspicuous point of the fact that they were wearing homespun and consistently proclaimed the need for a southern economic self-sufficiency which was never realized. But it is crucial to recognize that the advocates of a southern culture spent much of their time complaining that the South would not support their cultural program. Evidence of this kind provides a tenuous basis indeed for arguing that southern nationalism sprang from a full-bodied southern culture.¹⁹ If historians had not been captives to the idea that nationality equates with culture, and that where there is separate nationalism there must be culture of equivalent separateness, they would probably have been far quicker to recognize how very thin the historical evidences of a separate southern culture really are. They would also have been disposed to give more emphasis to the many important cultural features that southerners shared with other nineteenth-century Americans: the common language which was a transatlantic modification of English, much the same in both the North and the South; the common religion of a people who were overwhelmingly evangelical and Protestant as well as Christian; the common political commitment to democratic institutions; the common system of values which exalted progress, material success, individual self-reliance, and distrust of authority; and the bumptious, eagle-screaming Americanism which scorned the "decadent monarchies" of the Old World.²⁰

To appreciate one important reason why historians with southern sympathies have emphasized the separateness of the southern culture, it is perhaps only necessary to look at the difference in the way in which the defense of the South has been argued in the more remote and in the more recent past. From the Civil War until 1900, it was notorious that no southerner seemed capable

¹⁹ Important studies of cultural aspects of southern nationalism are: Jay Hubbell, "Literary Nationalism in the Old South," in *American Studies in Honor of William K. Boyd*, ed. D. K. Jackson (Durham, N. C., 1940); John S. Ezell, "A Southern Education for Southrons," *Journal of Southern History*, XVII (Aug. 1951), 303-27; Merle Curti, *The Growth of American Thought* (New York, 1943), Chap. xvii; Curtis Carroll Davis, *Chronicler of the Cavaliers: A Life of the Virginia Novelist, Dr. William A. Caruthers* (Richmond, Va., 1953); Rollin G. Osterweis, *Romanticism and Nationalism in the Old South* (New Haven, Conn., 1949); Avery O. Craven, *The Growth of Southern Nationalism, 1848-1861* (Baton Rouge, La., 1953). Despite the voluminous data in these studies, however, they lend themselves to the argument that a great effort was being made to create a sense of cultural separateness by self-conscious means, where it scarcely existed objectively. An unpublished paper written in my graduate seminar at Yale in 1958-1959 by Stanley Bailis developed this point very forcibly and effectively.

²⁰ Hans Kohn, *American Nationalism: An Interpretative Essay* (New York, 1957), 106-21, demonstrates far better than most historians of the South the ambivalence in both the cultural affiliations and the loyalties of the people of the South on the eve of the Civil War.

of writing on any aspect of the Civil War without including a lengthy disquisition on the legal and constitutional right of secession, with copious attention to the exact contractual understandings reached in 1787. But no historian has elaborated such arguments now for more than a generation. Why? Certainly not because the South no longer has defenders. The answer, I think, is that nowadays one does not couch historical defenses in formalistic or legalistic terms. The sanction for what the South did in 1861 is no longer believed to be what it agreed to in 1787. The sanction is instead that southerners in 1861 constituted a people in the sense which entitled them to exercise what we now call autonomy or self-determination, rather than what we used to call sovereignty. But in so far as the same conclusion is reached as to whether the South was justified, and in so far as the reasons "leading" to the conclusion may be in fact derived from the conclusion instead of the conclusion being derived from them, the great transformation since the nineteenth century from formalism to functionalism, has perhaps not increased the realism of our thinking as much as we sometimes fondly imagine.

The central significance of this subtle relation between descriptive statements and their valiative implications is not, however, that it results in a certain amount of specious reasoning from conclusion to premise. It is rather that it tends to cast the whole analysis in the oversimple terms of false, unrealistic antitheses or polarities, whose greatest drawback is not that they are partisan but simply that they are not very helpful for explanatory purposes.

If North and South fought, if one was a "nation" and one was not, if the people of one were "loyal" and the others were "disloyal," or, on the other hand, if they constituted two diverse civilizations, then the investigator is under strong compulsion to reduce the complex forces of the 1850's to simplicity and to come up with antitheses that will fit these dualisms. Hence, we have had a series of sweeping and dramatic contrasts which present North and South in polar terms. Indeed the historiography of the subject is largely a record of how one antithesis would be set up, only to be knocked down and replaced by another.

Thus we were once told that the South was a land of cavaliers, the North an abode of puritans; or that the South stood for states' rights, while the North stood for the federal supremacy. Later historians rejected these formulas as fallacious or superficial,²¹ but the old yearning for a sharp, clear-cut antithesis still shaped historical thought, and two other, more formidable dualisms were advanced. One of these, primarily economic in its tenor, was

²¹ The "puritan versus cavalier" thesis began to fade in 1910, when Thomas J. Wertenbaker published *Patrician and Plebeian in Virginia* (Charlottesville, Va., 1910); the formalistic weakness of the concept of states' rights versus nationalism was demonstrated by Arthur M. Schlesinger, in "The State Rights Fetish," in *New Viewpoints in American History* (New York, 1922).

brilliantly set forth by Charles A. Beard, who argued that southern agrarianism and northern industrialism must necessarily clash because of their dissimilarity. The other, more broadly social in its view, held that North and South were, in fact, "diverse civilizations," and as such, incapable of maintaining a union with one another.²²

The quest for an unqualified antithesis still continues. Current interpretations have turned back to an emphasis, formerly popular in the nineteenth century, upon the basic incompatibility between a slaveholding and a non-slaveholding regime, with all the far-reaching differences in social values and in mode of life which such systems must entail.²³

These antitheses are in a sense caricatures, perhaps accurate in singling out some distinctive feature, but grossly distorted in the emphasis which they give to it. Because of their vulnerability, revisionist critics have been able to direct damaging criticism at every one of them.²⁴

The problem that such antitheses as these present in the interpretation of history arises not from their exaggeration of differences and their oversimplification of complex matters, but from their attribution of a false quality of mutual exclusiveness to phenomena which naturally coexist and overlap as national identity and regional identity do. The false antithesis assumes that nationalism depends on and can be measured in terms of homogeneity and therefore that regional diversity, at least when it appears on a North-South axis, is inconsistent with national unity. Once the mistaken assumption of mutual exclusiveness is accepted, it falsely follows that the extent of distinctiveness in the section becomes the measure of deviation from the nation, just as it is also falsely argued that the intensity of loyalty to the section becomes the index of disloyalty to the Union. Besides mistaking dissimilarity for antagonism, this kind of interpretation has the great disadvantage that, where friction exists, it shifts attention away from the specific disputes at issue between parties and emphasizes the points in which they are unlike one another, as if their conflict could be explained in terms of their mere lack of resemblance to one another.

²² Charles A. and Mary R. Beard, *The Rise of American Civilization* (2 vols., New York, 1927); one of the authoritative spokesmen of the idea of diverse civilizations was Edward Channing, in his *History of the United States* (6 vols., New York, 1905-25), VI, 3-4.

²³ Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., "The Causes of the Civil War: A Note on Historical Sentimentalism," *Partisan Review*, XVI (Oct. 1949), 469-81, and Harry V. Jaffa, *Crisis of the House Divided: An Interpretation of the Issues in the Lincoln-Douglas Debates* (New York, 1959), have done much to reinstate the idea that the conflict was a struggle between freedom and slavery, but Leon F. Litwack, *North of Slavery: The Negro in the Free States, 1790-1860* (Chicago, 1961), shows that even a genuine sectional division on the slavery question did not necessarily mean any great sectional discrepancy in attitudes toward the Negro. Racism was nationwide.

²⁴ James G. Randall, "The Civil War Restudied," *Journal of Southern History*, VI (Nov. 1940), 439-57, exposed some of the fallacies in the views that agrarian and industrial societies were certain to clash, and that North and South formed diametrically opposed civilizations.

The habit of equating diversity with dissension, and using the word "difference" to mean both at the same time, has taken such deep root in the historiography of the Civil War that it becomes difficult to dissociate the two, but history abounds in instances where diversity does not lead to antagonism, where regional identity does not detract from national integrity, and where no one expects them to. In Canada, for instance, the French, Catholic, peasant culture of Quebec Province presents sharper contrasts to the English, Protestant, pioneer culture of Ontario than North and South ever presented, and strong elements of antagonism have been involved historically. Yet there was no "irrepressible conflict" in Canada. Within the United States, New Englanders, with their puritan heritage and their Yankee ways have shown a marked distinctiveness and have habitually manifested a pronounced sectional affection for their "stern and rockbound coast," yet these qualities are regarded as reinforcing, rather than diminishing the Yankee's Americanism. Where the South is involved, historical interpretation of the effect of sectional differentials has been too inconsistent to bear scrutiny. From the ratification of the Constitution until the high noon of the New Deal, and to some extent even to the present, the South has been set apart by its rural society, its staple crop economy, its tradition of leadership or control by the landowning interest, its large proportion of Negro population, and its formalized biracial system of caste in race relationships. In 1787 these differentials were perhaps more pronounced than during the crisis which led to the Civil War, yet historians who assume that such regional dissimilarities made a continuation of peaceful union impossible after 1850 seem completely untroubled by the fact that the very same diversities did not at all prevent the formation of at least a loose union in 1787-1788 or the rapid and triumphant growth of American nationalism for nearly forty years thereafter. Since the Civil War the one-party system of the "Solid" South, the relative poverty of the region, and the heritage of bitterness from Civil War and Reconstruction have made the sectional contrasts, in some respects, sharper than they were during the ante bellum period. Yet these strong sectional factors proved not inconsistent with the swift restoration of American nationalism in the South, increasing steadily at least until 1954.²⁵ The sectional differentials were still there, but in this new context, since they did not lead to war, no one supposed any longer that they must be inherently disruptive. In fact, the readiness with which the South returned to the Union will defy explanation unless it is recognized that southern loyalties to the Union were never really obliterated, but rather were

²⁵ Paul H. Buck, *The Road to Reunion, 1865-1900* (Boston, 1937), traces a swift and easy restoration of harmony between North and South within thirty-five years of Appomattox, which could not possibly have occurred if southern nationalism had been deep seated as, for instance, Polish nationalism was deep seated.

eclipsed by other loyalties which, for a time, conflicted. It was a dim awareness of this fact on the part of the participants in the Civil War that gave to the conflict its peculiarly tragic tone—its pathos as a “brothers’ war.”

The historian may feel acutely the need for an explanation of the deep alienation which developed between North and South in the middle of the nineteenth century, but he ought not to allow the urgency of this need to blind him to the fact that he also needs an explanation for the growth of American nationalism between 1800 and 1846 and for the smoothness of the “road to reunion” between 1865 and 1900. No explanation of the sectional strife is really much good if it makes these phenomena of harmony and reconciliation appear impossible. Yet the historian’s reliance upon the sharpest conceivable antitheses has led him to explain the schism in terms so deep and total that the readiness of southern men in 1898 and 1917 to enlist in the American army and to fight under the American flag would seem quite incredible.

To explain an antagonism that sprang up suddenly, and died down suddenly, the historian does not need and cannot effectively use a factor that has been constant over a long period, as the cultural differential between the North and the South has been. He needs a factor that can cause bitter disagreement even among a people who have much basic homogeneity. No factor, it might be suggested, will meet this need better than the feeling, widespread in the 1850’s in the South, that the South’s vital interests were being jeopardized and the region was being exposed to the dangers of a slave insurrection, as a result of the hostility of antislavery men in the North. Applied to the sectional crisis, such a view of the sources of friction would make possible the explanation of the Civil War, without making impossible the explanation of the rapid return to union after the war. No cultural explanation will do this.

The cultural factor and the factor of self-interest are, of course, not wholly unrelated, for essentiality of interests is determined partly by cultural values and vice versa. But the fact remains that within an integrated culture acute conflicts of interest may be generated, and between diverse cultures strong community of interests may develop. A body of citizens may exalt the national state as the instrument that unites them with those with whom they have an affinity, but they may also exalt it as the guardian of certain essential interests and social values that they do not necessarily share with the over-all society in a homogeneous sense. Despite the emphasis in historical literature on cultural homogeneity, history itself offers extensive evidence that if a state protects the interests, either real or fancied, of culturally disparate groups in its population, it can command the nationalistic loyalty of such groups with-

out offering them a homogeneous body of fellow citizens. And if it systematically disregards the interests of a group, it alienates the group and makes cultural affinities with the majority seem irrelevant.²⁶

In so far as it is sound to give major attention to the equilibration of interests as a condition necessary to nationalism, it follows that the American Civil War must be interpreted less in terms of the well-known antitheses that point up the dissimilarities between North and South, and more in terms of the prolonged sequence of interest conflicts that crystallized along sectional lines.

Southerners became progressively more alienated as they became more convinced first that the Union was sacrificing their economic welfare through the tariff, later that it was denying them parity in the process of national expansion, and finally that it was condoning the activities of men who would loose a slave insurrection upon them and expose them to possible butchery. To emphasize this view, of course, does not mean that anyone need turn to a simple interpretation of history in terms of self-interest, but that we should recognize that cultural similarities alone will not provide a basis of affinity between groups who regard each others' policies as endangering their own security.

By stressing conflict of interest as a basic factor, it is possible to explain the otherwise stubborn anomaly that the sectional crisis grew in intensity even as the Republic grew in homogeneity. Originally, cultural unity was not deemed necessary to the welfare of the Union under the Constitution, and both the northern and the southern states fully intended to preserve their respective sectional peculiarities, of which they were acutely aware when they ratified the Constitution. Indeed, they did not ratify until shrewd calculation had assured each section either that it might hope to gain preponderant weight, or at least that it would be strong enough to maintain the balance of sectional equilibrium in the new system. If the Republic had remained static, with the area and population of 1790 more or less permanent, it appears that an equilibrium would have been maintained, and the Union might have enjoyed harmony, even without homogeneity. The "house divided," which had in fact been divided from the beginning, might have continued to stand in the future as it had stood so well for seventy years.

But when growth ensued, with uneven rates of advance for the two sec-

²⁶ Grodzins, *The Loyal and the Disloyal*, ii, quotes George Washington: "men . . . may talk of patriotism . . . but whoever builds upon it as the basis for conducting a long and bloody war will find themselves deceived in the end. We must take the passions of men as nature has given them, and those principles as a guide which are generally the rule of Action. I do not mean to exclude altogether the Idea of Patriotism. I know it exists, and I know it has done much in the present Contest. But I will venture to assert, that a great and lasting war can never be supported on this principle alone. It must be aided by a prospect of Interest or some reward."

tions, the equilibrium was upset. The minority section lost its ability to exercise joint control in the federal government, and with this control went the power to keep national objectives coordinated with sectional ones and thus to maintain the image of the federal government as the guardian of the essential interests or values of southern society. The South, therefore, was forced more and more to regard national objectives and sectional objectives as alternatives that must be made the objects of painful choice. Meanwhile, the North did not have to choose between national and sectional objectives because by use of its power it could incorporate sectional goals into the national program. What was good for the North was good for the country, and thus no problem of priority need arise. The potential dilemma of Josiah Quincy's loyalties, which he had verbalized so clearly remained a latent dilemma and never developed beyond the verbal level. But Sam Houston and Alexander Stephens lived to see a situation where bigness of heart was not enough and where the Union was so divided that it became difficult for patriotism to embrace all parts of it.

If the adjustment of conflicting interests rather than the elimination of cultural differentials is in this case the key to the perpetuation of national unity, and if an equilibrium of power is the condition most conducive to the adjustment of conflicting interests, then the historian has an explanation for the seeming paradox that the crisis of American nationalism came not when regional diversity was greatest, but after many common denominators between the sections had developed and had substantially increased the measure of cultural uniformity.

If the pattern of loyalties in America between 1820 and 1860 was more intricate than the stark antithesis of nationalism and sectionalism would imply, and if the ultimate conflict between North and South was in part the consequence of the failure of the Union to solve the problems of chronic conflict of interest, even after it had successfully begun to transcend the presumably more difficult obstacles of cultural dissimilarity, the implication is not that a new single-factor analysis should be applied in place of the old ones—presenting the Civil War in the exclusive terms of a conflict between culturally similar groups which both spelled their version of nationalism with an alphabet of the letters of self-interest. It is rather to suggest that the evaluative elements in the concept of nationalism have influenced too many of the findings of the historian, that the concept has warped his analysis as much as it has assisted it, and that the historical process is far too intricate to be handled in terms of the simple dualisms of culture versus culture, nation versus section, interest versus interest, or Americanism versus southernism.

The Paris Bourse on the Eve of the Revolution, 1781-1789

GEORGE V. TAYLOR*

ONE of the remarkable features of late eighteenth-century capitalism was the speculative frenzy of the Paris Bourse during the 1780's. After a long period of only moderate activity, the Bourse became lively and dangerous during the reign of Louis XVI. Trading in government loans and joint-stock shares took on the frenetic character of a boom. Prices fluctuated with a violence unknown since the time of Law. Groups of speculators fought to manipulate values by coordinating their operations and propagandizing the market; like twentieth-century traders, they bought on margin, sold short, and floated insurance and utilities companies that functioned as investment trusts. Rival coalitions struggled for control and solicited decrees that released them from unprofitable contracts or deflected prices in some advantageous way.

Like the American bull market of the 1920's, the Bourse of the 1780's aroused public concern. Directly and indirectly banks and big commercial houses were involved. In a crash many of them would be ruined, and their bankruptcies would shatter the Paris money market and extend themselves as though by chain reaction to all the provincial centers, paralyzing business and unleashing social and political reactions. The minister Calonne, who directed royal finance during 1783-1787, understood the danger and feared it, not only for its political implications but also because any serious contraction of private capital would narrow the market for the annual loans on which his budgets depended. He therefore entered the market with treasury funds and tried to shore up prices by buying falling issues. At heavy cost he liquidated private speculative contracts which, by their volume, threatened to bring on a general collapse. Scandals broke out. They were publicized. Nobles, clergymen, even ministers figured in them. Rightly or wrongly the belief spread that the government was permitting irresponsible men to endanger public prosperity, and the ill-fated ministerial interventions in the Bourse undermined confidence in the government, sapped its prestige, and, like the failures in finance and foreign policy, helped

* An associate professor at the University of North Carolina whose major field of interest is Western Europe and the Atlantic communities from about 1760 to 1852, Mr. Taylor is now preparing a book on French capitalism at the end of the old regime.

create a demand for a representative regime. Among the speculators, the investors, and their bankers the sense of an impending crash, with or without a debt repudiation, appeared as one aspect of a multiple breakdown in government finance, industry, trade, and public welfare, an additional omen of political and social collapse. The fear of financial disintegration, personal ruin, and social chaos was an important aspect of upper-class anxiety in 1789.

The best approach to the study of the prerevolutionary Bourse is to read the essays of the late Jean Bouchary on three important speculators: Étienne Clavière, the exiled Genevan who became a Girondin minister and martyr;¹ C.-O.-J. Baroud, originally a notary of Lyon;² and the Comte de Seneffe, a Belgian banker-adventurer.³ Exceptionally cautious and thorough, Bouchary quoted documents at length, minimized explanation and comment, and left it to his readers to interpret the jargon of the original sources, which is difficult to master. For that reason his work remains essentially neglected, although it is often cited. His remarkable understanding of the Bourse came mainly from the papers of Clavière, whose active correspondence and accounts, complete for the years 1781–1786, constitute the only adequate documentation now available.⁴ For the present, at least, the name of Clavière is sure to dominate what is written about French speculation on the eve of the Revolution, for the documentation is biased in his favor. Even when we turn to Mirabeau's four diatribes against agiotage, we do not escape the mind of Clavière, who furnished the arguments and some of the style for three of them.⁵ We must remember that he was not the only speculator and in respect to the volume of his affairs perhaps not even in the first rank.

¹ Jean Bouchary, "Étienne Clavière d'après sa correspondance financière et politique," *Revue d'histoire économique et sociale*, XXIV (Nos. 2, 3, 4, 1938), 131–62, 245–81, 357–78 (republished in *id.*, *Les manieurs d'argent à Paris à la fin du XVIII^e siècle* [3 vols., Paris, 1939–43], I, 11–101); see also the older political and personal study by Édouard Chapuisat, "Étienne Clavière, représentant et girondin," in his *Figures et choses d'autrefois* (Paris and Geneva, 1920), 9–170. No really satisfactory biography of Clavière has yet been written.

² "L'agioteur Claude-Odile-Joseph Baroud," Bouchary, *Manieurs d'argent*, III, 168–77.

³ *Id.*, "Un manieur d'argent à Paris à la fin du XVIII^e siècle: Joseph-François-Xavier de Pestre, comte de Seneffe et de Turnhout," *Revue d'histoire économique et sociale*, XXV (No. 4, 1939), 261–92 (also published in *Manieurs d'argent*, II, 9–68).

⁴ Three registers of active correspondence, June 16, 1781–July 10, 1786, Archives Nationales T* 6461³; cash book, Jan. 1, 1781–Nov. 1787, *ibid.*, T* 646⁴; journal, Apr. 1, 1786–July 30, 1789, *ibid.*, T* 646⁵. I have explored these materials with Bouchary's text in hand. The correspondence is essential to making sense of the cash book and other accounting records, and our knowledge of Clavière's operations after mid-1786 is therefore fragmentary and conjectural. Similarly, it is the lack of correspondence that renders Bouchary's study of Baroud nearly meaningless.

⁵ H.-G.-V. Riqueti, Comte de Mirabeau, *De la Caisse d'Escompte* (Paris, 1785), *De la Banque d'Espagne, dite de Saint-Charles* (Geneva, 1785), *Dénonciation de l'agiotage au roi et à l'Assemblée des Notables* (Paris, 1787), *Suite de la dénonciation de l'agiotage* (Paris, 1788). Although signed by Mirabeau, these polemics were collaborative works in which Clavière furnished the basic material and ideas for the first three and Isaac Panchaud for the fourth. Brissot de Warville and Du Pont de Nemours also contributed chapters for the first, however, and it is probable that Talleyrand, too, was involved. (Bouchary, *Manieurs d'argent*, I, 48; J.-P. Brissot de Warville, *Mémoires de Brissot* [3 vols., Brussels, 1830], II, 348, 351.)

At the end of the old regime the Bourse was lodged in the Hôtel de Nevers, now the Bibliothèque Nationale. On business days it was open for an hour, beginning at noon. The excitement of speculation spilled over into nearby streets and cafés, where many transactions were concluded,⁶ but most of the trading was channeled through the sixty exchange brokers (*agents de change*) who had a royal monopoly over indirect negotiations. These brokers, who occupied an enclosure in the Bourse, were barred from business, banking, or speculation for their own accounts and were supposed to content themselves with commissions on purchases and sales,⁷ but they loaned money in considerable amounts, and it is difficult to believe that they always resisted the inducements offered them to join speculative conspiracies. The important thing, no doubt, was to avoid being caught.

Like the exchanges of London, Amsterdam, and Hamburg, the Bourse was a nerve center of European finance. Although Parisian bankers, speculators, and investors placed the trading orders executed by the brokers, the bankers often acted for provincial and foreign correspondents, who were rarely more than a week behind the quotations and relied upon their Paris contacts to manage their interests under general instructions. The role of provincial and foreign capital on the Bourse was, in fact, considerable. By enlisting provincial and foreign correspondents in joint ventures or speculations on half shares, the Parisian traders enlarged the scope and, when desired, increased the impact of their transactions, and by negotiating collateral loans with bankers and investors in Lyon, Amsterdam, Geneva, Genoa, and other cities, they increased their volume and, thereby, their profits.

Who were the speculators? In a letter of 1785 Clavière mentioned a "class of speculators" that seems to have constituted in his mind a distinct economic group.⁸ If we extend the sense of his comment, which is brief, we infer that speculators were those who sought profits in short-term fluctuations, bought and sold constantly and in large volume, borrowed most of their trading capital on collateral, and were subject to pressures from heavy future commitments and tight credit arrangements that in unfavorable circumstances could force them into liquidation. Unlike the merchants, they accepted risk as an indispensable condition of success, took spectacular chances, and faced their hazards with persistence, ingenuity, and an unfailing confidence that carried them through many a crisis. Caution was not in their line, and they showed

⁶ Robert Bigo, *La Caisse d'Escompte (1776-1793) et les origines de la Banque de France* (Paris, 1927), 98; Jean Bouchary, *Le marché des changes à Paris à la fin du XVIII^e siècle (1778-1800) avec des graphiques et le relevé des cours* (Paris, 1937), 15.

⁷ François Olivier-Martin, *L'organisation corporative de la France d'ancien régime* (Paris, 1938), 279-81.

⁸ Clavière (Paris) to Étienne Delessert (Lyon?), Oct. 8, 1785, in Bouchary, *Manieurs d'argent*, I, 56-57.

no interest in the comparatively small but safe returns sought by the *rentiers* (bourgeois) who made up so large a section of the middle and upper classes.⁹ Apparently, they were a unique and self-conscious group, a circle of professionals engaged in a dangerous game that newcomers entered only at their peril.

These speculators were of diverse social origins. Some, like Étienne Delessert, Clavière, Barthélemy Huber, or the brothers Lecouteulx, came from commercial backgrounds. Baroud was a notary. Caron de Beaumarchais was the son of a watchmaker; enriched under the tutelage of the financier Pâris Duverney, he became a noble.¹⁰ There were nobles like Talleyrand, Mirabeau, the Abbé d'Espagnac, the Duc de Lauzun, the Comte de Narbonne, and ennobled bankers like Louis Tourton, Pache de Montguyon, or the Lecouteulx.¹¹ There were foreigners like the English bankers Boyd and Ker, the Genevans Clavière, Panchaud, Bontems, P.-H. Mallet, and J.-L. Grenus, and other Swiss like Schweizer from Zurich and Perregaux from Neuchâtel. Belgium was represented by the Comte de Seneffe and the brothers Simon and the American Republic by the Bostonian James Swan.¹² Italians were present, chiefly Genoese like Busoni and Jacques Campi, one of the most notorious speculators. It is true that we know these foreigners through papers sequestered during the Terror, when aliens were abnormally subject to investigation and detention, but even allowing for the selective character of the documentation their preponderance in speculation is unmistakable. On the whole it seems reasonable to conclude that the speculative group was recruited from the well-to-do and financially informed sectors of French and foreign society, noble, and even clerical as well as *roturier*. No one was excluded from speculation by the social prejudices of the time. All that one needed was capital.

⁹ The *rentiers* who composed so large a part of the urban patriciate were called "bourgeois" or, in the documents of 1789, "bourgeois living nobly on their revenues." Avoiding business or the professions, they lived on income from rural or urban real estate, royal or provincial *rentes*, mortgages, personal loans, venal appointments, and time deposits with merchants. Although they appeared as buyers and sellers on the Bourse, they aimed at long-term assured revenues rather than short-term speculative profits. For a fine introduction to *rentier* investments and income, see Robert Forster, *The Nobility of Toulouse in the Eighteenth Century: A Social and Economic Study* (Baltimore, 1960), 102–19.

¹⁰ Louis de Loménie, *Beaumarchais and His Times: Sketches of French Society in the Eighteenth Century*, tr. Henry S. Edwards (New York, 1857).

¹¹ On October 8, 1785, Clavière described to the banker Delessert the distribution of Water Company stock. "According to the statement of the marquis de Travannet there are 1,350 shares in his hands, those of Saint-James and those of Sérilly; M. d'Harvelay, it is said, has 200 of them; M. de La Balue [...] I do not know how many, and it is believed that they will not be embarrassed at losing [on the Company's construction program] in order to sustain their speculation, and I do not believe it at all." (Bouchary, *Manieurs d'argent*, I, 57.) All these persons were nobles.

¹² There is a notice on Swan in *Dictionary of American Biography*, ed. Dumas Malone (20 vols., New York, 1928–36), XVIII, 234.

As a securities market the Bourse seemed to most merchants a foreign and dangerous institution. Unlike the bankers, merchants used their working capital to buy inventories and extend credit to customers and had no resources for adventuring in royal securities and joint-stock shares. As a whole, they kept clear of what they thought a dangerous game and held to the tried and trusted merchandising patterns in which they had learned to increase their capital with minimal risk. Memories of the Mississippi Bubble reminded them that unchecked speculation could endanger every firm, however sound its practices, through the multiple bankruptcies arising from a crash. Besides, in conventional business circles, speculation was considered immoral. Speculators were called *agioteurs*. What they did was called agiotage. These words were epithets applied to the persons and activities of those of whom one disapproved. Business communities, particularly those outside Paris, condemned agiotage because it drove up the interest rate, increased the dangers of a credit crisis, and violated the medieval condemnation of unearned profits that still figured in the business ethics of the time. The Abbé Baudeau, a philosophic authority on commerce, wrote in 1783 that the word agiotage was always used in a "bad" sense and indicated "an illicit and usurious commerce."¹³ For the Lyon Chamber of Commerce in 1787 it was synonymous with "gambling" (*le jeu*).¹⁴ In the same year Mirabeau described *agioteurs* in hard language:

... this name is applied with justice only to those who, in order to promote their speculations, employ more or less blameworthy ruses, give false information, deceptive advice, say that they sell when they buy, form sham companies in order to turn men into veritable dupes, solicit extravagant privileges or hateful suppressions [of chartered enterprises and concessions], absurd prohibitions or scandalous permits & in this way cheat turn by turn the government, the public, & their accomplices.¹⁵

¹³ *Encyclopédie méthodique, Commerce* (3 vols., Paris, 1783-84), I, 27. Baudeau thought that *agioteur* had only recently come into usage, but Jean Larue knew the word in the 1740's at Lyon, when he wrote, "At Paris it is thus that one calls those who negotiate in Royal Securities & in shares." (Jean Larue, *Bibliothèque des négociants* . . . [4th ed., Lyon, 1749], 570.) The root was the older *agio*, which Mirabeau identified as a "corrupt Italian word." (Mirabeau, *Dénonciation de l'agiotage*, 17.) It had several meanings. To Larue it could signify the interest rate at Lyon from one quarterly payment to another, usually 1¼ per cent, or more broadly "the difference or surplus of a thing, above or below its fixed value," which is to say the short-range price variations that create speculative opportunities. (Larue, *Bibliothèque des négociants*, 515.) *Agio* also meant the premium charged at Amsterdam, Hamburg, or Venice for bank money. (Bouchary, *Marché des changes*, 23-25.) In a still more general sense, it was the profit a merchant cleared in buying or selling a draft and appeared as an entry in closures to profit-and-loss accounts in business ledgers.

¹⁴ Chamber of Commerce of Lyon, "Mémoire contre l'agiotage," Archives de la Chambre de Commerce de Lyon, Registre des Délibérations, Apr. 17, 1787. Written by the manufacturer and banker Jacques Imbert-Colomès, this protest was approved for transmittal to the controller general of finance.

¹⁵ Mirabeau, *Dénonciation de l'agiotage*, 29. During the Revolution speculation became a crime. The Convention made war on it and suppressed the Bourse and the joint-stock companies. In Bordeaux, Toulouse, and elsewhere Terrorists interrogated businessmen and exchange brokers

Disapproval, however, rarely discourages the pursuit of gain. In the 1780's neither scruples nor prudence checked the growth of agiotage. Not even the memory of the Law fiasco, always a nightmare, inhibited the enthusiasts of the Bourse, and the notoriously bad credit of the French monarchy, which ought to have discouraged them, was explained away as a passing malfunction shortly to be repaired. If most of the merchants and provincial bankers stood aside, there were many genuine opportunists to absorb the issues thrown from time to time on the market, and, except for critical moments, they seem to have gotten all the capital they required, for all that they needed was shrewdness, contacts, and willing bankers, since they could always borrow additional funds by pledging their holdings as security for loans.

Because the sources are fragmentary, it is impossible to write a systematic history of French speculation under Louis XVI. From what is known, the boom of the eighties resulted from two unrelated events: the foundation of the Discount Bank in 1776 and the declaration of war on England in 1778. The Bank, which rediscounted the drafts held by bankers and speculators, expanded the funds available for trading, and its shares were manipulated with such ease that promoters eagerly created other stocks by forming additional joint-stock companies. As for the war, its main financial effect was to spawn a new series of state loans offering unusual speculative profits; these loans drew in capital from Geneva, Amsterdam, London, and Genoa.

From these beginnings the boom increased rapidly in volume and intensity. By 1786 prices and credit were dangerously inflated, and a sudden shortage of credit halted buying and threatened to provoke a general collapse. After a temporary recovery, things became worse in 1788, when the insolvency of the state was public knowledge. With credit tight, money scarce, and the government possibly headed for a repudiation, the speculators faced a liquidation likely to destroy themselves and their bankers and shake the whole structure of French commercial capitalism, to say nothing of the foreign financial centers. The ebullience of the early eighties evaporated. "For myself," wrote the Comte de Seneffe, "seeing little stability, I am afraid and I am selling, which I see done also by the most prudent men."¹⁶ Apparently, the speculators tried to secure themselves through political action. Well represented in the National Assembly, they obtained in 1789 three explicit guarantees of the state loans, and it was Talleyrand, bishop and *agioteur*, who led

to discover *agioteurs*. (Trials of merchants before the Commission Militaire de Bordeaux, Archives Départementales de la Gironde, ser. 12L, *passim*; report and testimony of Oct. 1793, Archives Départementales de la Haute-Garonne L 2318.)

¹⁶ Comte de Seneffe to his uncle, the Antwerp banker J.-B. Cogels, Mar. 17, 1788, in Bouchary, *Manieurs d'argent*, I, 97. In August money was offered at Paris for 20 per cent. (*Ibid.*, III, 44.)

the fight to restore governmental solvency by nationalizing the property of the Church.¹⁷

These victories of 1789, though comforting, had only temporary value. They postponed a deflation, but not for long. During the Revolution the state loans were repaid in depreciated currency, and investors unable to convert this currency into national land lost heavily. This was particularly true of foreigners. As early as the spring of 1792 the Genevan investors were losing 40 per cent in converting their *assignats* into foreign exchange, and a year later the Genevan banks were endangered by the failure of several clients; some of these banks, in fact, had already gone under.¹⁸ In June 1793 the Convention, hostile to all speculation, closed the Bourse,¹⁹ and in August it suppressed the Discount Bank, the Life Insurance Company, and all other joint-stock enterprises,²⁰ which were liquidated at loss to the shareholders. All these measures destroyed speculative wealth, and when we add the effect of revolutionary confiscations, taxes on the rich, forced loans, and the contributions by which well-to-do persons bought freedom from detention, we begin to suspect that an important quantity of investment capital was wiped out. Like all speculative booms, that of the 1780's ended in a considerable deflation of private wealth.

At the Bourse speculators dealt in foreign and domestic exchange, government loans, and shares of joint-stock companies. Without knowing the basic character of these instruments it is impossible to understand the trading. There is no point in taking up the speculation in exchange, for Bouchary's book on that topic has left nothing else to be said.²¹ But with the government loans and joint-stock shares it is a different matter, for it was these securities that made possible the speculative mania of the eighties. The loans were more important than the shares, for in total value they outweighed them, but the shares lent themselves to more extreme fluctuations and were more easily manipulated. Each may be considered in its turn.

¹⁷ "... the holders of state *rentes*, so often exposed to the violation of the public faith, considered the Estates-General only as a rampart against bankruptcy. The deficit had made them tremble, they had felt their ruin, and they embraced with warmth the hope of giving an assured basis to the state revenues." (Étienne Dumont, *Souvenirs sur Mirabeau et sur les deux premières assemblées législatives* [London, 1832], 27.) For guarantees of the state debt, see *Procès verbal de l'Assemblée Nationale*, No. 1 (June 17, 1789), 13, No. 22 (July 13, 1789), 8, No. 60 (Aug. 27, 1789), 6-7.

¹⁸ Bouchary, *Manieurs d'argent*, II, 163, III, 161; Antoine Lepescheux (Paris) to Paul Pourtalès (Neuchâtel), Feb. 4, Mar. 21, 25, 1793, Archives Nationales W 443, Dossier 67.

¹⁹ Decree of June 27, 1793, *Collection générale des décrets rendus par la Convention Nationale* (35 vols., Paris, 1792-95), VI, 241-42.

²⁰ Decree of Aug. 24, 1793, *Réimpression de l'ancien Moniteur, seule histoire authentique et inaltérée de la Révolution française depuis la réunion des États-généraux jusqu'au Consulat (mai 1789-Novembre 1799) avec des notes explicatives* (32 vols., Paris, 1843-45), XVII, 826.

²¹ Bouchary, *Marché des changes*.

From 1777 to 1788 the government offered for public subscription more than a billion livres in *rentes perpétuelles* and *viagères*. This was over and above what it borrowed from the provincial estates and the city of Paris (which sold *rentes* of their own), the bankers to the court, the farmers-general, and other special sources.²² Because the state's payments were in arrears and its credit poor, Necker and his successors resorted to lottery features and annuity options that raised the prospective yields well above the conventional 4 to 6 per cent. The loan of January 1777, for example, consisted of 20,000 notes of 1,200 livres each. These bore no interest, for the return that each note was to pay would be determined by lottery. For each note a lot was drawn. Fifteen thousand of these lots, once attached to the notes for which they were drawn, converted them into straight 4 per cent loans, payable at maturity, but the other 5,000 lots conferred on the owners of the notes to which they were attached annuities ranging from 150 to 50,000 livres per year per note for the lifetimes of any person or persons specified by the winners. The poorest of these annuities yielded 12½ per cent and the best 4,166 per cent *for every year that the designated principal or principals survived*, and since one note out of four was to carry the annuity option, speculators covered the entire loan in twenty-four hours.²³ In 1784 Calonne floated a loan consisting of 125,000 certificates at a nominal value of 1,000 livres apiece. According to publicity the interest was 5 per cent, but it was actually more. Every year 5,000 certificates would be chosen by lot to be repaid. Those repaid at the end of the first year would be reimbursed with a premium of 15 per cent, an *unusual annual return*; those repaid at the end of the twenty-fifth year would be reimbursed with a premium of 100 per cent, for an annual return of 4 per cent; premiums for the other certificates ranged between these limits, according to the years in which they were chosen for retirement, but the average interest rate would have been 8 per cent.²⁴ At the time it was offered, this loan, known as the Loan of 125 Millions, seemed at worst a moderate but sound investment and at best a rousing good one with fine speculative opportunities in the offing. It was quickly covered at par, and those unable to buy it at the treasury windows had to buy it from bankers and speculators at a premium immediately after issue of 5 per cent.

²² Because state accountancy under the old regime was primitive, slow, and sometimes even dishonest, the total debt will never be known. Working from sources now partly destroyed, A. M. Arnould estimated the loans of 1777–1788 at 1,121,571,053 livres, but other sources indicate totals ranging from 1,119,000,000 to 1,316,901,542. (A.-M. Arnould, *De la balance du commerce* [2d ed., 3 vols., Paris, 1795–96], III, *carte* 14; René Stourm, *Les finances de l'ancien régime et de la Révolution* [2 vols., Paris, 1885], II, 212–32; Marcel Marion, *Histoire financière de la France depuis 1715* [6 vols., Paris, 1927–28], I, 295–431.)

²³ Marion, *Histoire financière*, I, 298. The principal was 24,000,000 livres.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, 365.

The bankers, who resold large blocks of new loans in provincial and foreign centers, could subscribe on more favorable terms than the small fry. Resources and personal influence determined on what terms they got the new issues. In December 1785 the treasury began selling the Loan of 80 Millions over the counter for specie, and when no more specie was forthcoming, bankers and speculators moved in to purchase the remainder with drafts. By a personal arrangement with the first clerk of the Finance Office, Clavière had reserved "a small portion" for himself, but when he went to close the transaction, he was astonished to find the assurance withdrawn. Everything had been sold to bankers. The banker Haller was said to have bought 10,000,000 with drafts at an average maturity of five or six weeks and was permitted to submit these drafts in eight equal monthly installments, so that he could dispose of the loan gradually to his Dutch correspondents and pay the government as their remittances came to him.²⁵ Evidently the floating of a new loan was surrounded with mystery, conjecture, and intrigue, and cultivation of "contacts" within the government and with influential bankers was a profitable tactic. It was important to be an "insider." To obtain the loans at par rather than at a market premium normally assured the investor of an immediate gain.

These loans were called *rentes*, and without understanding this term no one will penetrate the mysteries of old regime finance. A *rente* was an annual income that one person had the right to collect from another. An investor (*rentier*) could purchase a *rente* from another person by entrusting him with real or personal property or by paying him in money, land, or anything else of value that could be transferred. The rent a landlord received from his tenant was a *rente*. The interest a lender received from a borrower was a *rente*. The annuity an investor bought with a sum of money was a *rente*. No doubt this concept of investments arose when loans at interest were reprehensible or illegal, for it seemed to equate them with land rents (which were always legitimate) and implied that the lender, far from exploiting the borrower, had solicited the income and received it on the borrower's terms. By the eighteenth century this pretense had become unnecessary, but it was fixed in the vocabulary of law and investment and persisted alongside the verbiage of interest and discounts, which had long since crept out of hiding.²⁶

There were *rentes perpétuelles* and *rentes viagères*.²⁷ The *rente perpétuelle*

²⁵ Clavière to Pierre Stadnitsky, Mar. 31, 1786, Bouchary, *Manieurs d'argent*, I, 87.

²⁶ *Rentes* could also be conferred as bequests. In his will one could encumber all or part of his land with *rentes* payable to religious establishments or the local poor, and because every subsequent owner of the land had to honor them, they reduced the market value of the property.

²⁷ For definitions, see Larue, *Bibliothèque des négociants*, 591, and *Encyclopédie méthodique, Jurisprudence* (8 vols., Paris, 1782-89), VII, 305, 314-15.

was an annual income terminated by repayment of the capital to the *rentier*; in other words, it was the interest on a loan. The *rente viagère* was an annual income terminated by the death of one or more persons named in the contract; in other words, it was a life annuity. In purchasing a *rente viagère* the investor abandoned his capital and therefore received a higher income than under the *rente perpétuelle*. His investment was a gamble, and since the revenue was fixed, the risk centered on the longevity of the "heads" specified in the contract. If during the life of the "head" or "heads" the investor collected a sum equal to his original capital plus the conventional interest rate compounded annually, he broke even; normally, he would hope to do better. In our time an annuity is adjusted with actuarial finesse to the life expectancy of a principal, but in the eighteenth century actuarial science was in its infancy; estimates of longevity were crude, and the price of an annuity was often recklessly determined. Generally speaking, a mature individual could obtain a 10 per cent annuity on his own life. After mid-century, however, a number of persons began to collect actuarial statistics in order to perfect their investments, and there was considerable interest in the tables published by Dr. Richard Price in 1783.²⁸ In 1786 Clavière requested information about them from his London correspondents,²⁹ and his knowledge of actuarial data was reflected in the operation of his Life Insurance Company, which he organized in 1788.

Although a legitimate and popular investment, the *rente viagère* was thought destructive of fortunes and subversive of family standing. Wealthy persons who traded their capital for 10 per cent annuities on their own "heads" defrauded their heirs and marked themselves as men of no responsibility and little honor. "Having grown more reflective," wrote the author of a life insurance scheme in 1787, "most of the *Rentiers viagers* suffer & lament to see themselves condemned, some to the celibacy to which they are vowed by alienating their capital, others to the hatred of their legitimate heirs whom they have robbed of the hope of succeeding to their comforts."³⁰ Nevertheless, every controller general before Necker found takers for annuity loans (*emprunts viagers*), and from 1702 to 1777 the government opened no less than twenty-six of them. For the most part the annuities were crudely adjusted to

²⁸ Richard Price, *Observations on Reversionary Payments* (4th ed., 2 vols., London, 1783). The first edition was published in 1771, but the fourth included the tables compiled from the Northampton registers for 1735–1780 and used by the actuaries of the Equitable Society. It was this supplement, which doubled the size of Price's book, that British and French investors found useful.

²⁹ Clavière (Paris) to J. H. and Frederick Cazenove (London), Mar. 23, 1786, Bouchary, *Manicurs d'argent*, I, 89.

³⁰ Printed prospectus by Panchaud entitled "Remboursement de Capitiaux, assurés à l'extinction des Revenus viagers & autres Usufruits," Archives Nationales F12 798^c.

the ages of the "heads" designated in the contracts; there were no medical examinations, and the age categories specified in the loans were based upon no actuarial research. Occasionally the treasury offered tontines, which differed from annuity loans in that, as the "heads" died off, one by one, the *rentes* paid on them were added evenly to the payments made to investors whose "heads" still survived. He who held the contract on the last survivor received the entire revenue of the loan until his principal perished. The tontines were too expensive to the state. In 1770 the remaining contracts were annulled, and no further tontines were established.³¹

Not all who invested in *rentes viagères* were irresponsible. Parents bought them as allowances for their children, and gentlemen bestowed them as benevolences upon old servants, cadet brothers, distressed friends, widows, orphans, discarded mistresses, and illegitimate children. But it was not until 1771 that the annuity loan became a means of increasing capital rather than trading it away. "The Genevans," Clavière wrote proudly, "are the first who have seen in the annuity loan a means of increase of fortune as advantageous to cultivate as most of the other objects on which industry is practiced."³² This Genevan discovery was made possible by the French monarchy, which sold *rentes viagères* for uniform prices without distinction of age, sex, health, or any other determinant of longevity. Although this had sometimes been done under Louis XV, it became routine after the dismissal of Turgot in 1776, and for Necker and those who followed him the standard pattern of the annuity loan was the uniform rate—10 per cent on one "head," 9 or 8½ on two, 8 on three or four.³³ An annuity on more than one "head" would be paid in full as long as one of the principals survived, and its advantage was that it practically guaranteed the investor against an early extinction of his *rente*; accordingly, the return was slightly lower than for the annuity on a single life. If in such a contract one of four designated "heads" lived fifty years the *rentier* or his heirs would recover the capital in thirteen years and nearly quadruple it during the life of the principal.

These options opened the way for a famous series of annuities on the "Thirty Genevan Heads," the first of which was constituted in 1771. In that year Genevan investors formed the first of several syndicates to constitute *rentes viagères* on groups of girls under seven years of age. Carefully chosen for their health and the health, ease, and security of their families, the "Thirty

³¹ On this ruinous device of public credit, see Stourm, *Finances de l'ancien régime*, II, 213, and for private tontines, numerous during 1790–1792, see Jean Bouchary, *Les compagnies financières à Paris à la fin du XVIII^e siècle* (3 vols., Paris, 1940–42), I, 9–103.

³² Clavière (Geneva) to Théophile Cazenove (Amsterdam), Mar. 31, 1782, Bouchary, *Manieurs d'argent*, I, 19–20.

³³ Marion, *Histoire financière*, I, 295.

Demoiselles of Geneva" varied in identity from syndicate to syndicate, but everyone named was a survivor of smallpox, which was thought the worst threat to the survival of children. On each of the thirty risks the syndicate constituted 10 per cent annuities; the annual income from the mass of annuities was pooled and shared among the investors in proportion to their subscriptions; whenever one of the risks died the subscribers' income was reduced by one-thirtieth. Clavière reckoned that these *rentes viagères* would be paid for at least forty-five years, by which he meant that the total income from the investment would equal a full payment of the annuity for forty-five years, for although some "heads" would die before that time others would live beyond eighty. At Geneva, he argued, the air was salubrious and public health administration advanced. "Prejudices" that rendered children unhappy were vanishing there, and the prosperity of the town assured that the "chosen heads" would remain there under the inspection and safeguard of the bankers who had organized the syndicates.³⁴

Although *rentes viagères* were negotiable, it was difficult to sell them. Because the value of an annuity depended upon the principal's age, his health, his circumstances, and his manner of living, no one would pay much for one constituted on an unknown "head." In order to create marketable *rentes viagères* the *agioteurs* of earlier decades had bought annuities on Louis XV, Frederick the Great, or other figures whose health and morals were matters of international report; such annuities could be traded, promoted, or exploited for a variety of purposes.³⁵ Shares in the annuities on the Thirty Demoiselles offered the same advantage. Everyone knew that these *rentes* had been constituted with incredible care and that the death of any principal would be reported to banking centers through the Geneva correspondence. Thus they became objects of speculation, one of the best because, as Clavière wrote, they gave the investor an income over and above the interest he paid his banker while he waited the moment to sell, whereas other securities, "which remain idle and return nothing," consumed capital every day they were held.³⁶ Apparently, the annuity loan on the Thirty Genevan Heads was that rarest

³⁴ Clavière to Cazenove, Mar. 31, 1782, cited in n. 32. Of the thirty heads chosen by the syndicate of 1771 only one died during the first fifteen years. (Marion, *Histoire financière*, I, 299.) In a tax declaration of 19 brumaire, Year II (Nov. 9, 1793), the Bayonne merchant Jean-François Moracin listed investments in two or three syndicates that had constituted annuities on the Thirty Genevan Heads; the total capital was 180,000. One of the shares he had bought in 1783; four "heads" had died, but within ten years he must have recovered nearly all his principal, and twenty-six "heads," then seventeen or less, had their adult lives before them. Another share had also been reduced by the deaths of four "heads," but there was a third which had been reduced by only two-thirtieths. (Archives Nationales T 1488.)

³⁵ C.-F. Lebrun speaking in the National Assembly, Sept. 22, 1790, *Réimpression de l'ancien Moniteur*, V, 715-17.

³⁶ Clavière (Paris) to J. H. and F. Cazenove (London), Feb. 27, 1786, Bouchary, *Manieurs d'argent*, I, 87.

of wonders, an investment both remunerative and secure, guaranteed by the solvency and good faith of the French monarchy and yielding a clear profit to those who speculated with the proceeds of collateral loans. So great was the demand for the treasury's *rentes viagères* that in January 1785 investors were paying a 13 per cent premium for notes of the annuity loan of 1783 on which contracts had not yet been written.³⁷ It is an instructive financial exercise to calculate the gains that can be realized by borrowing at 4 or 5 per cent, investing at 10, and using the profits either to liquidate the loan or to increase the investment. The figures show a pattern of accelerating capital growth all the more remarkable because the speculator begins with little or no capital of his own.

That the government of a great power should have sold annuities on these terms is incredible. But it was done. According to Arnould, between 1777 and 1788 Necker and his successors obtained more than 776,000,000 livres in return for life annuities of 8 to 10 per cent constituted on from one to four "heads" without regard to life expectancy.³⁸ Even some of the more orthodox loans carried annuity options. In December 1785 Calonne launched a 5 per cent loan for 80,000,000; every year 10 per cent of the shares were to be chosen by lot for retirement, and the owners of the selected shares could reinvest their capital in *rentes viagères* at 9 per cent on one head or 8 per cent on two. Under this arrangement nearly 6,000,000 livres were reinvested in annuity loans before the treasury suspended payments on August 16, 1788. According to Clavière, it was the option of buying annuities that made the loan a desirable speculation.³⁹

These *rentes viagères* enriched the speculators and ruined the state. They aroused indignation against the *agioteurs* and the ministers, who were thought to be in collusion with them. An investor could borrow capital at 5

³⁷ Clavière (Paris) to Prévost et Cie. (Geneva), Jan. 8, 1795, *ibid.*, 80.

³⁸ Arnould, *De la balance du commerce*, III, carte 14. From Marion (*Histoire financière*, I, 291-431) and other sources we have information on public loans offered for subscription by each separate ministry:

	Annuity Loans	Other Types	Total
Necker (1777-1781)	233,813,722	79,000,000	312,813,722
Joly de Fleury (1781-1782)	177,299,160	170,000,000	347,299,160
Lefèvre d'Ormesson (1783)		48,000,000	48,000,000
Calonne (1783-1787)	194,810,120	226,978,540	421,788,660
Loménie de Brienne (1787-1788)	187,000,000		187,000,000
Totals: 1777-1788	792,923,002	523,978,540	1,316,901,542

In using these figures one must remember that under the annuity loans the state would have to return three or four times the original sums borrowed.

³⁹ Clavière (Paris) to Stadnitsky (Amsterdam), Dec. 26, 1785, Bouchary, *Manieures d'argent*, I, 83-84.

per cent, pledging as collateral the *rentes* he bought with it, repay the loan out of income in fifteen years, and for the rest of his life enjoy an 8 to 10 per cent revenue on capital he never owned.⁴⁰ This was, in fact, the method of Clavière, who borrowed from bankers in Paris, Lyon, Amsterdam, Genoa, and London at 4 or 5 per cent, putting up his 10 per cent *rentes* as collateral. Beginning with only a modest fortune, he enriched himself almost entirely on the funds of his bankers.⁴¹ The cost to the monarchy is best seen by contrasting the annuity loan with the conventional loan. If the state borrowed 60,000,000 at 5 per cent and amortized the principal at 5 per cent per annum, it would have liquidated it in fourteen years at a cost of less than 26,000,000 in interest. But a 9 per cent annuity loan of the same amount would last sixty years and cost over 104,000,000.⁴² For this reason the Paris parlement remonstrated against the loans of December 1784 and December 1785 and thereby broadened the public reaction against the *emprunts viagers* and the government that created them.

As the extent of the government's losses became clear, hostility toward speculators was intensified. On May 5, 1785, the Comte de Bruny, a onetime *président à mortier* of the parlement of Provence, wrote that bankers who had infiltrated the government had created the treasury's distress and suggested the existence of a "bankers' international" (though this was not his phrase) that had intrigued to weaken and exploit the finances of all Western European states. "This profession serves and harms infinitely," he wrote.

Without allegiance, without bond, it has all countries for fatherland, or to speak better, it has none: it governs them all as far as it can; and since M. Necker especially, it intrudes upon us considerably in administrative affairs and even substitutes itself for the service of the financiers [*la finance*].⁴³

To anyone living in a conspiratorial age the concept of an international clique of bankers, "boring from within" the ruling circles to control state credit policies and subordinate governments to its interests, is an entertaining thought. But for lack of evidence it remains only a thought, probably a myth, closely identified with that of the Protestant bankers which the Swiss historian Herbert Lüthy has set out to trace.⁴⁴ Like other myths it tells us less

⁴⁰ Marion, *Histoire financière*, I, 296.

⁴¹ In partnership with his father and cousin in 1768, Clavière had about 69,000 livres in capital, and his wife's dowry brought him another 30,000. From a letter that he wrote Stadnitsky in 1786 we conclude that he then had nearly half a million. (Bouchary, *Manieurs d'argent*, I, 75.) But in addition to his own capital, he borrowed, so that as a speculator he could have operated with resources of 2,000,000 or even more.

⁴² Marion, *Histoire financière*, I, 295. It is necessary to deduct from Marion's estimated "costs" of these loans the principal reimbursements, which are not costs.

⁴³ Ostensibly to the Comte de Vergennes, Archives Nationales F¹² 798^C.

⁴⁴ Herbert Lüthy, *La banque protestante en France de la révocation de l'Édit de Nantes à la Révolution*, I, *Dispersion et regroupement* (1685-1730) (Paris, 1959), vii-ix *et passim*.

about reality than about the anxieties of those who believed it. That the bankers acquired offices and dignities and profited at the expense of the monarchies can be attributed more reasonably to the financial needs of the European states than to an assumed "bankers' international." Necker wrote in 1784 that because governments could no longer finance wars out of revenues, they had become dependent upon private capital. Capital could not be drafted for service. When pursued, it took flight. Therefore, every government had to win the confidence of bankers, native and foreign, treat them with consideration, and (though he does not say it) appoint them to honors and offices. In this way governments had found it necessary to temper their arbitrary use of power and respect individual rights.⁴⁵ These views seem to explain why Calonne permitted himself to be implicated in the Indies Company scandal of 1787, why a Swiss Lutheran was twice made Director General of Finance, and why the King could not repudiate his debts in 1789. The bankers had power not because they had conspired to get it but because needy governments were obliged to cultivate their good will and reward them for service, no matter how costly that service might be.

From a banker's viewpoint French public loans after 1777 should have appeared as bad risks. By paying excessive returns the state was behaving like a near-bankrupt merchant, for in commerce it was a rule of thumb that anyone who in normal times paid unreasonable interest should be considered as approaching a failure. How else to interpret the scandalous 10 per cent *rentes viagères*? When in August 1786 Calonne told the King that payments would have to be suspended unless drastic reforms were imposed upon the privileged orders, he was confessing the insolvency of the monarchy, which the bankers could have foreseen. In 1788 and 1789, with payments suspended and issues falling in market value, those who held the state loans had reason to fear a repudiation, and this fear explains the importance of Necker as a warrant of confidence and, in the opposite sense, the shock that resulted from his dismissal on July 11, 1789.

Bankruptcy having been predictable at least from Necker's first ministry, why should men schooled in commerce have continued buying, merchandising, and speculating in these dangerous loans? Clavière often faced the question in his letters, particularly those he wrote to his bankers. "My fortune, it must be said, is bound to that of the Kingdom," he admitted in January 1786. "I cannot conceive of the risk of a bankruptcy in a country so favored by nature. . . . The prince has fidelity in his heart, and when it is his ministers who make the mistakes, which do not come from his inclinations, from his

⁴⁵ Jacques Necker, *De l'administration des finances de la France* (3 vols., Paris, 1784), I, ci-cii.

character, there is a good remedy." Then he went on to mention a "mélange of loans and reimbursements, an abundance of money, a general activity, an excellence of the soil, a geographic position" which in combination made an economic breakdown unthinkable.⁴⁶ A month later he told the same correspondent that fears of a general bankruptcy were "chimeras."⁴⁷ At the end of March he was certain that the funding of the national debt was sound and that for the bankers important profits remained to be realized.

What I see best, it is the infinite wealth that remains to be realized and the possibility of removing from this national debt everything embarrassing and disquieting that it presents from time to time. . . . In the meantime, the productive force of this Kingdom is inexhaustible and since a form of borrowing has been adopted which extinguishes each year a part of the debt, this circumstance modifies that which one would like to see changed, and heavy interest reimburses the risk.⁴⁸

These arguments reflect the professional optimism of the speculator.⁴⁹ They are rationalizations for risks taken. In Clavière's letters we see little of the caution and circumspection that dominated most commercial houses, and the divergence of attitude between merchants and *agioteurs* becomes clear. With the merchants the goal was to limit risk as far as that could be done, but with the speculators the tendency was to take the risk and invent justifications reassuring to their bankers and (perhaps more important) to themselves. This habit of rationalizing risks was no doubt a source of speculative nerve. Without it no one was likely to conceive bold projects leading to big profits or to sustain for long the tensions of agiotage. As late as 1788, when the bankruptcy of the government was publicly known, Clavière, the habitual optimist, initiated large operations in government annuity loans. In the end he lost, as we shall see, but he never let realism get in the way of his projects, and, once committed to them, used intrigue, propaganda, and manipulation to convert his predictions into actualities. For all these men, political action was an important technique of speculative success, and during the Revolution, as under the old regime, they carried their efforts beyond the Bourse into the policy-making activities of the assemblies and the ministries. Mathiez has made this abundantly clear.⁵⁰

⁴⁶ Clavière to Stadnitsky, Jan. 13, 1786, Bouchary, *Manieures d'argent*, I, 75-76; also to Stadnitsky, Dec. 24, 1785, and to Th. Cazenove, Dec. 30, 1785, Archives Nationales T* 646³.

⁴⁷ Feb. 27, 1786, Bouchary, *Manieures d'argent*, I, 87.

⁴⁸ Clavière to Stadnitsky, Mar. 31, 1786, *ibid.*, 87.

⁴⁹ "The stock market and those who make a living from it, directly and indirectly, thrive on optimism. Everyone likes to hear good news about the market. . . . The 'bulls' in the market outnumber the 'bears' by twenty-five to one. For this reason, many readers of the financial page and many followers of the market tend to be carried away by the rosy glow of false hopes." (George L. Leffler, *The Stock Market* [2d ed., New York, 1957], 60.)

⁵⁰ Albert Mathiez, *Un procès de corruption sous la Terreur: L'affaire de la Compagnie des Indes* (Paris, 1920).

In addition to government loans, there were shares of joint-stock companies with which to speculate. The first, those of the Discount Bank, appeared in 1778. In 1784 came the shares of the Paris Water Company. The next year the stock of the New Indies Company was put on sale, and in 1786 there followed the shares of two fire insurance companies and in 1787 those of the Life Insurance Company. By the end of 1788 the promoters of these companies had created marketable joint-stock shares worth 76,000,000 at par, and one could also trade the shares of the Bank of Saint-Charles, a Spanish version of the Discount Bank organized at Madrid by the French merchant François Cabarrus.⁵¹ In the summer of 1786, when the Bourse was bullish, prices were more than double par. By the quotations of that time, the shares of the Discount Bank, the Water Company, and the Indies Company had reached a mass market value of nearly 81,000,000 against a nominal value of only 39,000,000, which means that on these three issues alone agiotage had created a capital of 42,000,000 that the speculators considered real and outsiders thought fictitious. The Comte de Bruny, always a horrified observer, called it a *valeur d'opinion* that depended upon nothing but confidence.⁵² The fear that this "fictitious value" would be wiped out and the *agioteurs* and their bankers destroyed frightened both the government and business circles. That market values were sustained only by speculative hopes was seen as a bad omen, reminiscent of old catastrophes.

Most tactics of twentieth-century speculators figured on the Bourse during the eighties. There were bulls (*joueurs à la hausse*, or *haussiers*) and bears (*joueurs à la baisse*, or *baissiers*). For the bulls the method was to buy, hold, and sell at the peak, but the bears had to follow more complex strategies. Usually they sold *à terme*, which is to say for future delivery, at a stipulated price, with or without shares in hand. We can understand this if we follow a fictitious but not unrealistic example. *A* is a bear who believes that three

⁵¹ The following is an incomplete table of joint-stock issues, par values, and prices.

Company and Date of Charter	Dates of Issues	Value of Shares Issued	Par	Highest Market, 1786
Caisse d'Escompte (1776)	1778	12,000,000	3,000	8,000
(second issue)	1783	3,000,000		
Compagnie des Eaux de Paris (1777)	1784	12,000,000	1,200	3,975
Nouvelle Compagnie des Indes (1785)	1785	20,000,000	1,000	1,700
(second issue)	1787	17,000,000		
Chambre d'Assurances contre les Incendies	1786	4,000,000	1,000	1,700
Compagnie d'Assurances contre l'Incendie	1786	8,000,000	500	
Compagnie d'Assurances sur la Vie	1788	8,000,000	500	

⁵² Ostensibly, again, to the Comte de Vergennes, June 1, 1785, Archives Nationales F¹² 798⁰.

months hence, say on October 1, the shares of the Indies Company will be selling for 1,400 or less; *B* is a bull who thinks that on October 1 the market price will be 1,700 or more. A transaction is possible. Essentially it is a wager. *B* agrees to buy 500 shares from *A* on October 1 at 1,600, and *A*, who has sold *à découvert* (without the shares, or, literally, “uncovered”) has three months in which to pick them up at the lowest price. If he buys them during September at an average of 1,450 he realizes on October 1 a profit of 150 per share, or 75,000, no matter what the market price may be.

Suppose, however, that the price on October 1 is 1,650: *B* gets 500 shares for 1,600, sells them at once for a profit of 25,000, or holds them for a better price later. Does *A* lose? Not necessarily. Having bought below 1,600 he makes a profit, although had he been free to sell at market he would have cleared more. If he has to buy on October 1 at 1,650, he loses 25,000, but he can avoid this loss by “selling short,” which means that he borrows 500 shares at 1,650 for six months, gives them to *B*, and whenever possible buys them at or below 1,650 so as to reimburse the lender.

Most *agiateurs* speculated on credit. Borrowing against their securities, as in margin trading, they reimbursed their bankers for declines in the market value of the collateral. With sufficient credit of this kind one could go far. Between November 30, 1787, and January 23, 1788, the speculator Baroud borrowed 2,250,000 livres against government *rentes* and joint-stock issues, and for the last five months of 1787 his transactions reached a volume of 63,000,000.⁵³ Even though profit margins were slim, one could win handsomely if his turnover were large enough. Bankers in Paris, Lyon, Geneva, Amsterdam, London, and Genoa gave credit, joined the speculators on half shares (*compte à demi*), or speculated for their own accounts. Much of the credit in the Bourse was created by the Discount Bank, which was indispensable. For example, a speculator would draw a ninety-day draft on his banker. The payee, unwilling to wait ninety days, would discount the draft with a second banker, who, in turn, would rediscount it at the Discount Bank, where it would be held and presented for payment when due. The banker upon whom it had originally been drawn could, if he wished, clear accounts with the Discount Bank by rediscounting part of his own portfolio or drawing new drafts on his correspondents. The result was a considerable expansion of credit without which government loans and *sociétés par actions* could hardly have been floated.

No one knows the dimensions of the credit inflation of the eighties, and it is unlikely that any historian will ever be able to calculate them. We know

⁵³ Bouchary, *Manieurs d'argent*, III, 171–72.

that in 1788 the annual rediscount volume of the Discount Bank was nearly five times what it had been in 1780 and that on August 23, 1787, its portfolio contained more than 100,000,000 in rediscounted paper,⁵⁴ but these indications, though suggestive, tell us nothing about family advances, bank loans, and, above all, the capital thrown in by foreign bankers. Whatever the volume of this credit may have been, it was not enough, for the Paris money market was overstrained. In addition to interest at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per month, borrowers were paying loan commissions of 2 to 4 per cent that raised the interest rate well above conventional levels, and merchants and manufacturers were said to be suffering from a shortage of credit, particularly in the provinces. Parisian bankers and speculators were paying claims with ninety-day drafts in such quantity that creditors took them from endorsers only at discounts ranging up to 14 per cent.⁵⁵ According to the Chamber of Commerce of Lyon in April 1787, the scarcity of credit had carried the interest rate to 12 and even 16 per cent, and the Chamber held the activities of Parisian speculators accountable for the shortage.⁵⁶ These difficulties were compounded by the export of coins and bullion that continued during the whole decade of the eighties.⁵⁷ This outflow of metal further reduced the means of payment, increased the demand for specie, and cheapened the drafts. Such were the causes of the "money famine" (*disette de numéraire*) that provoked universal complaint in 1789 and for which the *assignats* seemed a proper and urgent remedy.⁵⁸

The most famous speculation of the eighties was an attempt in 1787 to

⁵⁴ Rediscount volume for 1780 was 104,000,000; for 1788 it was 483,000,000. Bigo, *Caisse d'Escompte*, 64, 94, 121, 131.

⁵⁵ In 1787 Mirabeau wrote that, because the directors of the Discount Bank gave priority to the credit needs of speculators, merchants had to get credit from *capitalistes escompteurs* (discounting capitalists), and he gives an example. A merchant has 100,000 livres in ninety-day drafts which, in ordinary times, he could have discounted at 6 per cent, realizing 98,500. The "capitalist" to whom he takes them claims to have no money, but offers, as an accommodation, to take them in trade for government securities. Specifically, he offers 99 notes of the Loan of 125 Millions at 101 per cent of face value, totaling 100,000 livres. But on the market these notes are selling at 4 per cent loss. The merchant, unable to hold the drafts, exchanges them for the notes, which he sells for 95,000 and takes a loss of 5 per cent for a three-month advance. In effect he pays 20 per cent per annum. (Mirabeau, *Dénonciation de l'agiotage*, 32-33.) When Gouverneur Morris arrived in France in February 1789, he was told that for two years "the best Bankers" of Paris had been paying from 10 per cent to 12½ per cent for money and that money was also scarce in Holland. (Gouverneur Morris, *A Diary of the French Revolution* [2 vols., Boston, 1939], I, xxix.) Those who had access to the Discount Bank could rediscount paper at 4 per cent; this made it important to be a director or administrator.

⁵⁶ "Mémoire contre l'agiotage," see n. 15.

⁵⁷ Louis Dermigny, "Circuits de l'argent et milieux d'affaires au XVIII^e siècle," *Revue historique*, CCXII (Oct.-Dec. 1954), 239-78.

⁵⁸ Paris paid the provinces in ninety-day drafts that were distrusted and could be disposed of only at a discount if at all. Being "gorged" with these drafts, the provincial merchants were unable to buy merchandise to sell to Paris: some of them, unable to pay their creditors, were threatened with bankruptcy proceedings. (Summary of an address by the Six Corporations of Paris to the National Assembly, Jan. 14, 1790, *Réimpression de l'ancien Moniteur*, III, 131-32; there is much other evidence.)

corner the market for shares of the New Indies Company. Although a collective conspiracy, it was identified in public opinion with the name of one of the participants, the Abbé Marc-René d'Espagnac, a worldly cleric of noble family, who was to die with the Dantonists in 1794. The Espagnac affair created a crisis, prompted Mirabeau and Clavière to publish the *Dénonciation de l'agiotage*, and contributed to the disgrace of the controller general, Calonne, who was an unintentional accomplice. Its story is long and complex. No one at the time understood it entirely, and even those involved wrote inconsistently about the details. The testimony that Espagnac gave during the liquidation disagrees with better evidence, perhaps because of faulty book-keeping or bad memory, perhaps also because of defensive evasions and subtleties.⁵⁹

At the end of 1786 there was reason to fear a crash. Prices were high, and there were future engagements which by their quantity endangered the solvency of many *agioteurs*. The stock of the New Indies Company had just been doubled, and most shareholders who wanted to buy the new issue at par would have to sell some of the old so as to raise cash.⁶⁰ Because many would do so, prices would fall, other speculators and investors would unload, the banks would be threatened, and the crisis would spread. As controller general, Calonne was advised to shore up prices by buying in the market with treasury funds, and for this purpose he furnished 11,500,000 livres⁶¹ to a syndicate composed of Baroud, the Comte de Seneffe, and the banker Pyron de Chaboulon, business manager (*homme d'affaires*) for the Comte d'Artois. With these were associated from time to time certain brokers and the Abbé d'Espagnac, who was known to be a prominent Indies Company shareholder. Six-tenths of the advance was to be used in Indies Company transactions and the rest for buying shares of the Water Company. After borrowing an additional 4,000,000 livres from a broker, the syndicate set to work.

From the evidence it seems that Seneffe, Pyron, and Baroud tried to turn this operation to their private advantage by cornering the market, for Seneffe later wrote his relatives that, except for the compulsory liquidation of the corner, his profit would have come to 3,000,000. Leaving the Water Company purchases to Baroud, Seneffe and Pyron took for themselves the Indies Com-

⁵⁹ Some papers on the Espagnac affair are in Archives Nationales F¹² 798^C. The best study is Bouchary, *Manieurs d'argent*, III, 14-32, forming part of an essay on the Comte de Seneffe. See also Marion, *Histoire financière*, I, 384-85.

⁶⁰ For every old share that a shareholder caused to be registered and stamped, he could buy a new one at par, which, at prevailing market prices, would bring him an immediate profit. But in order to take advantage of the privilege one had to pay half his subscription by January 21, 1787, and the other half four months later. And so it was profitable to sell part of one's holdings, using the proceeds to buy the new shares at face value.

⁶¹ Not in specie or drafts, but in assignments against revenues of the royal domains. The syndicate obtained cash by selling the assignments or borrowing against them.

pany speculations and bought or agreed to buy 42,000 shares, most if not all for future delivery, at prices considerably above par. Such was their situation on December 21, 1786, and it was singular because only 37,000 shares had been or were to be issued by the Company, and at least some of the bears who had sold *à découverte* would have to buy from the syndicate at monopoly prices in order to deliver to the syndicate at prices set in the contracts. When the bears learned the real nature of their situation, some negotiated releases at heavy cost, and others bought frantically, forcing the price to 1,700. In the language of an American exchange, those unable to obtain shares except through Seneffe and Pyron were "cornered."

At this point the Indies Company corner passed into other hands. The commitments of the original syndicate must have amounted to about 36,000,000, and in spite of their power over the sellers Seneffe and Pyron feared that their funds would be insufficient for handling the transactions when the contracts fell due. Already they had had to sell some of their holdings and thereby weakened their control. Baroud and the Abbé d'Espagnac formed a separate combination to buy the shares and contracts held by Seneffe and Pyron, apparently at a price of 1,500 per share. According to Espagnac's later testimony, by February 2 he and Baroud had bought 37,000 shares, exactly what the Company had issued. But on the same day they learned that two smaller syndicates had bought 14,503 shares, and so on March 17 they united with these combinations and established a corner that controlled 51,503 shares. Those who had sold *à découverte* were more helpless than ever.

On March 18, 1787, the conspiracy of Espagnac and Baroud was exploded by a pamphlet signed by Mirabeau, but in fact written by Clavière, who was then a *joueur à la baisse*. Its title was *Dénonciation de l'agiotage au Roi et à l'Assemblée des notables*. This violent exposé presented the affair as a public menace, excoriated the Indies Company as a convenience created for the *agioteurs* to the detriment of the maritime merchants, and accused Calonne of complicity in speculative intrigues. On the day this pamphlet appeared, Calonne exiled Espagnac to his estates, ordered all pending contracts *à terme* liquidated by arbitration, and guaranteed all parties against loss. Why? No doubt he knew of the corner and wanted to save the Bourse from its effects. Since February 22, however, he had been pleading with the Assembly of Notables to accept a plan of fiscal reform and probably hoped to put off the Indies Company scandal until he had won over the Assembly. By naming him as an accomplice, Mirabeau and Clavière forced him to show his disinterest by dissolving the corner, but since, by so doing, he obliged the government to shoulder the losses of all speculators, he opened himself to the new accusation of using public funds to save his alleged friends, the *agioteurs*.

The Espagnac scandal was not the only blemish on his record, but it was sensational, timely, and counted for something in his dismissal on April 8. By appealing to public opinion the bears had saved themselves, and Calonne was an incidental victim of their strategy.

What remained was the liquidation. Over their own protests, two bankers, Haller and Le Couteulx de la Noraye, were commissioned to sell the hoarded shares with the least harm to the Bourse, but they were unable to forestall a sharp decline, and, worse for them, they never recovered all their advances, though they sued for them later. In the original venture and the liquidation the government lost nearly 25,000,000.⁶² For renouncing his contracts with the sellers, Espagnac alone received an indemnity of more than 4,000,000, and there is no way to establish what the others gained. Claims and lawsuits kept the liquidation in the courts until the Year V (1797-1798), and the Comte de Seneffe always believed that he had been cheated. What is instructive is the participation of nobles, their close association with ministers and officials, the use of publicity as a weapon, and above all the dangers arising from *ventes à terme*. Also instructive is the volume of credit available to the speculators, for when the government intervened Espagnac and Baroud were ostensibly prepared to hold and buy shares up to at least 74,000,000 with funds they had borrowed at 6 per cent interest and 2 per cent commission. This would have been almost exactly 15 per cent of the projected revenue of the French government for 1788.⁶³

In the agiotage of the eighties joint-stock companies were created, manipulated, and attacked like pieces on a speculative chess board. In 1785 Clavière tried to depress the shares of the Bank of St. Charles by inciting Mirabeau to write a pamphlet against the Bank. In the same year he commissioned Mirabeau to write a pamphlet against the Paris Water Company, representing the Company's operations as unsound from an engineering point of view, and in November 1785 each share dropped by 500 livres. In 1786 he set out to depress the Water Company again, this time by promoting an alternate water supply project that involved diverting the channel of the Yvette River. This enterprise, if it had succeeded, would have ruined its competitor and destroyed the value of its stock. In promoting the Yvette scheme, Clavière cultivated the Marquis de Condorcet, who had been named by the Academy of Sciences to examine its feasibility, arranged the formation of the new company, and intrigued at Versailles to get royal approval. The affair came to the King's Council, where the Baron de Breteuil, champion of the Yvette faction,

⁶² Marion, *Histoire financière*, I, 384.

⁶³ But Mirabeau refused to believe that Espagnac and Baroud were ready to pay for the shares on delivery date. (Mirabeau, *Dénonciation de l'agiotage*, 55.)

lost to the controller general, Calonne, patron of the Water Company group. After this defeat, Clavière got Brissot de Warville to write two more attacks on the Water Company, but these pamphlets had little effect, for in order to honor his *vente à terme* Clavière had to procure Water Company shares at such a price that he stood to lose 80,000.⁶⁴

In these battles of 1785, two parties took shape. One was the Water Company clique, consisting of its shareholders and their field general, the Swiss banker Panchaud, who is said to have conceived the idea of the Discount Bank. This remarkable man, known for the boldness and ingenuity of his speculations, was regarded as oracle and for a time advised Calonne on problems of national finance.⁶⁵ The second faction was that of Clavière, an old enemy of the Water Company. In August 1786 the Water Company formed an affiliate, the Fire Insurance Chamber (*Chambre d'Assurances contre les Incendies*), which, though ill fated, inspired in Clavière immense projects of retaliation. In November 1786, backed by the bankers Garrigue, Salomon, Delessert, and J.-L. Grenus, he formed a Fire Insurance Company (*Compagnie d'Assurances contre l'Incendie*) with a reserve of 8,000,000 and premiums about half as high as those charged by the rival enterprise. In order to win royal authorization the founders of the Fire Insurance Company offered a fourth of its annual profits to the King, who was to use the funds for establishing a fire brigade (*corps des pompiers*) or for such other purposes as he saw fit. It is not known how many policies this company wrote, and we suspect that its founders did not really care, for the shares became the object of a brisk speculation, and its capital was used to purchase annuities from the state. In operation it became an investment trust.

In 1787 the battle shifted to new ground, as Panchaud and Clavière competed for the exclusive privilege of establishing a life insurance company. In order to win the privilege, the Panchaud group offered the government a security deposit of 4,000,000 and a loan of 6,000,000 at 5 per cent, but the Clavière faction doubled the bid by promising a reserve deposit of 8,000,000 and a loan of 12,000,000. On January 29, 1788, Clavière and his associates were authorized to establish the Life Insurance Company (*Compagnie des Assurances sur la Vie*), but Panchaud continued to fight and advanced a scheme of life insurance which, he pretended, differed from that of the Clavière enterprise and lay outside its exclusive privilege. This time it was Panchaud who enlisted Mirabeau's services and induced him to write a *Suite de la Dénonciation de l'agiotage* against the Insurance Company's monopoly. He

⁶⁴ In order to avoid this loss he borrowed shares at market, delivered them to the buyers, and repaid the loan with shares purchased later at a new low, thereby turning loss into profit.

⁶⁵ Bigo, *Caisse d'Escompte*, 35-43.

did more. As a means of getting support within the Council of State, he promised that his new company would purchase the Parisian properties of the estate of the Duc de Choiseul, valued at 7,000,000 livres. These properties would count in the assets of his companies and return operating profits to the shareholders, and the Choiseul family would be enabled to liquidate its estate and meet the demands of its heaviest creditors. The Clavière forces countered this maneuver, however, by promising to buy the Choiseul properties for 2,000,000 down and 5,500,000 within seven months, and this bid won the battle. In July 1788 the government authorized the Life Insurance Company to buy the buildings in question on the terms offered and suppressed the competing privilege it had provisionally granted Panchaud.

The Life Insurance Company was a substantial enterprise. Its capital of 8,000,000 was represented by 16,000 half shares, of which 8,000 were sold on the market at 625 and the remainder to the shareholders of Clavière's Fire Insurance Company, who had promoted the enterprise, for 375. The sponsors were therefore able to pocket immediate gains on the Bourse. The Company was a direct expression of Clavière's interests, initiative, and orientation, for its success depended not only upon stockjobbing but also upon actuarial competence, which he had acquired as a specialist in *rentes viagères*⁶⁶ and by studying the actuarial treatise of Price, which he cited in 1788 against Panchaud's projects.⁶⁷ In consequence of his initiative and experience he was made general manager of the Life Insurance Company at a salary of 1,200 livres per month plus 5 per cent of net profits. As extra benefits he received a free apartment in the Company's headquarters, a secured loan of 150,000, and upon retirement or dismissal, a pension.

The report of the Life Insurance Company for October 30, 1790, signed by Clavière, appeared in a supplement to the *Moniteur* and disclosed a fascinating series of operations.⁶⁸ Of the 8,000,000 paid in by the shareholders, 5,300,000 had been used to buy 10 per cent government *rentes viagères* constituted on 100 "heads." Since one of these "heads" had died, the income had fallen from 530,000 to 524,000 per year, but the investment was still a good one. The Company had also borrowed 4,320,000 livres from its ally, the Fire Insurance Company, and used this loan to buy another lot of government annuities "on a great number of heads" at better than 9 per

⁶⁶ ". . . I embrace principally the annuity loan: it is my nurse, my deliverer; I find that what it is in comparison with everything else has not yet been understood. One permits himself to be dazzled by more glittering objects, but the annuity is the tortoise whose slow steps lead to the goal; the rest is the hare, who forgets himself in his flight. Let one not lose his head with the annuity loan and one will support many things." (Clavière to Stadnitsky, Jan. 13, 1786, Bouchary, *Manieurs d'argent*, I, 76.)

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, 94.

⁶⁸ *Réimpression de l'ancien Moniteur*, VI, 531.

cent, and since it was said that these principals would be twenty-three or twenty-four years old in 1803, we can reckon that they were no more than ten when the annuities were created, and we may assume that the larger group of annuities (5,300,000) was also constituted on children. The second group of *rentes* remained on deposit at the Fire Insurance Company as security for the loan, but the fact that the lender received only 5 per cent while the borrower used the funds to clear 9 suggests that Clavière and his circle had decided to concentrate their profits in the Life Insurance Company, perhaps out of respect for his guaranteed 5 per cent of net income.

The report of 1790 shows that the Company had purchased the real estate of the *succession* Choiseul as per agreement, but there are inconsistencies. The price seems to have been not 7,500,000 but 6,971,000, of which 2,700,000 had been paid in cash with the rest (plus interest) to follow by January 1, 1791. The income from these properties is put at 345,000 to 350,000 per year, indicating a capital value of 7,000,000. In order to sustain its operations, the Company had borrowed 960,000 from its shareholders, who agreed to defer the dividends for 1789 and 1790 until the end of 1792, when they would collect them with a premium of $16\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. The tendency shown in these operations was characteristic of Clavière's agiotage: the Company borrowed at conventional rates (except from the stockholders) and invested in government annuities at 9 or 10 per cent. To judge from the report (in which detailed information is incomplete) it profited. For the first two years of its existence it must have received more than 2,500,000 in rents and annuity payments against interest expense of only 823,000. As unknown salaries and overhead cannot have been very large, this indicates a profit that may have reached 1,500,000, or better than 9 per cent per annum over-all. For Clavière this meant better than 100,000 in salary and commission during the Company's first two years, with the income from his personal investments and speculations in addition.

This statement, though resplendent, leaves several questions unanswered. If the net worth of the Company was more than 8,500,000, every share was worth 1,067 at "book value," and by extending the Company's prospective earnings for the future Clavière reckoned that each share had a capital value of 1,518 livres. Why, then, were the shares selling on the market for 888? Was the report intended to drive them up? Second, why should the shareholders of the Fire Insurance Company have consented to the loan of their 9 per cent *rentes viagères* to a borrower who paid only 5 per cent for their use? Finally, where are the insurance operations? No mention is made of premiums received, policies written, liability for deaths of policyholders. Were

these operations actually nonexistent, or were they simply excluded from the statement?

In 1791 the Company set out to raise more capital by means of a tontine, creating 10,000 shares worth 300 livres apiece.⁶⁹ This tontine was organized according to actuarial expectations. Ten age categories were established, so that there were really ten separate tontines, with a separate mass annuity for each. Instead of collecting his annual payment, the subscriber could leave it on deposit with the Company at compound interest and also enjoyed the interesting option of taking out insurance by which payments under the tontine would continue to be made to him or to his heirs even after the death of the person named in the contract. It is impossible to learn how this operation developed.

Like Clavière himself, the Life Insurance Company was a victim of the Revolution, and even before its suppression its affairs were in disorder. In 1792 Clavière was attacked by the shareholders and barely maintained his position as general manager.⁷⁰ In March 1794 the commissioners appointed to liquidate the Company reported a cash shortage of 4,000,000 that they represented as a fraud against the investors and another of 3,000,000 that they represented as a fraud against the Republic, which was unable to execute sentences of confiscation against the interests of several condemned shareholders. How far these deficits could be attributed to Clavière, his policies, or the revolutionary disruption of affairs is impossible to say, and Clavière's condemnation by the commissioners may have been just or unjust. The success of the Company was predicated on the assumptions that the French monarchy could and would pay its debts in full, that the annuities the Company had bought would be honored, and that the stock of French investment wealth necessary to support prices and maintain the value of the Company's assets would remain unimpaired. All these assumptions went awry, and the optimism of the promoters miscarried. What was perhaps unforeseen was the counterrevolution, which doomed the new currency to depreciation, so that investors were ultimately repaid at a large discount, or, as in some cases, expropriated by a militant revolutionary government. The risks involved in speculation were, then as now, political as well as economic, and the speculators knew it, but like others they did not envision the fury of the oncoming struggle and its consequences for their interests.

In retrospect, these *agioteurs* of the Paris Bourse seem well ahead of their time. In what may be called the "merchant capitalism" of the old regime,

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, VII, 549–50.

⁷⁰ Clavière (Paris) to Étienne Dumont (London), July 19, 1792, in Chapuisat, *Figures et choses d'autrefois*, 108–109.

with its modest partnerships and family enterprises, small-capital putting-out industries, and settled mores and taboos, caution was the rule and speculation in disrepute, and the *agioteurs*, however creative, versatile, and energetic, were distrusted. In spirit and technique they belonged to nineteenth-century finance capitalism, called into being mainly after 1830 by the development of factories, heavy industry, railroads, canals, and other large ventures requiring huge capital accumulations.⁷¹ But there was a difference that cut them off from that future in which they seem so naturally to fit. The opportunities they exploited had nothing to do with the capital requirements of industrial technology, but reflected the financial needs of the French state, the abundance of speculative capital at Paris, and the privileges that could be obtained through influence at court. The joint-stock enterprises that they formed contributed less to production, trade, or insurance than to stock-jobbing and price manipulation, and this is true even of the Discount Bank, which, by feeding credit into the Bourse, accelerated the circulation of all this paper wealth and expanded the profits that it yielded. The boom of the 1780's, in other words, was built on the aristocratic and monarchic institutions of the old order rather than the unborn industrial and financial system of the nineteenth century. It exemplified not the so-called Industrial Revolution but the court capitalism of early modern Europe.

⁷¹ Bertrand Gille, *Recherches sur la formation de la grande entreprise capitaliste (1815-1848)* (Paris, 1959), 163.

* * * *Notes and Suggestions* * * *

Historians of China and Japan

ARTHUR F. WRIGHT and JOHN W. HALL*

ONE of the great tasks of twentieth-century scholarship is to place Western historiographical traditions in a comparative context. As the Western historian comes to know something of the historical theories of Ibn Khaldun and, gradually and belatedly, something about the motivations and methods of East Asian historians, he will discover that Western man did not “invent” history, has not been unique in his love for the past as drama, nor in the ardent yet laborious search for meaning or pattern in the evidences of things past. Such discoveries tend to break down Western parochialism and produce, in their cumulative effects, a sounder sense of what is peculiar to the Western historical tradition. The symposium discussed here, which we owe to the School of Oriental and African Studies of the University of London, helps to advance this process of discovery.¹ It is significant not only for East Asian specialists, but for historians everywhere.

Ten articles are devoted to Chinese historiography, and they deal with a range of problems from the dawn of historical consciousness in the classical age to the Westernization of historical thought two and a half millennia later. Before turning to some of these problems, we should say something of the cultural context of Chinese historical writing, a context that gives to history a different weight and a different role than it had in the development of Western civilization.

Chinese culture, as it evolved in relative isolation across this long reach of time, was suffused with history and historical consciousness, perhaps to a greater degree than any other culture. The tellers of tales in peasant villages embroidered historical themes to please their humble audiences. The literate

* At Yale University, Mr. Wright is Charles Seymour Professor of History, and Mr. Hall, A. Whitney Griswold Professor of History. The former is interested in Chinese social and intellectual history and is the author of *Buddhism in Chinese History* (Stanford, Calif., 1959); the latter, whose field is Japanese institutional history, wrote *Tanuma Okitsugu, 1719-1788, Forerunner of Modern Japan* (Cambridge, Mass., 1955).

¹ *Historians of China and Japan*, ed. W. G. Beasley and E. G. Pulleyblank (New York, 1961).

wrote and read "historical fiction," and when the Chinese novel took shape in the fifteenth century, the historical novel became the most popular genre, with incalculable influence on the minds of successive generations. In the fields of law and government, argument from precedent, appeal to history was far more pervasive than appeal to abstract principles. History, above all, had a moral purpose; properly written it was thought to reveal the working of the moral dynamic in the affairs of men, to validate the cardinal principles of the good society laid down by the sages of antiquity. To write history was to contribute to the instruction of posterity and to the ultimate realization of the Confucian ideal order. The corpus of formal Chinese history, therefore, is best understood in this cultural context and within this moral universe.

A reading of these papers leaves three strong impressions. One is the variety of historical writing: variety in outlook, purpose, method, and literary form. The second is a sense of the development of the Chinese historiographical tradition; despite the continuity of moral values and the incubus of stultifying conventions, innovating change was possible, and the sum of these changes makes up the history of Chinese historiography. Third, is the struggle, renewed again and again, between the critical, creative historical minds and their natural enemies: antiquarianism, idolization of the past, bureaucratic and social conformism, intellectual orthodoxies great and small.

The variety found in this historical tradition and the pattern of its evolution are closely related to the separation between a public and a private historiography, a division that became more marked in later centuries. The two subtraditions nourished and influenced each other and, between them, provided a considerable range of choice as to methods of research, standards of judgment, and style of presentation. Some historians moved from one sector to another, served on official historical commissions, and retired to write their own works of history or historical criticism. And when, in the last five hundred years of the imperial order, official history became increasingly controlled, bureaucratized, and sterile, private scholars went forward with significant innovations in technique and interpretation.

When we contemplate the work of the pioneer historians of the Han period (206 B.C.-A.D. 220), as presented here by Professor Anthony F. P. Hulsewé, we are observing a phase when the public and the private were not yet separated. Though Ssu-ma Ch'ien and Pan Ku wrote what were to become the first two "standard histories," the marks of their personal viewpoints and preferences are strong; though they worked under imperial patronage, it was a small, intimate world where the emperor himself might take a hand on a problem of historical interpretation or express personal pique or pleasure as the work progressed.

As official histories became a function of an increasingly bureaucratized state, all this changed. From the T'ang dynasty (618–906) onward the official commission replaced the individual author, and methods of compilation, selection of materials, and interpretation were decided by decree and implemented by historical bureaus and commissions of ranking officials. Professor L. S. Yang provides a masterly account of the organization of official historiography, particularly valuable for its statement of the dilemmas—the conflicts of value—that beset the Confucian scholar as he worked on an official history. The Confucians insisted that history properly written should be both true to the facts and morally instructive, and imperial authority supported this view. “Appropriate concealment” (*hui*) made histories more edifying but not more “true,” while “praise and blame” (*pao-pien*) meant a moral weighting of recorded facts, a weighting that might well be judged by later generations as obtuseness or bias. The official historian was further troubled by political pressures: by families, cliques, and increasingly despotic and meddlesome emperors of the later dynasties. In the end the official historian persevered in the face of these dilemmas and pressures, doing his best according to his conscience and with the certain knowledge that historical critics from the private sector would ultimately judge his performance.

Professor Denis Twitchett's study of biographical writing spans the long development from the colorful “literary” lives found in the early histories to the dry, formalized biographies of later times. Once again we see the steady process of bureaucratization providing what seemed to be the benefits of orderly data gathering and of collective, less personal, judgment and interpretation. But, as time went on, the number of notables eligible for biographies in the histories increased astronomically, the files built up, the historical commissions reached their tired compromises, and the result was formulization, the increasing use of *topoi* and clichés. As this trend developed, writing about a personality in his time fell to the private sector of historiography and to literature, where it was diffused among many genres.

The monographs that are included in the standard histories represent another variety of Chinese historiography. Professor Étienne Balázs analyzes these writings and uses his findings to support the thesis that Chinese history was written “par des fonctionnaires pour des fonctionnaires.” The scope of the subjects covered in the monographs, the capital administration point of view that governed their selection of particulars, the openness of the writers to the ideological and political pressures noted above, all seem to sustain Balázs' thesis.

But when Balázs turns to certain encyclopedias and institutional histories and interprets these works also as guides to bureaucratic practice or as ancilla

to the examination curriculum, he seems to underestimate some of the greatest works in the Chinese tradition of private historiography. The question here is this: what were the inspirations, the purposes, of Tu Yu (735-812) in writing the *T'ung-tien*, Ma Tuan-lin (c. 1250-1325) in writing the *Wen-hsien T'ung-k'ao*? The earlier writer influenced the later, but each in his own way was attempting to escape from the fragmentation of the historical continuum that was inescapable in "dynastic history"; each was in search of a new way to understand and to write history. Balázs speaks of Tu Yu's concentration on the sweep of Chinese political and economic history as "une véritable révolution," and indeed it was. Ma Tuan-lin was in revolt against political history, and his great work is both an institutional history of China and a discriminating, boldly interpreted collection of ancient and recent views on the key issues of that history. Tu Yu and Ma Tuan-lin no doubt believed that their writings would help to educate better and wiser officials, but, it seems that these historians shared with other private historians many of the motivations and inspirations of historians everywhere. Many of them were moved, like Ssu-ma Ch'ien, by a vision of the struggles of innumerable men—some vain, some tragic, some glorious—that had brought China from its rude and shadowy beginnings to the great and powerful empire of his own time. Others, as Professor Herbert Franke points out in his essay on private historiography, were inspired by the heroism or suffering or catastrophe they witnessed to write about it so that later generations might know what these men achieved or endured in their time. Still others, especially the great institutional historians, were searching for answers to a question that, in Arnold Toynbee's view, is *the* perennial challenge to historians in all societies: "How has this come out of that?" Ma Tuan-lin turned to institutions, as he says in his preface, precisely because they and not political events provided a cause-effect nexus that helped him respond to the great question. The boldness of a Tu Yu or a Ma Tuan-lin was replaced by routine compilation when institutional histories in their turn came to be imperially commissioned and bureaucratically written. But the critical spirit and the creative energy in the sector of private historiography never died out. Nowhere is this more clearly seen than in the writings of the great critics and theoreticians of history.

Liu Chih-chi (661-721) is the first of these great critics. As we read Professor E. G. Pulleyblank's study of Liu and his "Generalities on History" (*Shih-t'ung*), we note that he spent many years of his official career in the state history office, feeling that he was "bending and conforming yet incurring much ill-will from the History Officers." It was on the basis of that close and frustrating experience that he wrote his great work of historical criticism. Severe and sometimes pedantic as his judgments are, many of the attitudes

that are characteristic of the private tradition of Chinese historiography shine through: skepticism toward all written evidence of the past; impatience with dynastic periodization; a desire for vividness as well as accuracy in the reconstruction of the past; contempt for those who gave in to political pressures and wrote with a "crooked brush" (*ch'ü-pi*) a love of the past for its own sake.

These attitudes are again found in the character and work of Chang Hsüeh-ch'eng (1738-1801), here discussed by Professor Paul Demiéville. Chang lived in a far different, more sophisticated intellectual climate. The objects of his iconoclasm were the scholastic philosophers of Neo-Confucianism whom he viewed as idolaters and distorters of the past, and the pedestrian compilers who called themselves "historians." For Chang a true historian must be a man of passion controlled by reason, impartial but not afraid to express his tastes and his judgments. Demiéville likens Chang to Giovanni Battista Vico, for both led frustrating lives while each in his own way fought against orthodox philosophies and scholastic philologies to create a historical science that was true, not merely to the "facts," but to the patterns and the meaning of man's past and relevant for the present and the future.

In these brief remarks on the Chinese historiographical tradition, the contemporary historian may perhaps sense that the challenges and frustrations that are his lot were largely shared by those who practiced his craft in the very different society of China.

Japanese historical writing was the product of still different traditions: an insular society with strong sentimental cohesions; a monarchy served, not by scholar-officials, but by a hierarchy of civil and military aristocratic houses. Its historians often glorified the state and dynasty, but they were seldom as much an integral part of the state apparatus as were their Chinese counterparts. In this environment history was looked to less as a mirror reflecting man's moral conduct than as the record of family origins and past achievements which served to justify the aristocratic political order.

Few works of Japanese historiography have caught the attention of Western historians. To be sure, there are translations of the eighth-century *Kojiki* and *Nihon Shoki* and the later *Heike Monogatari* and *Gukanshō*. But these translations were the work of men with literary and linguistic interests. The principles of Japanese historiography have not interested our scholars, as have the Chinese, perhaps because much of the Japanese effort, in theory and in style, appeared derivative or deficient in the universality of Chinese historical writing.

Yet the Western student of Japan today is blessed with excellent surveys

of Japanese history by G. B. Sansom and E. O. Reischauer. Why is it that Japanese history in modern dress comes out so satisfactorily without the help of a strong and persisting historical tradition such as China's? First, Japanese written history tended to be narrative and personal, hence more readily digested for synthetic studies. Second, the remarkable continuity between the classical and modern historical traditions in Japan itself gave rise to a phenomenally purposeful and varied historical activity among modern scholars once they gained control of Western historiographical concepts. In premodern times Japanese historiography lacked the richness, variety, and profundity of the Chinese, but it was also spared some of the atmosphere of cultural and moral self-centeredness and some of the bureaucratization that prevented the Chinese tradition from reacting urgently to the new world-view brought in by the West. The Japanese product was thinner, but perhaps it was more easily put to the service of modern historians.

Three essays in this symposium deal with Japanese history prior to the advent of modern scholarship. The authors have distinguished between two historical traditions in Japan by the language in which each was written—Chinese or Japanese. This division sorts out certain stylistic differences, but it does not fully reflect the guiding interests of Japanese historians and the dynamic tensions that produced the particular historical consciousness characteristic of later Japanese writers. In the main, premodern works of history were either house histories or private endeavors. House histories in turn were either written to serve the continuous imperial dynasty or to glorify some politically prominent house, such as the Fujiwara or Tokugawa. The tradition of private critical historiography developed slowly, but gained strength from the independent nonofficial standards of Buddhist or Confucian judgment. It was the three-cornered tension between these varied interests in history that gave rise to the basic inquisitiveness of the Japanese historical mind, turning it to such fundamental problems of political legitimacy as the conflict between shogun and emperor or to problems of cultural relativism inherent in the contrast between Japanese and Chinese institutions.

Japan's first effort at writing history (during the eighth century) relied heavily on Chinese models. Mr. G. W. Robinson's perceptive analysis of the *Six National Histories* (*Rikkokushi*) reveals that, as in other areas of Japanese cultural borrowing from China, the model was adjusted to meet the domestic need. These early official histories were compiled frankly to glorify the Japanese imperial line and set the aristocratic houses in their proper stations. A product of "patriotic pride and prejudice," to use Robinson's phrase, the first of these works could excite from an outstanding Japanese historian more than twelve hundred years later (under similar patriotic pressures, we might

add) the comment that, "The fundamental principle of the Japanese state . . . was first made clear in the *Nippon Shoki*."

With the decay of court history the Japanese turned to writing more varied works in a heavily narrative style. These are dealt with in the second essay by Robinson and Professor W. G. Beasley. The Mirrors (*kagami*), Narratives (*monogatari*), and Military Annals (*gunki*) tended toward the personal narrative style and took on an increasing air of detachment from political issues as Buddhist ideas of impermanence colored the historian's philosophy of life. Yet the two outstanding works of what the essay describes as the early feudal period were "purposive" studies of the political and moral order of their times. The *Miscellany of Ignorant Views* (*Gukanshō*) by the Buddhist priest Jichin (1155-1225) and the *Records of the True Descent of Divine Emperors* (*Jinnō Shōtōki*) by the general Kitabatake Chikafusa (1291-1354) both pursue the problem of legitimacy and the role of the emperor's "military ministers" in an age dominated by the samurai and his sword.

The remarkable flowering of historical writing during the years of Tokugawa peace (1603-1868) saw Japanese historians in command of both a greater mastery of Chinese historiographical technique and deeper critical judgment. Ably described by Beasley and Dr. Carmen Blacker, the Tokugawa flowering was distinguished by a burst of scholarly activity first in the gathering of historical materials and secondly in the compilation of large-scale official histories. Works like the *Comprehensive Mirror of Japan* (*Honchō Tsugan*), *History of Japan* (*Dai Nihonshi*), *Veritable Account of the Tokugawa* (*Tokugawa Jikki*) represent the work of teams of historians working under official patronage in the Chinese manner. But it is to two of the greatest synthesizers of the age that the authors devote their prime attention. And rightly so, for Arai Hakuseki (1657-1725) and Rai Sanyō (1780-1832) epitomize the prime idiosyncratic qualities of the Tokugawa historians—the first concerned primarily with the relationship between *de jure* and *de facto* political power, the second influenced by patriotic pride in the reigning dynasty. Both scholars were Confucian by training, yet in each Confucianism provided an inner conviction and the intellectual apparatus to pursue a critical, independent, and even an anti-Chinese line of writing. As Beasley remarked about Arai's *Views on History* (*Dokushi Yoron*), "The result was something not far removed from a causal narrative." Rai Sanyō's *Unofficial History of Japan* (*Nihon Gaishi*) contained the ring of nationalism which carried the echoes of his work into the Meiji era (1868-1911).

Unquestionably the most remarkable chapter in Japanese historiography came in the years after 1868 when Japanese history was rewritten almost

overnight under the guiding principles of Western historical philosophy. Professor Jiro Numata has chosen to tell the story of this modernization by reference to Shigeno Yasutsugu (1827–1910), the founder of the modern historical tradition of Tokyo University. The new era was remarkable for the readiness with which Japanese scholars took up new concepts of history. On the one hand they recognized the role of history in a modern state, setting to work on massive documentary projects such as the *Chronological Source Books of Japanese History* (*Dai Nihon Shiryō*). On the other, their scholars turned from Chinese models to Guizot, Buckle, or Ranke, asking the causal questions of history which were current in the West. To be sure, the Meiji historical scene was spotty; many Japanese historians adopted too literally a cultural or economic interpretation of history, but by the turn into the twentieth century the basis had been laid for a new historiography which wrote of Japan in the light of world history.

* * * * *Reviews of Books* * * * *

General

REAPPRAISALS IN HISTORY. By J. H. Hexter. (Evanston, Ill.: Northwestern University Press. 1961. Pp. xxi, 214. \$6.00.)

QUITE unexpectedly, in London in 1958, I came across in *Encounter* the most searching and brilliantly written article by an American historian that I had ever read. Now, after rereading "Storm over the Gentry" by Professor J. H. Hexter and seven accompanying pieces (several of which are in print for the first time), I hold to this conviction more firmly than ever. At least two readings of these essays are required: the first for the sheer enjoyment, and often the shock, as well as for the grace and wit, of the prose of this tough-minded dissenter; and the second for careful study of the author's challenge to us historians to draw ourselves up short and commence to think about what we are doing, saying, and writing.

It will take time for the profession to accept this writer's views, but he has already forced some of us to begin to examine and re-examine some of our assumptions about the determination of historical events. Bringing extensive learning to bear, Hexter sweeps away the "myth" that the history of Tudor and Stuart England can be explained by such a simple concept as the "rise of the middle class"—or movement of *any class* for that matter. In doing so he makes it embarrassingly clear that the first task for all historians is to test the validity and usefulness of such barriers to thought as "growth," "trend," "evolution," "tendency," "factors,"— clichés all—and to rethink all of the fundamental concepts on which we have relied for half a century, because many of them are either false, wrong, bad, misleading, or plain useless (see Chapter VIII in particular). Relativism goes down for a count of ten. There cannot be any scientific history, either, Hexter stoutly insists. "History is what happened to happen" is his rubric, and we are told never to forget that our one and only assignment is "to tell the most intelligent story we can about it." And, the manner in which this story is told will have to depend upon the unique characteristics of the age selected. No pattern, no formula, no preconceived set of standards will serve to explain any and every epoch.

Unfortunately, in the United States today, we of the historical guild are, as a rule, inadequate in expressing independent opinions clearly and profoundly thought out; we lack a literary style suitable for communicating our sound, individual historical judgments when we do have them. There are no such deficiencies in Hexter's book; it will introduce his countrymen belatedly to what an earlier time would have called an original. No explication of the text can deliver the impact of the original; it must be read, savored, and experienced, as the following excerpt reveals:

But history writing is more than a piling up of facts; it is an arraying, an ordering of facts. Its goal is not only to state what happened, but to render what happened increasingly intelligible; and we must concern ourselves not only with ways of getting data, but with ways of putting data together. Our refined methods of assessing evidence and establishing facts, of which we are justly proud, should not be the only tools of our craft. Historians need to be a most eclectic band of workers, jacks-of-many-trades, if not of all. We should be ready to bring to bear on the problems of ordering intelligibly those facts at our disposal, the whole range of our remembered experiences—what we know about other disciplines, the insights we have gained from literature, and, perhaps most important, though surely least cultivated, *a certain good sense and solidity of judgment which we may acquire if we go reflectively about the business of living our own lives* . . . let us not forget . . . [that] “He also serves,” who sometimes sits and thinks.

This onslaught against many of the historian’s most cherished preconceptions and beliefs is often delivered with the bludgeon as well as the rapier—sometimes with both—but probably the author thought just such a destructive attack was needed; he is a master who teaches by the fine art of irritation. If he is less successful with his proposals for what ought to be done (Chapter III), *Reappraisals in History* is still one of the few major works on HISTORY of our time, and it may well redirect the course of historical writing. It is strong medicine that is prescribed to “an academic generation a little over-addicted to *politesse*” in a powerful, disturbing book. The brute fact is that Jack Hexter has told all of us off, and, as Ring Lardner would have said, “We don’t have no answer.”

Brown University

CARL BRIDENBAUGH

THE EVOLUTION OF CIVILIZATIONS: AN INTRODUCTION TO HISTORICAL ANALYSIS. By *Carroll Quigley*. (New York: Macmillan Company. 1961. Pp. x, 281. \$5.95.)

PROFESSOR Quigley has set forth briefly what he terms the scientific laws governing the evolution of civilization. After twelve pages devoted to scientific method and the social sciences, which vindicate his right to establish historical hypotheses, Quigley proceeds to set up his categories. He poses a division of culture into six levels, from the more abstract to the more concrete—intellectual, religious, social, political, economic, and military—and he identifies seven stages of historical change for all civilizations—mixture, gestation, expansion, age of conflict, universal empire, decay, and invasion. These hypotheses are tested with special reference to one conglomerate in an area that he calls the matrix of early civilizations, the northwest quadrant of James Henry Breasted. He then analyzes in some detail five major civilizations to show that his stadial theory has in fact been operative: the Mesopotamian, the Canaanite, the Minoan, the classical, and the Western.

The work appears to be informed by a physiocratic theory temporalized: mankind is ever fulfilling “needs” and creating new “needs,” and these “needs” are the driving forces that lead to historical action. Quigley’s civilizations are ad-

mirably functional: "Since the levels of culture arise from men's efforts to satisfy their human needs, we can say that every level has a purpose."

Though the spirit of the two works is different, comparison and contrast with Toynbee's structure are inescapable. The author himself tells us: "On the whole, the development into seven stages is largely my own except that I have used Toynbee's ideas, if not his nomenclature, with reference to the last four or five stages." Toynbee's style is often dithyrambic, Quigley's, unadorned, matter of fact, "scientific," one might even say homely. Toynbee's book is ornate with learned digressions; Quigley's does not quote sources (for which I imply no blame), settles intricate learned controversies without much ado, is almost puritanically spare in exposition. Toynbee has identified twenty-one civilizations in historic time, Quigley, sixteen—a loss of five; Toynbee has about four stages in the cycle, Quigley, seven—a gain of three. Both have a "universal empire" and an "age of conflicts." Both are rather weak on art as an expression of civilization. Toynbee's illustrations are largely political and religious, Quigley's, economic and scientific. Both Toynbee and Quigley establish the crucial role of meteorological and geographic phenomena in explaining the origins of civilization, but while in his early volumes Toynbee, using the Herderesque concept of genesis, was militant and sometimes absolutist in defense of the initial autonomous development of civilizations, Quigley's first stage, the mixture, in schematizing the major population movements, is closer to some of the diffusionists; the book is particularly good in analyzing migrations. If Toynbee avoided a glossary of terms until the twelfth volume (*post festum*), Quigley defines his terms as rigorously as a chemist might his elements, with never a moment's doubt about his meaning. As an antidote, it might be worthwhile to recollect Nietzsche's warning that only that which has no history can be defined. Of course, in the end, no matter how "scientific" the modern students of comparative civilizations may presume to be, they cannot avoid analogies in the manner of the older and more poetic philosophers of history. Toynbee has his chrysalis, Quigley, his quartz crystals, *Suum cuique*. Quigley is knowledgeable about the role and techniques of the military in the history of civilizations. As a teacher of future diplomats he believes that his "morphology" will have practical use in helping American administrators to understand new peoples—Brazil, for example. Since this is a comparative study, the "unique character" of the various civilizations does not concern the author; he is looking for resemblances, and he finds them. Similarly, the description of the psychological temper at different moments in the cycle of a civilization—in which Toynbee excels—is absent.

Studies of this nature, rare in American historiography, should be welcomed. Quigley's juxtaposition of facts in a novel order is often provocative, and his work yields a harvest of insights even though I perhaps feel that the ultimate tools of historical analysis have not been discovered here. If sometime during the next period, teaching historians break out of the confines of "Western civilization,"

Quigley's book might well serve as a bony framework for a world history. Though in that event a little flesh would be desirable.

Brandeis University

FRANK E. MANUEL

PROLOGUE TO WAR: ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES, 1805-1812. By *Bradford Perkins*. (Berkeley: University of California Press. 1961. Pp. x, 457. \$7.95.)

THE seven years between the *Essex* decision, with its tightening of British restrictions on American commerce, and Madison's war message of 1812, were years of diplomatic ineptitude comparable to the military bungling that followed the declaration of hostilities. The principal difference was that on the diplomatic front the British were as myopic as the Americans. With equal thoroughness and objectivity, Professor Perkins examines both sides, giving rich stage settings so that the reader sees not only the political and economic state of each country, its place in the international jigsaw, its national character and aspirations, but also the personalities, strengths, and weaknesses of its leaders.

None of these leaders really wanted war. On this side of the Atlantic touchiness about commercial restrictions and impressment was heightened by a compulsion to prove that the United States was indeed an independent nation. The British were primarily concerned with the containment and ultimate destruction of Napoleon and could not understand why the Americans should not be similarly concerned. The American position, based more on pride than profit, boiled down to insistence on unrestricted trade with both belligerents and full protection for American vessels and their crews. The British were equally insistent upon their right to impose and enforce a tight blockade of the Continent, even though that meant denying the sea lanes to American commerce and impressing seamen from American vessels to man their own. The two sets of purposes were incompatible, and Anglo-American relations steadily deteriorated in consequence.

The Canning and Perceval governments were willing to purchase American cooperation if it could be done by opening a few profitable loopholes in trade restrictions, but the process was too much like tossing a bone to a dog for American pride to swallow. The administrations of Jefferson and Madison, with the pro-British Federalists yapping at their heels, could accept no partial measures and were themselves goaded to extremes. Perkins finds ample evidence of British good will toward the United States and a genuine desire, often in high places, for a reconciliation of differences. The embargo, by introducing an element of coercion, ended all that and delayed until too late the actual revocation of the orders in council, at the same time reinforcing a general British conviction that the Americans were bluffing. And so the two countries drifted by way of the abortive Monroe-Pinkney treaty, the *Chesapeake* incident, the embargo, the Macon Bill and its aftermath, toward a war that neither wanted and either could have forestalled.

Using many hitherto unexploited British sources as well as the more familiar materials in both countries, Perkins traces, step by step, the coming of this "unnatural war." Fresh insights and new interpretations are so well supported and so persuasively set forth that it would indeed be difficult not to be at least half convinced. *Prologue to War*, like its predecessor, *The First Rapprochement*, is a major contribution to diplomatic history, and a book that no scholar, whatever his specialty, who hopes to understand the age of Jefferson, dare overlook.

Washington, D. C.

CHARLES M. WILTSE

MEN OF YESTERDAY: A SOCIAL HISTORY OF THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF VICTORIA, 1834-1890. By *Margaret Kiddle*. (Melbourne: Melbourne University Press; distrib. by Cambridge University Press, New York. 1961. Pp. xviii, 573. \$12.50.)

CANADIAN AGRICULTURE IN WAR AND PEACE, 1935-50. By *G. E. Britnell* and *V. C. Fowke*. [Publications of the Food Research Institute. Studies on Food, Agriculture, and World War II.] (Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press. 1962. Pp. xvi, 502. \$8.75.)

Men of Yesterday is an excellent book in all respects. Margaret Kiddle, former senior tutor in the history department at the University of Melbourne and author of an earlier volume, *Caroline Chisholm* (1950), died shortly before completing her manuscript, and it has been prepared for publication by her colleague, J. A. LaNauze. She would, no doubt, have been pleased with the handsome production accorded her work by her university's press. The contents fully match the book's physical impact: Miss Kiddle has written a long, leisurely, and agreeable work which, as the subtitle suggests, attempts the difficult task of dealing with the social history of an area as large as most American states over a time span of more than half a century. Miss Kiddle's research has been meticulous in both local and national records and manuscripts; important collections of papers in private hands in Australia, South Africa, and the United Kingdom have been used to good advantage; and the author has wisely used several apparently superior master's and doctoral theses as well. The result is a model for those so-called local histories that are not, in fact, local at all because of the information they present on the national scene. Such a study tends to support many long-held assumptions, documenting them for the first time, while changing our views on as many specifics. Of particular value are the chapters on daily routine on a station, on morality, on the history of stockbreeding, and on the impact of the gold rush of the early 1850's. The book is illustrated with numerous photographs, sketches, and line engravings, all chosen with an intelligent eye, and contains a useful and well-produced map. R. M. Crawford, also of Melbourne, has written a brief "appreciation" of the author.

The volume by Britnell and Fowke shares, unhappily, posthumous publication, for Professor Britnell died while the book was in press. Britnell was and Fowke

still is an economist at the University of Saskatchewan, and both have written extensively on Canadian agricultural history and economics. Fowke, in particular, has made major contributions as a historian, but this book is history only in so far as any chronicle is history. It is a highly detailed, straightforward attempt, in the authors' words, to assess "the contribution of Canadian agriculture to the Allied war effort, to note the impact of the war upon the Canadian agricultural producer, to outline the readjustments which were made in response to this impact and the administrative reorganization by means of which these readjustments were effected, and, finally, to indicate the steps by which the Canadian farming community returned to peacetime circumstances." Using official records extensively, the authors accomplish all four tasks admirably (the second perhaps a little less fully than the others) within a somewhat narrow definition of their subject. They promise to provide largely an "analysis of agricultural supply" and not of dietary or social changes brought about by the pressures of wartime needs, and they keep their promise almost too faithfully. Even though interested in Canadian-American relations, I would have foregone the knowledge that the Canadian government purchased all available supplies of Large Black Argentine rapeseed in the United States in 1943 for a few more paragraphs on the farmers' reaction to the commodity programs. Wheat rather naturally engages the authors' chief attention as it does their nation's. An excellent opening portion on the historical and geographical background will be of particular interest to historians, and in any case, as Schumpeter has told us, historians must study statistics, not for answers but to learn which questions they should ask. The volume contains fifty-five statistical tables, a few rather muddy photographs, and an excellent bibliography and index.

Yale University

ROBIN W. WINKS

ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS AT THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE OF 1919. By *Seth P. Tillman*. (Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press. 1961. Pp. xiv, 442. \$8.50.)

SINCE 1956 there has been a renewal of scholarly interest in the Paris Peace Conference. This trend is welcome to historians, for the rush of events since 1919 has distracted students from examining the many unexplored phases of the proceedings at the Versailles conference.

A useful addition to this literature is *Anglo-American Relations at the Paris Peace Conference of 1919*. Utilizing with care and patience a great wealth of sources, Seth P. Tillman of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology presents in full detail, almost on a day-to-day basis, the negotiations on issues concerning the Anglo-Americans at Paris. There was a parallelism of interest that drew the two nations together on many issues, most marked in the drafting of the League Covenant, "the highest achievement of Anglo-American cooperation." Conflict between the two powers was most apparent on questions of sea power, colonies and mandates, and reparations and economic settlement.

From his exhaustive study Tillman finds that "while on most issues the two English-speaking democracies found themselves in natural alignment, the . . . relationship was at best an entente without a directorate." The two powers would have worked in much closer harmony had it not been for the character of their leaders—"the mutual alienation of temperaments between Wilson and Lloyd George."

The author is restrained and careful in his judgments, resisting the temptation to make generalizations from the narrow period he has studied. His purpose is to present a factual rather than an interpretive account. The documentation is excellent, and the publisher is to be commended for putting the footnotes at the bottom of each page.

Sources for such a study can be expanded almost endlessly, but there are a few additional ones that might well have been used. The papers of Chandler B. Anderson, legal adviser to the American delegation at Versailles, would have yielded some information on several topics discussed, especially Lord Grey's 1919 mission to America. Hughes of Australia (incorrectly identified as Thomas rather than William Morris) is described as one of three Dominion leaders to play an important role in Anglo-American relations and characterized as "a noisome demagogue" without reference to his own account in *The Splendid Adventure* or to W. Farmer Whyte's, *William Morris Hughes: His Life and Times*.

Anglo-American diplomacy was decisive in giving form to much of the Treaty of Versailles. Tillman has given in this book a complete and balanced account of these events as they developed, presenting them in a lucid, narrative style that surmounts the obstacles of dullness and confusion, so often defects of highly detailed accounts of complicated issues. Drudgery is not levied on his readers as the price of learning.

University of Georgia

J. CHAL VINSON

THE ORIGINS OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR. By A. J. P. Taylor.
(New York: Atheneum, 1962. Pp. x, 296. \$4.50.)

A. J. P. TAYLOR presents the thesis that the responsibility for the coming of the Second World War rests not at all on the Soviet Union, very little on Hitler, and very much on Britain, with France as a reluctant accomplice. Since the thesis, as he repeatedly points out, runs counter to the prevailing scholarly interpretation of the evidence, the reader has a right to expect care and precision in the handling of the evidence.

The reader will find neither. Two sentences on a single page (p. 83) may serve as illustrations, both relating to the meeting of Hitler with Mussolini in 1934. The first deals with the preparations for the meeting. "He [Hitler] said in the Council of Ministers: 'I am ready to write off Austria for years to come, but I cannot say so to Mussolini.'" The reference given by Taylor is to a memorandum

by Bülow printed in *Documents on German Foreign Policy*, Series C, Volume II, Number 393. At the outset, Bülow listed the participants in the conference: Hitler, the Foreign Minister, the *Reichswehr* Minister, the ambassador in Italy, and Bülow. This was not "the Council of Ministers." As for the supposed direct quotation of Hitler's words, what Bülow actually wrote was very different: "He [Hitler] was quite ready to write Austria off for years to come and hand her over to economic fertilization by Italy; this in any case could not get very far and was basically only a hopeless attempt to revive the ports of Trieste and Fiume. But he was not willing to give the Italian Chief of Government such a statement of disinterestedness in precise wording, not to mention in writing."

Taylor's second sentence deals with the meeting of Hitler and Mussolini: "Hitler renounced, truthfully enough, any desire to annex Austria." In support of his account of the meeting, Taylor refers the reader to two documents in the series cited above (Volume III, Numbers 5 and 26). In neither of these does Hitler renounce "any desire to annex Austria." In the first, he was reported to have said: "The question of the *Anschluss* was of no interest since it was in no way acute and, as he was well aware, internally not feasible." In the second, the Italian summary, he was reported to have said: "The *Anschluss* is not an immediate aim of Germany's policy."

These inaccuracies, taken by themselves, may seem only regrettable carelessness. But they, and others, form the basis upon which is built an important generalization: "He [Hitler] was Austrian enough to find the complete disappearance of Austria inconceivable until it happened; even if conceivable, it was unwelcome to him that Vienna (to say nothing of Linz) should be eclipsed by Berlin" (p. 109). As anyone acquainted with the evidence knows, acceptance of this generalization requires the elimination of a formidable body of evidence, beginning with *Mein Kampf*, the opening sentences of which call for the "return" of Austria to "the great German motherland." Those opening sentences, and much that follows, make a mockery of Taylor's larger generalization, that Hitler was interested in power, not territory, and therefore that his territorial acquisitions of 1938-1939, beginning with Austria and ending with Poland, resulted in large part from the ill-advised maneuvers of Schuschnigg, or Beneš, or Hacha, or Beck, and not from his own aggressive designs. Taylor therefore takes great pains to discredit *Mein Kampf* and those who have used *Mein Kampf* as an aid to the understanding of German policy. His approach may be illustrated by a sentence dealing with the great shift of British opinion after March 15, 1939: "Others attributed to him [Hitler] new and more grandiose plans which they claimed to have discovered by reading *Mein Kampf* in the original (Hitler forbade its publication in English)" (p. 204). Actually, of course, such grandiose plans are to be found in *Mein Kampf*, and actually Englishmen were not dependent on what those who had read the original claimed they had discovered: a detailed review of the unexpurgated English translation appeared in the *Times Literary Supplement* for March 25, 1939. Parenthetically, to foreclose the claim that, in the sentence quoted, Taylor

did not say *Mein Kampf* had not been translated, the index contains the notation "*Mein Kampf*: . . . not translated into English, 204."

In the examples given above, it has been possible to demonstrate briefly the manipulation of the evidence. Such demonstration, for the larger and more complex issues, is impossible within the compass of a review. Let me conclude with one illustration of Taylor's method which does touch the central issue. For him, Munich "was a triumph for all that was best and most enlightened in British life" because British policy "originated in the belief that Germany had a moral right to the Sudeten German territory, on grounds of national principle" (p. 189). On the other hand, he professes inability to understand the shift of British opinion after March 15, 1939. "The occupation of Prague," he maintains, "did not represent anything new in Hitler's policy or behavior" (p. 203). He offers many possible explanations for the shift in British opinion, but he never mentions the one obvious explanation: that, while the annexation of Austria and the Sudeten German territory could be justified on the ground of self-determination, the annexation of the Czech territory showed that Hitler had taken the path of conquest.

With the demand for Danzig, Taylor resumes the theme of self-determination, and from that point treats British policy as foolish, blindly foolish, while the drawing together of Germany and Russia is made to seem only a desperate effort to avoid the tragedy of war toward which British policy was dragging Europe.

University of California, Berkeley

RAYMOND J. SONTAG

DER ZWEITE WELTKRIEG. By *Hellmuth Günther Dahms*. (Tübingen: Rainer Wunderlich Verlag Hermann Leins. 1960. Pp. 607.)

DER DEUTSCHE IMPERIALISMUS UND DER ZWEITE WELTKRIEG. Volume II, BEITRÄGE ZUM THEMA: "DIE VORBEREITUNG DES ZWEITEN WELTKRIEGES DURCH DEN DEUTSCHEN IMPERIALISMUS." [Materialien der wissenschaftlichen Konferenz der Kommission der Historiker der DDR und der UdSSR zum Thema "Der deutsche Imperialismus und der zweite Weltkrieg" vom 14. bis 19. Dezember 1959 in Berlin.] (Berlin: Rütten & Loening. 1961. Pp. 794. DM 18.50.)

DAHMS's book is a survey of World War II. After very little introduction, the author describes the land, sea, and air operations in the European, African, and Pacific theaters of war. Little attention is devoted to internal affairs, the logistics of war, or the impact of war on the areas involved.

The only possible summary judgment is that the book collects in succinct form practically all the errors, distortions, and fabrications that an ultranationalistic German historian could fit between the covers of one volume: The Czechs were responsible for Hitler's policy toward them just as the Slovaks initiated the crisis of March 1939. The Second World War broke out because of British and French intransigence stimulated by Italy's defection and Roosevelt's urging. Hitler never told his generals that he planned to start a war, and once it started, he made the

errors, but the generals had the good ideas. While Churchill wanted to steal the French colonies, Hitler had only the best intentions toward France as well as the Soviet Union. Breaches of international law were made only by the Allies; prisoners of war were mistreated by the Allies (and perhaps the Japanese); atrocities were committed by the Poles, Czechs, and just about everybody but the Germans. All German victories were a result of heroic fighting; the Allies usually won because of the weather, espionage, treason, or overwhelming superiority in matériel. Even in retreat the Germans conquered: Dahms is so enthralled by retrograde advances that he has Army Group E withdraw victoriously from Southeast Europe twice.

The United States comes out particularly badly. The account of its entrance into the conflict makes the American revisionists sound like "court historians." Supposed facts about American participation bear little resemblance to reality. Beyond the absurd picture of specific campaigns, there is a total failure to comprehend American strategy and its relation to logistics. The Japanese fare no better: they did not invade India in 1942 for fear of antagonizing Russia by threatening its supply route in Iran! The list of mistakes could be extended to the details of German operations.

If Dahms provides a collection of private West German fairy tales, the forty-six papers given mostly by East German historians at a conference in East Berlin in December 1959 present the official fantasies of the party line. A series of studies, essays, and short polemics explains the alleged role of various German elements—generally inspired by American interests—in instigating World War II despite heroic efforts by Europe's Communist parties and farsighted Soviet policies. The Nazi-Soviet Pact of 1939 still presents difficulties; five authors strain their ingenuity in its defense.

Rather than listing topics covered or errors made, I will point to two ways this book is useful to American historians. First, there is the tedious uniformity of approach, methodology, and conclusions that should provide an antidote to our complaints about the disparate character of most American symposia and *Festschriften*. More significant is the information to be gleaned because of utilization of otherwise inaccessible archival materials. There are important citations from the *Deutsche Bank* files in the pieces by Radandt and Einhorn; from the *Büro des Reichspräsidenten* in those by Buchta and Nuss/Schützle; from the *Auswärtiges Amt* in those by Obermann and Ruppel; from the *Reichsministerium des Innern* in those by Kraus and Ruppel; from the *Reichsjustizministerium* in that of Brehme; from the *Deutsche Ostmarkenverein* in that of Gentzen; from the archives of business firms in the pieces by Schröder and Günther. Ivan Koblyakov, one of the Russian contributors, brings items on the 1939 crisis from Soviet archives. With its name and place indexes and detailed table of contents, this volume should be used, though not read.

University of Michigan

GERHARD L. WEINBERG

Ancient and Medieval

ELEUSIS AND THE ELEUSINIAN MYSTERIES. By *George E. Mylonas*. (Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press. 1961. Pp. xx, 346, 88 plates. \$8.50.)

PROFESSOR Mylonas gives us the first comprehensive book in English on Eleusis and the Eleusinian mysteries. Aside from his own monograph of 1942 there had been no book in English on any Eleusinian subject, and none in any language that combined, as this book does, a complete archaeological survey, based on the excavations of Eleusis, in which Mylonas has had a part, with a thorough study of the evidence for the Eleusinian cults and mysteries. Every student of Greek religion and archaeology must have this book: with learning and enthusiasm the author guides us unerringly through every stratum of Eleusis' past, showing us the architectural state of the sanctuary at every period of Greek history.

As an archaeologist, Mylonas is generally more successful in the archaeological chapters (II-VIII) than in the historical and religious (I, IX, and appendix). All too uncritically he attributes historical value to ancient legends. When the "Homeric Hymn to Demeter" says that the goddess founded the cult, this means to Mylonas that the cult was very ancient (in respect to the hymn's date). He believes that a hymn, composed about 600 B.C., is a reliable source for events that supposedly occurred several centuries earlier. Pandion, Erechtheus, and Minos are historical persons to Mylonas, and yet he also calls them legendary or mythical. He takes Pausanias' mention (second century A.D.) of Minos' war on Megara and of the war between Eleusis and Athens in Erechtheus' reign as evidence that an accurate memory of these events had persisted in these cities for fifteen hundred years. The truth is that Pausanias learned about these wars from poets and logographers. I would not go so far as Lord Raglan in denying that legends have historical foundations, but I do agree that legendary material by itself has little, if any, historical value, and that reconstructions based on it are at best dangerous.

In discussing the mysteries, Mylonas does well to discard much lumber from Church fathers which scholars have used as evidence for Eleusinian rituals, for example, the showing of a wheat ear to the epoptae and the cry "Rain, conceive." He shows that much which really belongs to the mysteries of Kybele and Attis or to the so-called Orphic mysteries has been falsely attributed to Eleusis through misreading of the fathers' statements. But Mylonas accepts an outdated view of Orphism: that in classical Greece there flourished an Orphic movement with a distinct doctrine and rituals. That view has been exploded by several scholars, above all by Ivan Linforth in *The Arts of Orpheus* (1941), of which Mylonas appears to be unaware.

Mylonas' book has a useful glossary of terms, a select bibliography, an index, and many excellent plates and plans. The Greek names are given in direct transliteration (Kerykes). That is proper, I think, but if we are going so far as to have "Sokrates" and "Sophokles," why should we retain "Nonnus" and "Propylaea"

(alternating with "Propylaia")? Why such impure (and wrong) forms as "Chaeritios," "Nikander" (instead of "Nikandros" or "Nicander")? "Akademy" simply will not do. The book is also marred by several errors that cannot be blamed on the printer: "*Oidipous Kolonos*," "Appollodoros," "Hesiodian," and "Firmicius Maternus" (several times). Yet in spite of faults, this is a valuable book.

University of California, Berkeley

JOSEPH FONTENROSE

HO HELLENISMOS TĒS ARCHAIAS MAKEDONIAS. KATAGŌGĒ KAI GLŌSSA TŌN MAKEDONŌN—HOI ARGEADAI BASILEIS TĒS MAKEDONIAS—ALEXANDROS A' HO PHILELLĒN KAI HĒ MAKEDONIA KATA TA MĒDIKA—HOI RHĒTORES TŌN ATHENŌN KAI TA PERI BARBARISMOU TŌN MAKEDONŌN [The Hellenism of Early Macedonia: Origin and Language of the Macedonians; The Argeadai Kings of Macedonia; Alexander I the Philhellene and Macedonia during the Persian War; Athenian Orators and Macedonian Barbarism]. By *Ap. V. Daskalakēs*. (Athens: [University of Athens.] 1960. Pp. 464.)

It is unfortunate that so few American scholars can read modern Greek with any degree of proficiency, and it is equally unfortunate that so few modern Greek scholars can write in English. *The Hellenism of Early Macedonia*, for example, is a scholarly work that should be available to a much wider audience than is now possible. It is an exhaustive, lavishly documented affirmative answer to the question "Were the ancient Macedonians Greeks?" by Apostolos B. Daskalakēs, professor of history at the University of Athens. Practically all the chapters in this tome have been previously published as separate articles over the past decade or so in such learned journals (and to Americans generally inaccessible ones) as *Athenā* and the *Annual of the School of Philosophy of the University of Athens*.

The first chapter of this impressive volume surveys the extant geographical knowledge about ancient Macedonia, the derivation of the name "Macedonia," Macedonia and the various Greek traditions about it, its Greek neighbors (the Chalkidikē, Thessaly, Epirus), its barbarian neighbors (Illyrians, Paionians, Thracians), and its relationships with these, the national formation of Macedonia, the Greek Argeadai kings, the Macedonian constitutional and political organization, Macedonian customs and life, the relationship of Hellas to Macedonia, and political or geographical separation and national identification and differentiation. The second chapter is a really brilliant one on the language of the Macedonians from a historian's viewpoint. It draws heavily from the research of Greece's greatest linguist, G. Hatzidakis, and from O. Hoffman's *Die Macedonien, ihre Sprache und ihr Volkstum* (1906). Macedonian is incontrovertibly demonstrated to be a Doric dialect, definitely Greek linguistically as well as historically. Relevant passages on the Macedonian language from Plutarch, Curtius, Arrian, and Diodorus are exhaustively studied in this connection.

The third chapter on the Argeadai-Timenidai relevantly discusses the traditions about the Heraclidai founders of Macedonia from the Argeadai (Gauanēs, Aeropos, and Perdiccas), the Herodotean Perdiccas, the Karanos of Justin, the “Archelaos” of Euripides, the Argos of Orestis, the first Macedonian kings and their kings, relevant material from Eusebius on the Macedonian kings, with three detailed charts summarizing the historical reconstruction and the conclusions reached. The fourth chapter is a masterful reconstruction of the life and activities of Alexander I, the Philhellene, and reveals him as the creator of Macedonian unity and the inspirer in part of military, political, and social reforms that were to be completed by his successors. Alexander is described as a benefactor, proxenos, and honorary citizen of Athens, a Greek who had competed at Olympia and who was concerned with the unity and welfare of the whole Greek world and not just his own regional interests. The final chapter meticulously examines the orators for information about the “barbarism” of the Macedonians. The Thrasy-machus fragment is shown not to employ the word with a racial meaning. *Peri Politeias*, generally attributed to Herodes Atticus, is reassigned to a date somewhere between 404 and 399 B.C., to an author of Thessalian origin or one living in Thessaly, who drew heavily from Thrasy-machus’ *Hyper Larisaion*. Demosthenes is revealed as a fanatic conservative, shortsighted and firmly dedicated to the waning Athenian democracy, a reactionary against Panhellenic unity, but one who is careful never to call the Macedonians *barbaroi*—only Philip, and even Philip, is called a *barbaros* for his conduct, not his racial origin.

This book is a carefully executed, definitive study of the problem of the Hellenism of the Macedonians. It cogently argues for their Hellenism culturally and ethnically in as objective a way as is historically possible. It indicates a formidable command of all original sources and of practically all the modern literature on the subject. The work of adverse critics is fully examined and rightly refuted on the basis of the ancient sources, historical research, and recent archaeological and linguistic discoveries. *The Hellenism of Early Macedonia* is a veritable treasure house of information on the ancient Macedonians written in lucid, modern “puristic” Greek.

Colgate University

JOHN E. REXINE

THE ORIGINS OF SCIENTIFIC THOUGHT: FROM ANAXIMANDER TO PROCLUS, 600 B.C. TO 300 A.D. By *Giorgio de Santillana*. [The History of Scientific Thought, Volume I.] (Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 1961. Pp. 320. \$5.95.)

OVER twenty-five years ago Giorgio de Santillana published an account with F. Enriques of the Greek origins of scientific thought. Once more he turns to the same basic topic. While there are profound differences between this present volume and the earlier book, the author has not changed his opinion that it is of crucial importance to examine the difficult but valuable fragments of scientific thought

that are ordinarily classified as pre-Socratic. In fact, over one-half of *The Origins of Scientific Thought* (that is, through Chapter XI) is devoted to the elusive remains from the period in which Greek scientific thought first took form. Incidentally it should be noted that Santillana still accepts the traditional starting date of 585 B.C. assigned from a supposed prediction by Thales of a solar eclipse. This date is accepted in spite of the argument of Neugebauer that the Babylonian astronomers whose data and techniques Thales was supposed to have used were unable to have made such a prediction.

The most original part of Santillana's account of the pre-Socratics, and indeed of the whole book, is his unorthodox interpretation of Parmenides' celebrated poem, an interpretation in which Parmenides' concept of being is identified with geometrical space. And while the author promises a fuller account of his interpretation in a forthcoming book on Parmenides (in collaboration with Walter Pitts), his thesis, even in this brief form, should be described.

It is clear at the outset that the traditional view of Burnet (and even the usual modifications of it) that presents Parmenides' being as an uncreated, unchanging, immovable, continuous, indivisible, finite, corporeal, spherical plenum is to be rejected in some crucial respects. The author holds that Parmenides' "Being" is "a technical term" which, when first presented in "The Way of Truth," stands for something that the thinker has in mind but that he initially does not define—something that we might replace by x in the context of his argument. Then, according to the author, "there is one, and only one, other concept which can be put in the place of x without engendering contradiction at any point, and that concept is pure geometrical space itself. . . ." Furthermore, we are told, Parmenides reveals step by step that being has just those characteristics that Greek geometers were later to attribute to space, namely, that it is continuous, homogeneous, and isotropic. Since Parmenides stresses these characteristics of his being, Santillana concludes that "whatever else his Being may have meant to him in addition, it was certainly the space of the mathematician (and physicist) that he had in mind." Thus, according to the author, Parmenides solved the problem of the identity of the fundamental substrate posed by the Ionians and given one form of solution by the Pythagoreans which posited a substrate of numbers separated by unlimit (that is, "Limit placed in Unlimit"). Parmenides, the author holds, replaced this dualistic view with the idea of space as the substrate, a substrate that is constructed mentally "by continually passing to the limit. Whatever we can imagine between things or fixed points divides again and again without end; whatever substance we put there in the imagination falls apart into points, and so on without end, until it becomes clear that what we have to comprehend is the texture, which is that of the continuum."

I am somewhat concerned by the continual use of the term "substrate" in the author's discussion of pre-Socratics, since it, or at least its Greek equivalent, came to have such a precise meaning in the discussions of Aristotle and his successors, a precision of meaning that certainly transcends earlier concepts. It is thus a kind

of charged word. I am well aware, of course, that it might be given a modern definition that would include the earlier concepts.

The above is, in brief, Santillana's radical treatment. If he is right, Parmenides set the stage for much of Greek mathematics and thus for a crucial part of Greek scientific thought. Needless to say, this view and particularly the new translation of the Parmenides poem presented here must be examined by the expert with the trained philological eye and ear. My own reaction, born of previous interpretations that point to the passages that deny void and seem to imply a spherical, finite plenum, is one of doubt.

The remainder of the volume, after his initial concentration on philosophical origins, is somewhat more conventional. It treats of Plato, Aristotle, mathematics (only seven pages), the main issues in astronomy, followed by other short chapters on various aspects of Greek science. Brief and unconnected as some of this material is, it is never dull and often brilliant. Used with more conventional and specialized accounts of Greek mathematics and the individual sciences, this book will give the reader insight into the way in which at least some essential parts of Greek science developed.

University of Wisconsin

MARSHALL CLAGETT

ANCIENT ROMAN STATUTES: A TRANSLATION WITH INTRODUCTION, COMMENTARY, GLOSSARY, AND INDEX. By *Allan Chester Johnson et al.* General Editor, *Clyde Pharr*. [The Corpus of Roman Law, Volume II.] (Austin: University of Texas Press. 1961. Pp. xxxi, 290. \$15.00.)

THIS second volume in a projected translation of all source materials for Roman law maintains the high standards set in the first, *The Theodosian Code* (1952). The present volume opens with a brief preface, a list of documents (arranged chronologically), an introduction, a list of abbreviations, and a list of sources. A useful glossary of terms and an index of proper names and other key words follow.

The introduction excludes seven classes of documents, notably those in imperial codifications, those concerning the Christian Church, and those written (rather than cited) by juriconsults. In consequence, the later Empire is only slightly represented, and most of the documents fall in the period from approximately 200 B.C. to A.D. 235. Slightly more documents are included than the 321 running numbers since a few have been inserted in the numerical sequence with adscript *a*'s. The list of sources indicates that these are in about equal proportion literary and epigraphical, among the former especially Cicero, Josephus, and Pliny the Younger. While most of the inscriptions are cited from the collections of Bruns, Girard, and Riccobono, the last being the most recent, other publications are also used. The list of abbreviations serves as a selective bibliography. Ordinarily only the immediate source or sources is given, though usually the original source is mentioned in the preface to a document. Even so, there are cases where some-

what fuller indication of source might be useful, such as the literary authors who mention the *Leges Regiae*. If this would have been too lengthy in the case of the laws of the Twelve Tables, it might be noted that these can be found in their "settings" in Warmington's edition in the Loeb *Remains of Old Latin* III more fully than in Bruns *et al.* Some texts are so abbreviated as to be of little help; for example, though the *Lapis Niger* (1.VIII) is mentioned as untranslatable, no real impression of its character and of the text is conveyed. Several citations from Cicero's *Verrines* (75) are so short as to be meaningless. Such nonlegal parts of documents are omitted as the names of the counselors and cavalrymen in Pompeius Strabo's grant of citizenship (60) or the details of prices in Diocletian's Edict (299). Some types of document, like military diplomas, are represented only by examples, not necessarily typical.

Such inadequacies are, however, very minor and were probably necessary economies of space. The volume, handsomely printed in almost folio size with double-columned pages, makes readily available an exhaustive and rich collection of sources previously hard to consult. The translations are readable, yet exact, and the prefaces and explanatory notes are fully adequate for an understanding of the contents of each document and an appreciation of its significance. *Ancient Roman Statutes* is of fundamental importance for reference, for teaching, and for research. Professor Pharr and his collaborators, particularly the experienced editors of this volume, are rendering an immense service to classical, historical, and legal studies by making the source materials for Roman law accessible in scholarly translation.

Harvard University

MASON HAMMOND

PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS IN THE MIDDLE AGES. By *Walter Ullmann*. (New York: Barnes and Noble. 1961. Pp. 320. \$6.00.)

BECAUSE few have as clear or deep an understanding of the legal and theoretical foundations of papal authority and government in the Middle Ages as Walter Ullmann, whatever he writes on this subject demands thoughtful consideration. In this book he widens his perspective to investigate the foundation and practice of both papal and royal government within a political design which he calls "ascending and descending themes of government." From this design he projects a chronological profile showing a populist (ascending) theme in republican Rome, a descending theme in imperial Rome, an ascending theme under the early Germans, a descending (theocratic) theme during the Middle Ages and into the thirteenth century, and finally an ascending theme based upon the ideas and practices supplied by feudalism, by associations such as communes and guilds, and by Aristotelian thought.

In Part I, which deals with the pope, Ullmann skillfully assembles the legal, theological, and philosophical arguments that supported the plenitude of papal

power and shows how the popes, armed with "the singular and unique powers contained in the binding and loosing," could justify excommunicating, deposing, and even selecting kings. Here on his own terrain Ullmann is at his best and presents what certainly is the most penetrating and clear account of the papacy's application of juristic theology—here called Petrinology—to medieval government and law. Of no less merit in this section is Ullmann's compelling argument that, by attacking the foundations of papal authority, the theocratic king opened the door to ascending themes of government which proved to be the undoing of the secular ruler.

Parts II and III on the king and people are less satisfactory and are open to criticism on a number of points. When Ullmann remains within the area of his special competence—law and political theory—and explains the basis of theocratic kingship and the undermining of papal authority by Aristotelian thought, he again contributes to our knowledge of these problems. When he attempts to relate theory and law to practical politics, however, he loses control over his material and slides into assertions and conclusions that will jolt institutional historians and force them to criticism. Political theory and law, however important in the Middle Ages, nevertheless had to accommodate themselves to and reflect the social, economic, and political forces that had their impact upon the course of medieval government. Can any medievalist familiar with the historical contours of England and France accept the following oversimplified explanation for the different forms of government? "One might well say that in England the theocratic king was saved despite himself, and he was saved by the unwise government of John, which resulted in making feudalism a reality of government. France, on the other hand, not being blessed with a John, had in her Philip II one of the most astute rulers, who knew how to handle the instruments of theocratic kingship without antagonizing his 'natural counsellors.' The one historical road led to constitutionalism, the other to revolution. That is the difference between the development in England and France, and it is the difference between the reality of a feudal and a theocratic king."

When Ullmann tackles the problem of associations such as the commune and guild, he must face the corporation and its role in the development of representative government. He does so without even giving a nod to the battle being waged between the corporative (*à la Lousse*) and institutional historians over the position of medieval associations in representative assemblies. Apparently ignorant of the stakes involved in this historiographical battle, Ullmann makes little contribution to this important sector of medieval politics. Even when Ullmann deals with English constitutional history he appears to walk along unfamiliar paths. For England, can it be said "that no coronation promise contained any reference to, or indication of, the king's duty to make laws only after consultation with barons or other personages"? After all that has been written on the fourth clause of the Coronation Oath of Edward II, few historians still interpret "the community of our realm" as referring to a parliament of barons and commons; yet most do inter-

pret this phrase as referring to the chief barons who had to be consulted by the king on laws and important affairs of the realm.

The attempt made by Ullmann to link together medieval theory, law, and politics is commendable and should be a more frequent objective of historians. But the few examples discussed above suggest how perilous the venture if conducted without sufficient mastery of the sources and problems.

University of California, Berkeley

BRYCE LYON

MONASTIC LIFE IN MEDIEVAL ENGLAND. By *J. C. Dickinson*. (New York: Barnes and Noble. 1962. Pp. xiii, 160, 32 plates. \$7.50.)

THE Reverend J. C. Dickinson, a well-known authority on the history of the English Church, has written this book for the general reader. He considers particularly the explorer of old monastic ruins who might find here the background necessary "to see such remains in their historical and architectural context and thereby gain a richer understanding of them and the life behind them." Accordingly, the book is beautifully printed and bound, and contains many superb photographs, mostly from Dickinson's own collection, but includes no footnotes and only a slender bibliography. The writing, lucid without being oversimplified or patronizing, is directed at the intelligent, informed layman. For such a reader there are treasures here. Dickinson is able to impart not only authoritative information on monastic architecture and organization but also a deep respect—even a love—for medieval monastic life. He approaches his subject with reverence and involvement. The chapters on monastic architecture are vivid; the daily duties of the monk—his schedule of work and prayer, his small problems and large ideals—are portrayed with sympathy and insight.

The book's basic organization does not seem entirely satisfactory. The work is divided into three parts, the first, a splendid analysis of monastic ground plans and architecture. It is the most valuable of the three and is based chiefly upon archaeological evidence. The second part deals with the monastic orders themselves, tracing the origins of the various orders and their development in England, and concluding with an interesting chapter on monastic officials and the daily routine. The third part is a history of the dissolution, which Dickinson treats as profoundly tragic. In my view, these three parts have not been welded successfully into a unit. They are three separate studies rather than one integrated book.

Despite his thorough scholarship, Dickinson occasionally lets his sympathy for monasticism make him a bit uncritical. Corruption in medieval monasteries has been grossly exaggerated in some quarters, but here it is scarcely mentioned. Dickinson's reverence for medieval spirituality occasionally prompts him to speak unkindly of subsequent ages: of the "immature wine of Renaissance ideas" or the "muddle-headed society of modern times." His partisanship is particularly evident in the final section: He compares Thomas Cromwell's policies with those of Hitler and states that the Pilgrimage of Grace was planned by men "who, unhappily,

were mostly naïve and badly led" (unhappily from whose standpoint?). He feels obliged to describe certain scholars whom he quotes in support of his own views as "dispassionate" or having "no axe to grind," as though the author himself does have one to grind.

But it is refreshing to encounter occasionally a highly qualified historian such as Dickinson who is not afraid to do a little ax grinding in public. For laymen who have been nurtured on Coulton, this book should be a potent and salutary antidote.

University of California, Santa Barbara

C. WARREN HOLLISTER

THE PRE-CONQUEST CHURCH IN ENGLAND. By *Margaret Deanesly*. [An Ecclesiastical History of England, Volume I.] (New York: Oxford University Press. 1961. Pp. vii, 374. \$6.00.)

ALL students of English history will welcome with enthusiasm the new Ecclesiastical History of England now being edited by J. C. Dickinson of the University of Birmingham. Since the last comprehensive survey of this kind, edited by Stephens and Hunt over sixty years ago, the history of the Church in England has been the subject of a vast amount of research. Much of the new evidence and interpretation has not yet found its way into more general studies. This new series will contain five volumes, covering the period from the conversion through the nineteenth century, each volume to be written by an expert. Not the least distinguished of these experts is Professor Margaret Deanesly whose volume, *The Pre-Conquest Church in England* has just been published. Building upon the recent scholarship of Stenton, Whitelock, Knowles, and other scholars, Miss Deanesly is able to rewrite the story of the early Church. Thus far the greatest amount of revision has concentrated on the age of Bede and on the tenth-century monastic reform. Where Miss Deanesly is able to make her most original contribution, therefore, is in her chapters dealing with early Christianity through the Theodoran age. Here she can incorporate such new archaeological evidence as the recent excavations at Yeavinger which show the change from paganism to Christianity, and she can profit from technical studies such as those of the Celtist, Paul Grosjean. Her long familiarity with the early Church on the Continent makes it possible for her to supplement the scanty documentary evidence and to reinterpret it in the light of Christian practice elsewhere. Thus she can point to parallel conditions in England and northern France which led to the founding of double minsters, to the influence of Greek art and liturgy through the efforts of Benedict Biscop and Theodore, as well as to the impact of the Frankish reform, especially of Fleury, upon monastic reform in England in the time of Boniface. She can also make full use of the charming lives of Irish and Anglo-Saxon missionaries whose work in various parts of Western Europe is often neglected in general narratives.

Miss Deanesly explains that her aim is not to write a constitutional history of

the Church; she admits that her account of the relations between episcopal synod and witan leaves the subject "vague and formless," yet her well-known studies of the early diocesan and parochial system are central to constitutional development, and her chapter "Minster and Parish" is written with the greatest authority. Here and elsewhere she is especially concerned with the derivation of terms and their contemporary use. Nor does she intend to write another history of art, yet her description of the early churches in Kent and her account of the flowering of learning and art in Northumbria reflect her special interest in art and architecture. Most charming, perhaps, is her final chapter describing Christian practice in late Old English society.

A comprehensive survey of this nature is sure to be uneven, and the author is modest in pointing to its limitations. The reader sometimes loses his way in the wealth of detail, and there are instances of needless repetition. On the whole, however, Miss Deanesly has succeeded in presenting not only a scholarly account of the development of the Christian Church but also a delightfully human picture of Christian life before the Conquest.

Mount Holyoke College

NORMA ADAMS

THE DOMESDAY INQUEST AND THE MAKING OF DOMESDAY BOOK. By R. *Welldon Finn*. (London: Longmans. 1961. Pp. viii, 201. 45s.)

Nor only a contribution of fundamental importance to Domesday studies, this volume is the culmination of thirty years' research and writing on various aspects of Domesday Book and the administrative process that produced what, unfortunately, in the very first sentence of the volume is called "our earliest public record." Domesday Book is the earliest public record of its kind (surely, royal charters are public records too) that has survived in the original and in continuous official custody. The author himself makes clear that the Exeter (or Exon) Domesday, for example, is both a public record and earlier than Great Domesday, unless it be objected that Exon Domesday is simply the draft of what is really a public record. As for public records surviving in copies, leaving aside charters, these go all the way back to the Tribal Hidage and the Laws of Ethelbert of Kent. In the reign of William the Conqueror we have at least four documents that survive as copies of what were both public records and earlier than Domesday Book.

This study is not for beginners. It is a comprehensive and balanced account, but the thread of the argument is sometimes lost in a mass of detailed commentary on particular Domesday passages brought together under such general headings as "The Apparatus of the Domesday Inquest," "Disputes and Claims," or "The Construction of Domesday Book." The most challenging new thesis is that the volume known as the Exchequer Domesday or Great Domesday was actually written locally and while the Inquest was still in progress. There is enough evidence that seems to support this conclusion, and Welldon Finn's arguments carry sufficient weight, that the matter will have to be considered seriously by all who would

write on the subject. After several readings I am not convinced that the thesis is sound; too much of the evidence cited seems susceptible of a different interpretation.

Minor slips must be forgiven, but it is not minor to call attention to the Domesday clerks' "imperfect conception of Latinity" and then render their "Hæc [*sic*] due terre erant sic diuisae duobus fratribus" (all of which, except for a misspelled word, is quite acceptable) so imperfectly as "Hæ duo terrae erant sic diuise inter duabus fratribus." At least the clerks of the Conqueror knew that "duo" was an adjective whose gender should agree with the noun, that brothers are not feminine, that "frater" is third declension, and I recall no instance where they employed "inter" to govern the ablative (or, the only alternative, the genitive singular which they knew does not agree with an ablative plural). Slips such as this are not characteristic of the book as a whole, but neither is the Latinity of the Domesday clerks so poor as to justify emphasizing the point.

University of Minnesota

ROBERT S. HOYT

THE MAKING OF DOMESDAY BOOK. By *V. H. Galbraith*. (New York: Oxford University Press. 1961. Pp. 242. \$5.60.)

For centuries Domesday Book has been a mine in which genealogists, topographers, and historians have dug for information, and its resources are by no means exhausted. How and why it came into existence are questions which have by comparison only recently exercised scholars, and this is, I think, the first book to deal solely with the problem of what happened in 1086–1087 and for what purpose this unique record was compiled.

As Mr. Galbraith says, there is no shortage of material. The two volumes of the Great and Little Domesday were printed in 1783; a succession of related texts, both official, like the Exon Domesday and the *Inquisitio Comitatus Cantabrigien-sis*, and private, like the Rochester, Ely, Worcester, Bath, and Canterbury surveys, have appeared between 1720 and 1944. Finally there is the evidence of the make-up of the book itself, as described in *Domesday Re-bound*, published by the Stationery Office in 1954.

The how and the why of the Domesday Inquest are intimately related. The theory propounded by Round in 1895, and accepted by Maitland and most other scholars until recently, was that Domesday Book was compiled from the original returns of the hundred juries, of which only those for Cambridgeshire have been preserved, and that the purpose of the Inquest was a reassessment of the Danegeld, a tax based on villis and hundreds. In 1942 Galbraith published in the *English Historical Review* an article bearing the same name as the present book, in which he argued that there was never any intention of reassessing the Danegeld, and that from the first the survey was planned along feudal lines, written returns from the tenants in chief supplying the framework for the Book, though checked and supplemented by communal evidence.

In this book the author develops his argument in full, taking into account both the work of other scholars and the additional evidence that has been published since 1942. His starting point is not the Cambridgeshire returns, which he regards as a “sport,” a record unique when it was first made, but the Exon Domesday, which was disregarded by Round, and is now held to be the rough copy of the report of the Inquest for the southwestern counties, drawn up locally. The fair copy, sent to Winchester to be abridged by the compiler of the Great Domesday, would have been parallel to the Little Domesday, the fair copy for the three eastern counties, preserved at Winchester as a substitute for the final version (which for some reason was never made) and printed in 1783 as Volume II of Domesday Book. The close relation of these two records to Great Domesday is unquestionable; their framework is entirely feudal and could not possibly have been derived from returns in the Cambridgeshire form.

Galbraith’s reconstruction of the earlier stages of the compilation is more open to question. It was, he holds, “a far more complex affair than Round envisaged.” He believes that “the bulk of the information was collected in advance of the actual Inquest.” Receding from his earlier theory, still held by Hoyt, that the tenants in chief put in written returns, of which the *Inquisitio Eliensis* and kindred “satellites” would be surviving specimens (though that is “a reasonable conjecture” as to their nature), he holds that the proceedings in the county courts were mainly oral. “The true ‘returns’ of the barons to the commissioners were not documents, but the living men who supplied the facts.” He visualizes government clerks preparing lists or *breves* of the chief tenants and their holdings in advance and collecting and recording information as to the stock and value of these holdings from baronial bailiffs out of court. He does not minimize the part played by the men of the shire and the hundreds in checking facts and adjudicating on claims—it was a dual process. But the pattern was feudal from the first, and the object of the Inquest was to ascertain the wealth of the tenants in chief and not to reassess the vill or the hundred.

Why was the final version of Little Domesday never made? Galbraith believes that the reason was the Conqueror’s death. According to the experts of *Domesday Re-bound*, Great Domesday is all in one man’s handwriting, incredible as it may seem. In Chapter XIII the author adduces evidence that its planning, as well as its execution, was the work of a single mind. The signs of haste to get the job finished might testify to the scribe’s hope of presenting the finished volume to William. All the evidence, both external and internal, indicates that Domesday Book as we have it was completed in 1087, twenty-one months from Christmas, 1085, when the survey was projected—an amazing achievement. Domesday is first mentioned as a book about 1100, but its unbinding revealed that it had existed for some time as loose quires, one for each county, which explains the earlier references to its contents as in *breves*.

Galbraith gives full credit to previous Domesday scholars, including Round, and nowhere suggests that his findings are final. All the resources of a master of

paleography and diplomatic are brought to bear on the material, yet the book makes lively, as well as fascinating, reading. We are watching the production of England's first public record; we are in at the beginning of Anglo-Norman administrative history and at the first formulation of the new feudalism.

Sevenoaks, Kent

HELEN CAM

THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY, 1399-1485. By *E. F. Jacob*. [The Oxford History of England, Volume VI.] (New York: Oxford University Press. 1961. Pp. xvi, 775. \$9.00.)

For more than twenty-five years scholars have been awaiting this volume. The wait was justified since it made possible the use of much recent scholarship. Nearly two-thirds of the bibliography shows titles of publications since 1930, nearly half of these since 1950. Notes and text demonstrate extensive use of the laborious investigations of recent scholars, some still unpublished, with appreciative credit to these workers. A stimulating reinterpretation results, showing the fifteenth century to be a period significant in its own right: not one of medieval decadence, nor a Tudor prelude, nor an overture to the Reformation, nor a phase of semiconscious Whiggish development, and not at all a picture of Plantagenet pageantry. No influences of Tudor propaganda and Shakespearean melodrama show. No political roses are mentioned. We see a period of contradictions in politics, Plato's "state at fever heat," combined with an undramatic process of social change. Sociologists might see here the struggles of medieval people adapting to a money economy, with the English peculiarities of this process made manifest.

Political events occupy two-thirds of the book, narrative with running commentary on the problems facing rulers, magnates, and members of Parliament presented in terms of the moment rather than with an eye to the future. Imagination sufficient for thinking in a fifteenth-century manner, as it is here demonstrated, comes only to a master of the period. Military events in France get brief treatment although the military problems are made clear. Emphasis falls on policy making in England. Complicated diplomacy becomes comprehensible without oversimplification. Military events in England appear as episodes in rivalries among magnates, armed demonstrations, *coups d'états* advertised with severed heads. The relationship of the dynastic struggle with "the problem of the local balance of power" becomes apparent. Loyalties "were determined less by principle than by pre-existing interests and groupings, each assisted by the 'fellowship' of tenants and supporters, an extension into peacetime of the military indenture system." Noblemen were less concerned with legitimist theory than with the dangers of backing the wrong horse.

Financial, constitutional, and social developments are skillfully integrated into the narrative as well as elaborated in separate chapters. The inadequacy of revenue for an unprofitable war is an old story, but the author calls attention to "the expedients resorted to for meeting the increasing indebtedness of the Lancastrian

government and the new fiscal methods of Edward IV [as] one of the more interesting aspects of recent research." The complicated story of borrowing shows what credit the crown enjoyed. "Modern research is tending to regard the Yorkist period as one in which a determined effort was being made to see each part of the revenue in proportion and to believe in the existence of a co-ordinated system of chamber finance." Fiscal administration, particularly the anticipation and augmentation of revenue, showed "perhaps the most promising new characteristic of English government."

Finance produced administrative problems. The Commons in Parliament, while pushing petitions and trying to eliminate self-seeking councilors, "were also concerned to ensure that the king should have the fullest possible revenue from, and make the best possible use of, his own resources." The search for more businesslike management was a feature of the period at all social levels. It embraced consideration of government by council, "that small aristocratic body with a strong professional nucleus" of hard-working officials, an oligarchy using Parliament as a means for assuming power during a period of royal weakness. Being a matter of personnel, this brings in an account of the great and rising families, their properties, connections, neighbors, and local influence, a complicated story abounding in names of limited familiarity. We get a more accurate measure of how ambitious men augmented their wealth and power and, along with conscientious public servants and others somewhat vaguely concerned for the commonweal, influenced events.

Other social changes show the period as one "of mobility in the population of town and country alike." The disintegration of villenage shows in more detail. Merchant adventurers "with whom the future lay" appear. Town oligarchies reassert themselves. The trend toward borough incorporation is marked. There is a "growing assimilation of the borough and the county communities, a breaking down of the barriers between the burgess and the country gentleman, the rise of the landowning burghers, and—the appearance of the knight who is also the mayor of the town." Chapters on "The Church" and "The Peaceful Arts" complete the picture.

Williamstown, Massachusetts

RICHARD A. NEWHALL

Modern Europe

FACETS OF THE RENAISSANCE. Edited by *William H. Werkmeister*. Foreword by *Tracy E. Strevay*. [The Arensberg Lectures, First Series, originally presented at the University of Southern California, February 6–May 24, 1956, under the auspices of the Francis Bacon Foundation, Inc.] (Los Angeles: University of Southern California Press. 1959. Pp. vii, 112. \$3.95.)

BEAUTIFUL in typography and design, this small book wins distinction from the high quality of the five essays included: "The Reinterpretation of the Renaissance," by Wallace K. Ferguson; "Changing Attitudes towards the State during the Renaissance," by Garrett Mattingly; "Machiavelli's *Prince* and More's *Utopia*," by E. Harris Harbison; "The Renaissance Conception of the Lessons of History," by Myron P. Gilmore; and "Renaissance Platonism," by Paul Oskar Kristeller.

The Mattingly paper is trenchant, soundly based, and enlightening. "State" in the modern conceptual sense did not exist at all before 1500, but long before this the Italian city-states were in existence, organisms of a type never seen in the world before. In fifteenth-century Italy, moreover, there developed a change in attitude toward the state of greatest significance for the future of Western civilization. About 1400 in Florence this attitude was one manifestation of a new spirit expressed by civic-minded humanists. Action and thought already pointed the way toward "substituting the religion of patriotism for the religion of Christ." While it is an illusion that "lo stato" had for Machiavelli our complete modern meaning (he concentrated on the men who do things, using the machinery of the state), he gave limpid expression to a basic modern attitude, that is, "he looked to the state for salvation." Recent studies have searched out and made clear his role: he took the safety of the people for the supreme law, and the good of the state for an infallible moral guide. Strikingly, Luther complemented and completed Machiavelli—unwittingly, we should say—in laying the psychological foundations of the modern state, and so of the kind of international society in which we live today.

The Machiavelli described by Mattingly as "a man mad about the state" was also a man passionate about the immediately practical value of the study of history. Professor Gilmore might well have emphasized this, for he does stress as one of the features of the Renaissance a new and distinctive attitude toward history. The richer substance of his contribution pertains to the teaching of civil law in Italian universities, the "system building" that so signally helped to form the mentality of the entire upper class. For their neglect of historical knowledge and applications, the "post glossators" were held in contempt by Petrarch, Boccaccio, Salutati, Bruni, Valla, and others. Should not both Bruni and Machiavelli be more fully portrayed in relation to the "Lessons of History" topic?

Professor Kristeller argues that Renaissance Platonism was an important and partly original philosophical movement. His authoritative paper underlines the direct acquaintance of fifteenth-century thinkers—Cusa, Ficino, Pico—with the entire work of Plato and Plotinus, their strong tendency to combine Platonist doctrine with Christian theology and with Aristotelian philosophy, and their conviction that every form of religion or of philosophy has some element of truth. This syncretism inspired advocates of peaceful discussion, of moderation and tolerance, from Erasmus to Bodin. Surely he should have included the important contributions of Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa and of Thomas More. He stresses the preoccupation of the Platonists with the question of the soul's immortality

and notes that through their theory of human love and friendship they have decidedly affected European literature from the Renaissance to the present.

The essays of Professors Harbison and Ferguson competently illuminate aspects of their special topics, but there is something embedded in them that troubles a reader who wants his history straight.

For Harbison, Machiavelli and More symbolize the perennial tension between the attitudes of realist and moralist. Yet they had much in common, and so Machiavelli is called a "realist" with a strong dash of idealism, and More an "idealist" with a strong dash of realism. On looking deeper, the thesis seems to be that the political thought "of the brilliant generation that included Machiavelli and More was the result of two things: the social tensions accompanying the dissolution of medieval institutions, and the simultaneous impact of the classical revival." This approach to the matter of cause and origins is repeated elsewhere in the essay, and we are told that *The Prince* and *Utopia* were not the only "products" of this fruitful coincidence, but they were perhaps the greatest.

The known competence of Ferguson with respect to the "Renaissance" in historical thought raises high expectations concerning his present essay. He writes of the "revisionists" since 1900 who, he neatly says, "have collaborated in the task of bringing chaos out of order." His analysis and sketch of the main currents in the story are admirable and will be read with profit by the historically minded. Let us observe that he is "happy to note" a swing of the pendulum back toward appreciation of the originality of Renaissance culture. Hard upon this, curiously, he begins a retreat into some sort of sociological mystification, introducing talk of "forces." Some of these, present in medieval culture but not of such prominence as to be "determining factors" so early, were "most influential in shaping the culture of the Renaissance." With no disapproval he records "a growing tendency to find the original motive forces of historical development in basic alterations of the economic, political and social system" and declares Renaissance culture was the product of the cities. Perhaps feeling that to invoke the force of human originality is a shameful resource for historians a century after Burckhardt, he finally suggests a peaceful solution of critical controversies and rests on the conclusion that the Renaissance "was essentially an age of transition." So indeed are all ages for historians, since change is the stuff of history.

Duke University

ERNEST W. NELSON

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR: THE GERMAN INVASION OF FRANCE, 1870-1871. By *Michael Howard*. (New York: Macmillan Company. 1961. Pp. xiii, 512. \$15.00.)

At the beginning of this new book on the Franco-Prussian War, Michael Howard explains diffidently that the only previous single-volume account—that of Emil Daniels—was published more than thirty years ago and that, since then, enough new material has come to light to make a new study useful to scholars

and to the public at large. Readers of this splendid volume will find this apology unnecessary, for this book is a model of what a study in military history should be, and, with its publication, the author enters the first rank of contemporary British historians.

This is a far cry from the kind of drum-and-trumpet history that brought military studies into justifiable disrepute fifty-odd years ago. To be sure, the battles are all here, superbly described by a scholar who has the gift of demonstrating the relevance of past military practice to the strategical and tactical problems of the twentieth century, and of discussing technical problems with authority and clarity. But the strictly military aspects of this conflict are placed here in their wider context. With skill and economy, Howard establishes the intimate relationship between the war effort and the political and social circumstances of the belligerent countries, paying particular attention to such things as the problem of civil-military relations in both Germany and France. His pages on the mobilization schemes of Gambetta and Freycinet give a skillful analysis of the resilience of the French nation and show, by implication, why Moltke, in his post-1871 *Aufmarschpläne*, always regarded Russia as an easier foe to defeat than France; while, in his account of the flagging of German energies in the last months of the war and the simultaneous collapse of Gambetta's hopes, he shows the limitations of propaganda and patriotic appeals in a war whose rigors had to be borne by the common people. Finally, in his chapters on the war after Sedan, and particularly in his treatment of irregular warfare and the German response to it, he has written what is in effect an extended essay on the origins of the kind of ideological conflict that has been the curse of the twentieth century, and of the forces that encouraged it. All in all, this is a book of remarkable scope, and no student of the period can afford to neglect it.

In his treatment of the principal actors in this great drama, the author shows a refreshing freedom from stereotypes and a readiness to exercise charity in his judgments. He reserves his greatest admiration for commanders who courageously made the most of impossible situations, inadequate resources, and unreliable manpower, like Chanzy and Faidherbe, and for cool practitioners of their trade, like Goeben. Moltke appears here not as the infallible strategist but, more realistically, as a commander of undeniable genius who was capable, nonetheless, of potentially fatal mistakes of judgment; and Gambetta appears not as the voice of the real France but as an idealist whose work was flawed with irrationality, and who, perhaps, challenged fortune without weighing the odds or the cost to the French people. As for Bazaine, the target of so much abuse since the capitulation of Metz, Howard finds him, despite his faults, deserving of sympathy. "The real accusation," he says, "lies not against Bazaine himself, but against the military system which bred him and allowed him to rise to the command of the French army. Nations get the generals, as well as the governments, they deserve."

Stanford University

GORDON A. CRAIG

CHRISTIANITY IN A REVOLUTIONARY AGE: A HISTORY OF CHRISTIANITY IN THE NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH CENTURIES. Volume IV, THE TWENTIETH CENTURY IN EUROPE: THE ROMAN CATHOLIC, PROTESTANT, AND EASTERN CHURCHES. By *Kenneth Scott Latourette*. (New York: Harper and Brothers. 1961. Pp. vii, 568. \$8.50.)

THIS fourth volume in Professor Latourette's planned five-volume history of *Christianity in a Revolutionary Age* treats the "post-Christian era." It emphasizes the restless searching, the conflict, the mounting pace of change, and the rise and dramatic assertion of new ideologies. The emphasis is rightly placed on the impact of increasingly revolutionary concepts which have resulted in political, economic, and intellectual struggles in contemporary Christianity.

The volume is divided into three sections. Of these, the first, on "The Roman Catholic Church," is the most interesting to read and the best-organized presentation. It contains an excellent treatment of the diplomatic popes, the Catholic trade-unions, and cultural Catholicism with special reference to the Thomistic revival. There is an interesting consideration of the iconoclastic worker-priests in post-World War II France and the reasons for their discontinuance by the Church. The views of Teilhard de Chardin, the effective revitalization of orders and the Catholic missionary effort, and the increased role of the laity and its impact are well presented. The discussion of the views of Jacques Maritain is good, although the discussion of Claudel, and indeed all modern Catholic French literature, appears thin and slight.

The second section deals with the Protestant phase in Europe, emphasizing the Inner Mission and German creative scholarship. Especially valuable is the treatment of Dibelius. On the other hand, the discussion of the reaction of European, and especially German, Protestant response to Nazism, however, is far too short and disappointing. The evaluation of Swiss theology and psychology, notably that of Barth and Jung, is adequate, if uninspired. In his consideration of the recession of Christian influence in Protestant Europe, especially in England, the author effectively discusses C. S. Lewis and Dorothy Sayers as important in their contributions to efforts of the English intellectual to counter this recent Protestant recession. Latourette also emphasizes the phenomenal and useful growth of the YMCA and the effectiveness of the Scottish intellectual contribution to modern theology.

The third and least effective section deals with the continuing duel of the Orthodox Church against the Communists in Russia and covers the continuing stormy course of twentieth-century Christianity in Greece and the Balkans.

As in the preceding three volumes of the series, Latourette's valuable presentation is essentially world wide, panoramic, and encyclopedic. The coverage, however, also remains highly generalized and is occasionally displeasing in its confusing references forward or backward, chronologically speaking, to various topics, thus sometimes preventing sustained interpretation of important topics in se-

quence. Nevertheless, like Latourette's previous volumes, Volume IV shows a comprehensive knowledge of source material and the power to organize vast reams of information into a valuable reference work. Latourette is best in his treatment of little-known preachers and pietistic movements and yet occasionally, and paradoxically, in his evaluation of the grand-scale movements. It seems to me, however, that existentialism is sufficiently important as a present-day literary and intellectual movement to need a fuller treatment, as does the discussion of Bergson. Criticism could be voiced occasionally, too, about the sketchiness of definitions of terms.

I am also somewhat unsatisfied with the inadequate attention—although it is perhaps necessary—to basic general questions of vital import, such as how much “secular pressures” on twentieth-century European Christianity were accelerated by economic advances, by greater social mobility, and by new “isms” like “scientific socialism.” Also one would like more attention given in width and depth to the question of how well did “theologians” meet the need to recast or restate older religious questions in newer terms. Basically, a clearer, fuller evaluation of the contemporary theological framework of reference is needed and wanted.

One would also like evaluation of what could or would be the temporal impact if Roman Catholicism united in one great cause, or a more satisfactory explanation of why it is unlikely that such a union will occur in our day. Another important query that deserves treatment is what is the real effect of Catholicism on the social and political life of today. These are big, basic, and interesting questions that do not seem to have received the penetrating treatment that they deserve and that thoughtful readers would desire.

Sweet Briar College

ANNE PANNELL

THE GUNS OF AUGUST. By *Barbara W. Tuchman*. (New York: Macmillan Company. 1962. Pp. xii, 511. \$6.95.)

THIS is a history of the opening month of the First World War, ending with the beginning of the first Battle of the Marne on September 6. Deliberately excluding the “inexhaustible problem of the Balkans,” it deals with the prewar plans of the British, French, and Russians and the failure of any side to achieve a decisive victory during this period. With the *post-hoc* knowledge of almost half a century of succeeding events, Mrs. Tuchman is content to end the story after the “first thirty days” because these days resulted in the deadlock that determined the “future course of the war . . . the terms of the peace, the shape of the interwar period, and the conditions of the second round.”

The volume is divided into an introductory chapter and three parts, “Plans,” “Outbreak,” and “Battle,” of which the last occupies more than two-thirds of the whole. Beginning with the resplendent panorama of the funeral of Edward VII, Mrs. Tuchman carries the story up to the Battle of the Marne—the moment of

truth that never was. It proved instead the beginning of a deadly stalemate, "a trap from which there was and has been no exit." The military leaders of all countries began the war with preconceptions and assumptions that persisted long after the test of battle proved them false. Armies of men continued to march, but their destination was death rather than victory.

Mrs. Tuchman writes imaginatively, vividly, and even passionately. The painstaking and fatuous preparations, the irresponsible ultimatums, the appallingly stubborn attempts to follow ill-considered plans are all described somberly but never dully. The author has studied the voluminous printed sources in English, French, and German and has a firm grasp of her material. She is most effective in etching (and damning with their own words) many of the *dramatis personae* whose ingenuousness would have made them brilliant stock characters in a stage farce. Unfortunately, they were real figures in life, little fitted to cope with the enormous power and responsibility vested in them. Most graphically portrayed are the befuddlement and delirium, the dust and smell of battle, the heroism and weariness, both unto death, of the troops, and the incredible lightheartedness and stupidity of so many of the leaders. Mrs. Tuchman has a talent for making scenes of the past come alive, and the result is perhaps even larger than life.

The story is presented less in the form of a sustained narrative account than as a series of vignettes. The dialogue and setting are based on evidence cited in the extensive notes and bibliography. The author assures us that "all conditions of weather, thoughts or feelings, and states of mind public or private" are supported by documents. Both the professional historian and the general reader should welcome the readability and exciting pace. If for the professional the volume offers little that is new either in material or interpretation, it does provide an example of how history can be written in a manner and style that will doubtlessly prove attractive to a wide and attentive audience.

Brooklyn College

SAMUEL J. HURWITZ

ANGLO-SOVIET RELATIONS, 1917-1921. Volume I, INTERVENTION AND THE WAR. By *Richard H. Ullman*. (Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press. 1961. Pp. xvi, 360. \$7.50.)

PROFESSOR Ullman's first volume on Anglo-Russian relations, 1917-1921, gives every assurance that his complete work will be a worthy companion to the publications of Kennan and Morley in delineating and illuminating the motivations and course of Allied relations with the new Soviet power, including the ill-conceived and ill-fated military intervention. A similar study on the French role, if comparable primary sources were available, would complete the circle and give us a perhaps unparalleled coverage of a highly significant chapter of recent history.

Although the British archives are still closed for this period and official publications are unrevealing, the author was able to draw, apparently without limitation, upon the extensive papers of Lord Milner at New College, Oxford, and Sir

William Wiseman at Yale Library. The key roles of these men in the formulation and transmission of British policy placed in their hands and thence in their files documentary materials whose value for the exposition of British attitudes and actions toward Soviet Russia cannot be exaggerated. In addition, extensive use was made of the official and unofficial materials available in the United States. As a result, one is inclined to agree with Ullman that the eventual opening of the archives will not substantially alter his account.

Central, of course, to British decisions was the overriding concern with the war, which, with the German offensive in the spring of 1918, threatened to end victoriously for the Central Powers. Before this danger all other considerations faded in dealing with Russia, and so also, it would appear, did the sense of reality usually associated with British policy. While there seems to be no doubt of London's sincerity in urging the restoration of an eastern front via Siberia, its refusal to face the seemingly insurmountable geographical and logistical barriers to success as well as Japanese unwillingness to participate west of eastern Siberia reflected an incredible blindness to the facts. More understandable was the Foreign Office's failure to grasp the tenets, tactics, and goals of Bolshevism, which in those early days were almost incomprehensible to practitioners of traditional diplomacy. Nor were the government's efforts to establish policy much aided by the conflicting opinions and advice received from so-called experts within and outside of Russia. Indeed, Britain's actions during this period appear to have been fully as confused and misdirected as America's, which have been the subject of such devastating criticism. Among the many important situations and developments that Ullman has been able to elaborate on or clarify, particular note should be made of the contradictory activities and aims of the Foreign Office and the War Office; the continuing expectation after Brest-Litovsk of renewed Russian-German hostilities, based upon Bruce Lockhart's reports; and the long Allied struggle for American acquiescence and participation in intervention.

Helpful maps, an excellent index, and the bibliography contribute greatly to the usefulness of the volume. Students of the period will look forward to the appearance of its sequel, carrying the story from the armistice to 1921.

University of Colorado

ROBERT PAUL BROWDER

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN HISTORY OF THE MODERN WORLD. GREAT BRITAIN TO 1688: A MODERN HISTORY, by *Maurice Ashley*. Edited by *Allan Nevins* and *Howard M. Ehrmann*. (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press. 1961. Pp. xi, 444, xxii. \$7.50.)

Mr. Ashley's history is comprehensive. It omits neither social and economic life nor literary and artistic achievement. Though born and brought up in England, Ashley does not forget the contributions made to British civilization by the Welsh, the Scottish, and the Irish, or the influence that these people have exercised on the course of events in England. He also acknowledges the influence of great

men. Without the perseverance of Alfred, the statesmanship of Henry II, the willfulness of Henry VIII, the prudence of Queen Elizabeth, and the valor of Oliver Cromwell, the history of England, he believes, would have been very different. Ashley is determined not to mislead the reader, either by repeating facile generalizations or by relying on outdated authorities. The chief merit of his book is its dependability; its chief value is the summary it offers of recent scholarship. Here is no wicked King John, no Lancastrian constitutionalism, no Cardinal Wolsey balancing the powers of Europe. Here is no farsighted Henry VIII taking Parliament into partnership, no Queen Elizabeth who cannot err, no Charles I breaking the Constitution. Ashley has read with profit the works of Stenton on the Anglo-Saxons, of Powicke on the thirteenth century, of Knowles on English monasticism, of Elton on the early Tudors, of Neale on Elizabeth's Parliaments, of Tawney on business and politics under James I, and of David Ogg on the later Stuarts. Nothing of importance has escaped him. His scholarship is as thorough as his generalizations are guarded.

Yet for all these virtues, Ashley's book will bewilder and exasperate the general reader and drive him from the study of history. It will do this not because it is badly written, for the writing, though never brilliant, is always competent. Rather it will exasperate because it contains no clear themes, no general arguments, no dramatic confrontations, no portraits of an age, no philosophical observations that might lend unity and meaning to the narrative. Ashley has not transformed the multitude of facts into meaningful history. He has not asked how the present grew out of the past, as would a disciple of Croce. He has not sought to discover the continuity in English public life, as Von Ranke did so magnificently. He has not told a dramatic story, as did Macaulay. Nor has he painted the spirit of an age in the manner of a Michelet, or illustrated universal truths in the fashion of a Voltaire, or written the history of opinion, as Herder recommended. There is no reason why Ashley should have written his book in any particular one of these modes, but he should have chosen some mode. He should have used the many facts he presents to some purpose—to tracing the origins of institutions, to illustrating the principles guiding English policy, to illuminating the genius of an age, or to teaching philosophy by example. He does none of these in the first half of his book, and only fitfully performs some of them in the second half. Only with the greatest effort can the reader trace the development of Parliament in these pages. It is even harder to discover in the diplomacy and campaigns of the Hundred Years' War what it was all about. And the profound differences between scholastic and humanistic philosophy are barely discernible. This book's great fault is that it contains more information than thought, more content than form. Not only in whole sections, not only in individual chapters, but in countless paragraphs there is a total want of a unifying, organizing principle. This is regrettable, for history will never win readers until the narrative proceeds along a discernible path to meaningful conclusions.

Ohio State University

CLAYTON ROBERTS

STUDIES IN THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION PRESENTED TO T. S. ASHTON. Edited by L. S. Pressnell. (London: University of London, Athlone Press; Fair Lawn, N. J.: Essential Books. 1960. Pp. 350. \$6.75.)

CONFRONTED by a collection of essays honoring a distinguished scholar, a reviewer can do little more than itemize the contributions and express the pious hope that an inscribing angel is somewhere preparing a full index to the contents of *Festschriften*. Too often studies that appear in this form become lost to all but a few specialists. Here perhaps the term "Industrial Revolution" and Professor Ashton's name appearing in the title may serve to keep this book in the public view. The title is misleading, nevertheless, in that the twelve chapters range selectively, and in no discernible order, across the entire field of British economic history from the mid-seventeenth century through the early twentieth century. The essays reflect the wide scope and acuteness of Ashton's own interests rather than any coherent view of *the* Industrial Revolution.

T. C. Barker finds that the canal age began not with Brindley and the Bridgewater but with Thomas Steers, the Liverpool dock engineer, and the Newry Canal constructed in Ireland after 1736. The career of Isaac Wilkinson, potfounder, is used by W. H. Chaloner to show that a skilled inventor with a shrewd eye for industrial sites does not necessarily grow rich. Thus Wilkinson opened several iron works in the Merthyr district where others later made fortunes, but he died intestate and is mostly remembered for the achievements of his son John. E. F. Söderlund explains how the charcoal-based Swedish bar iron maintained itself in technically backward overseas markets (including North America) in face of competition from cheaper British puddled iron: the puddled iron proved more difficult to work up than quality Swedish bar. J. deL. Mann carefully analyzes the situation existing between weavers and clothiers in Wiltshire cloth districts at the time of the riots in 1726 and 1738. J. D. Chambers gives a masterly treatment of eighteenth-century population changes in Nottingham. Between 1743 and 1763 a series of sizable balances of births over deaths occurred. This inaugurated a new pattern of urban increase "independent of contemporary economic factors . . . an example of the autonomy of the death rate." From 1740 to 1801 natural increase provided never less than 40 per cent of the town's net growth. In a survey of agricultural change from 1660 to 1760, A. H. John concludes that acceleration of population growth, transportation, and industrialism stimulated demand for farm produce while rising prices after the mid-eighteenth century reflected an inelastic supply. A long-run effect was to revive animal husbandry and extend arable cultivation over the lighter soils of northeastern England and southern Scotland. Not until the fall in prices after 1815 were landlords and tenants compelled to think in terms of raising productivity. D. M. Joslin traces the impact of recurrent war on the activities of London bankers from 1739 to 1784; L. S. Pressnell contributes an essay on the structure of eighteenth-century interest rates—one of Ashton's favorite topics—and shows their effects on land purchase, public improvements, and general business without, however, specifying their precise

relation to the new manufactures. A discussion by A. J. Taylor of the subcontract system in Staffordshire coal mines indicates that piece-rate foremanship or management is at best a temporary expedient for expansion subject to the same incompatibilities as piece rates and quality workmanship among artisans. J. Potter produces some careful arithmetic to show the surprising extent of British dependence on United States markets, 1815–1860, for exports as well as imports. Herbert Heaton tells in his inimitable style the story of John Baraclough, a Yorkshire mechanic, who helped spread new industrial techniques to the silk industries of France and Italy from 1846 to 1868, at no great profit to himself. Finally, R. S. Sayers makes a case for believing that Keynes's recommendation of a return to gold in 1925 at a dollar parity of 4.40 (rather than Churchill's "back to 1913" 4.86) would not have made much difference. A faster revival of British exports and consequent reduction in unemployment could not have staved off the structural collapse of the international economy. But Keynes did at least raise the question of whether London could ever again maintain any gold standard—all the King's economists could not put the war-shattered standard together again!

Harvard University

ERIC E. LAMPARD

BRITISH ATTITUDES TOWARDS INDIA, 1784–1858. By *George D. Bearce*. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1961. Pp. viii, 315. \$5.60.)

PROFESSOR Bearce is to be congratulated on this fine study which serves to illuminate the ideological atmosphere in which British rule in India developed. His subject has, heretofore, received all too little attention. The tendency has been to explain each era in terms of the leading governmental policies and in terms of an official view of accomplishments. The subtle shadings, the complex interrelationships between ideology, policy, and philosophy have tended to be passed over. Bearce does an admirable job of bringing political history back into context and giving it perspective. In so doing, our understanding of the era is greatly enlivened and enriched.

In the first half of the study, the author selects four major traditions that entered into the British view of India: conservative, imperialist, liberal, and romantic. By a careful examination of the outstanding proponents of each "school" and by placing them in their context, he conveys to the reader not only a valuable understanding of the significant features of the various bodies of opinion, but also an incisive awareness of their complicated interrelations and countereffects. In the process the reader secures a sharpened insight into the making of policy for India.

In the latter half of the book, Bearce concentrates on the ways in which ideologies modified colonial rule in practice. At this point one gets what may be called a "three-dimensional" view of the relationships between men, ideas, local circumstance, and practical necessity. Here, too, one witnesses the *de facto* conflict between the various schools of thought with a resulting enhancement of certain

dominant trends and a weakening of others. Throughout the study, the scholarship and balance are praiseworthy.

The author lays his reader under a further debt of gratitude by including chapters dealing with India in British literature. Not much attention has been paid to what was being published in England about India or to the probable effects upon public opinion. While the historian always has to be guarded in inferring public opinion from a study of what was being read, I think one can accept the author's judgments on the matter with considerable confidence. He has managed his rich material with real discrimination and with objectivity. So much of India's history has been written as apologetics that it is a pleasure to read a book concerned with ideas and values but not with glossing over their harsher implications. As Bearce comes to terms with British opinions of India, one can see why grave misunderstandings arose between the representatives of the two societies. This kind of illumination is needed if we are to assess the effect of the one society upon the other.

Duke University

ROBERT I. CRANE

AFRICA AND THE VICTORIANS: THE CLIMAX OF IMPERIALISM IN THE DARK CONTINENT. By *Ronald Robinson et al.* (New York: St Martin's Press. 1961. Pp. xii, 491. \$9.00.)

For some years Ronald Robinson and John Gallagher of Cambridge University have been challenging traditional interpretations of nineteenth-century British imperial history and general theories of imperialism itself. In this volume they turn to investigate the late Victorian scramble for Africa in the 1880's and 1890's. This is not African history, however, for Africa appears here only as a case study. The authors are examining British policy, and especially the British official mind.

Their major thesis is that there was continuity in British imperial policy and that the distinction often made between the mid-Victorian desire for trade and antipathy to governmental control and the late Victorian acquisition of territory is false. At both times policy makers were primarily interested in imperial strategy, which they saw as defense of India and the naval routes to reach it. Indeed, "if the papers left by the policy makers are to be believed, they moved into Africa not to build a new African empire, but to protect the old empire in India." Commercial expansion, humanitarian motives, prestige, and other factors that have frequently been asserted as reasons for British territorial expansion in Africa really had very little to do with it.

In support of this thesis Robinson and Gallagher examine African issues as they looked from London. They consider the development of British policy in Egypt, the Nile Valley, Zanzibar, Uganda, South Africa, Nigeria, and the Guinea coast. Accounts of events are straightforward and based on standard sources. In each instance examined, the official British attitude was to exercise only enough

territorial control to protect the sea lanes to India or to keep in line populations whose loyalty to the Empire was questionable, such as the Boers. This policy was threatened primarily in Egypt and South Africa; other areas were peripheral in interest. The authors see little difference on basic imperial policy between the Liberal and the Conservative parties, though their techniques for implementing policy differed. If any difference can be found between attitudes of the mid- and the late Victorians, furthermore, it was in their estimate of their ability to support British strategic interests. By the 1880's a pessimistic strain was evident in both parties, as the British power position changed. Interests that could be protected in the 1860's simply by diplomatic influence had to be protected in the 1880's by military and territorial control. In this view, it was the weaknesses of the British position that led to extended control over much of Africa. Only after areas had come under the British crown was there pressure for commercial expansion.

This picture of Britain forced to acquire an empire will be startling to African nationalists and economic determinists alike, but Robinson and Gallagher ably support their interpretation. Their analysis of the British official mind is penetrating and persuasive. They have, nevertheless, left some loopholes in their argument. Since their story is based on official archives and views events entirely from London, they seem very insular. Their officials do not ever seem to have left Whitehall, and there is little attention given to British parliamentary or public influence on policy. All areas in Africa do not fit into the strategic pattern as well as South Africa and Egypt; the authors admit that events in Nigeria and Nyasaland do not often support their thesis. Even if a basic consensus on imperial questions now seems apparent, moreover, one wonders if Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury were aware of it. Policy making is seldom as simple and clear cut as the authors suggest.

This is a well-written, stimulating essay. There are copious footnotes but no bibliography.

Goddard College

MARGARET BATES

ENGLISH RADICALISM: THE END? By S. Maccoby. (London: George Allen and Unwin. 1961. Pp. 640. 70s.)

THIS sixth and final volume of Dr. Maccoby's comprehensive history of "progressive" politics in Britain from 1762 covers the twentieth-century phase of the movement and concentrates on the years surrounding the First World War. Attention centers on David Lloyd George and Lord Asquith. The enigmatic subtitle, *The End?* is explained in an epilogue which suggests a possible resurgence of radicalism in the form of a "new progressive party" based on an alliance of radicals with the Labour party.

Much of what I wrote about the values and limitations of the earlier volumes (*AHR*, XLIII [Jan. 1938], 390; XLV [Jan. 1940], 389; LIX [July 1954], 990; LXI [Jan., July 1956], 390, 1011) applies to the present book. Like them, this is

an exhaustive treatment in depth that incorporates extracts from sources into the body of the text. The footnotes are also used for this purpose. *The Nation*, a famous radical weekly, is the major source for the "battle of ideas between Progress and Reaction." The use of periodical literature for historical purposes is amply demonstrated.

The reference value of this monumental study is great, but because it suffers from problems of organization and of style, many readers will be disappointed by the barriers they must surmount to follow the course of radical politics. Serious students of contemporary British politics will be rewarded with a wealth of background information in this final volume.

The "Select Bibliography," unusual in its subarrangements, is a valuable feature that is useful in itself for students of British history in the twentieth century. For example, there are separate listings under such headings as "Some Radical Biography," "Some Radical Views of the British Scene," "Some Individual Radical Contributions," "Some Contemporary Descriptions of Britain and the British" (arranged chronologically), "Britain and Peoples of Other Lands" (arranged by country), and "A Few Miscellaneous Titles and Subjects Arranged Chronologically," to suggest the nature of the entries.

The author is to be congratulated on the completion of his thorough treatment of this important phase of British politics. Scholars and those with a keen interest in the subject will turn to these volumes, but a readable one-volume account based on the vast research and scholarship represented in this set of volumes would be welcomed by those who find it difficult to follow the thread of British radicalism, its origins, development, and dissolution, through these six fact-packed volumes.

University of California, Los Angeles

FRANK J. KLINGBERG

HISTORY OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR (United Kingdom Military Series). Edited by *Sir James Butler*. THE STRATEGIC AIR OFFENSIVE AGAINST GERMANY, 1939-1945. Volume I, PREPARATION, Parts 1, 2, and 3; Volume II, ENDEAVOUR, Part 4; Volume III, VICTORY, Part 5; Volume IV, ANNEXES AND APPENDICES. By *Sir Charles Webster* and *Noble Frankland*. (London: H. M. Stationery Office; distrib. by British Information Services, New York. 1961. Pp. xiii, 522; ix, 322; ix, 332; xiii, 530. \$30.80 the set postpaid.)

THIS monumental work absorbed the last ten years of the life of the eminent diplomatic historian, Sir Charles Webster, and a longer period in the case of his associate, Dr. Noble Frankland, a recipient of the Distinguished Flying Cross who became a military historian after the war. The thoroughness of their research in British, German, and American sources is unequalled among the accounts of the air war so far published, though British regulations did not allow them to make specific references to classified files, as the American authors of *The Army*

Air Forces in World War II were permitted to do. While the findings of Webster and Frankland elucidate many aspects of the war with brilliance and subtlety, they are far from startling to informed students. Yet the British government delayed their publication for about two years, and the volumes have ignited a controversy, for some critics in England have been reluctant to agree with the authors' verdict that the strategic air offensive, which cost RAF Bomber Command almost fifty thousand lives and heavily involved the Commonwealth, which by 1945 was supplying nearly half the pilots, was mostly ineffective until the last year of the war. The facts and interpretations presented in this work, however, result from immense industry and fierce intellectual honesty, and few can be challenged.

Each of the first three volumes treats strategy and operations, techniques, and achievements for given periods, while the fourth is a valuable collection of documents. Clear as the authors expected this pattern of organization to be, it nonetheless diminishes the dramatic force of the account of what they call "probably the most continuous and gruelling operation of war ever carried out." Furthermore, they restrict themselves to the subject so scrupulously that they deny the reader information about tangential and human aspects of the air war he would often like to have.

The British were pitifully unprepared in 1939 to give effect to their aggressive theories, which grew out of World War I and Lord Trenchard's preachments, about the probable decisiveness of aerial bombardment. For more than two years Bomber Command's experiences were not only disappointing but almost disastrous, and the authorities were too slow to appreciate how little harm was being done to Germany. When Sir Arthur Harris became commander in chief early in 1942, it seemed settled that the RAF could bomb only at night and could hit scarcely anything but urban areas. While Harris did much to restore faith in Bomber Command through bold attacks, radar devices, and fighting spirit, and while his fleets were greatly enlarged and improved, the burning and blasting of cities had paltry effects on the German war effort. All during the war the Allies misled themselves about the real nature of Germany's economy and morale, and as late as April 1944, when Harris had predicted victory, strategic air efforts on the scale he envisioned had failed to curb war production seriously and, still less, to persuade the German people to demand peace. Instead, Bomber Command had to abandon for a time its operations over the *Reich* because of unbearable losses.

Harris is magnificently portrayed in these volumes. Opinionated and often wrong, he usually disregarded Sir Charles Portal, the chief of air staff, and relied on Churchill's support. Only during the five months in mid-1944 in which he was subordinated to Eisenhower and Sir Arthur Tedder, the deputy supreme commander, was he consistently respectful of directives from his superiors. In the last months of the war he disputed bitterly with the air staff and finally lost Churchill's confidence, all the time ridiculing as "panaceas" the air campaigns that were later judged to be successful. Yet during this period Bomber Command wrought such

destruction in massive, frequent, and accurate attacks as to hasten the end of the war, and Harris' stature as a great commander is undeniable.

American readers might question a few points: the blunt characterization of the Eighth Air Force's efforts in 1942 and 1943 as failures; a tendency to belittle the sincerity of AAF leaders in their opposition to morale bombing; and the authors' preoccupation with false issues raised mainly by the Communists over the attacks on Dresden late in the war. Yet American air historians can be pleased that this authoritative and comprehensive work largely supports their own conclusions.

New York University

JOHN EDWIN FAGG

LA VIE DE LA FORÊT FRANÇAISE AU XVI^e SIÈCLE. In two volumes. By Michel Devèze. [École Pratique des Hautes Études, VI^e Section. Centre de Recherches Historiques. Les hommes et la terre, Volumes VI and VI₁.] (Paris: S.E.V.P.E.N. 1961. Pp. 325; 473.)

It would be a pity if too many persons allowed the size and awesome erudition of this fine work to deprive them of the pleasure of reading it, or at least parts of it. This is the sort of weighty *thèse principale* dedicated to the French tradition that at least once in a scholar's life he should show the world he knows what he is talking about, or at least how much time he has spent in the archives. In addition these volumes are filled with fascinating information about an important aspect of French Renaissance life.

The forest, Devèze demonstrates, meant much more to sixteenth-century society than it does to us. Not only was there more of it, but, while we regard it as of little interest apart from its wood and its value to water conservation and recreation, in the Renaissance the forest was a central feature of economic activity. It was the main source of supply for construction, heat and fuel, and of course shipbuilding; not only pigs but also sheep and cattle were pastured in certain forest glades for a good portion of the year; about a dozen occupations were located chiefly in or near forests, like charcoal burners, ash burners (for soap), iron-mongers and refiners, glassmakers, tanners, basket weavers, coopers, wheelwrights, and many others. The thrill of hunting large game was reserved for the upper classes, but the rabbits, fish, and honey obtained in the forests contributed a welcome addition to lower-class tables. The forest, of course, was a significant source of income for some of the nobility and clergy and above all for the king.

The most technical portion of this work is that dealing with the tangle of *coutumes* controlling forest revenues. Since persons paying for the multifarious forest products were almost always bourgeois or peasants, who had to compensate great seigneurs or clerics or the king, this topic has some general value in the way it illustrates certain aspects of class relations. Another section is devoted to an attempt to estimate just how much of France north of the Loire was covered by forests in the sixteenth century; it is accompanied by a large map showing the

location of the principal forests and whether they were controlled by nobles, religious houses, or the crown. Students of France before 1789 will be much more interested in those sections explaining the organization and operation of administrative royal agencies concerned with *eaux et forêts*. Students of economic history will appreciate the chapters dealing with the increasing consumption of forest products in the early sixteenth century, and the measures taken by the crown, some successful and some not, to preserve the forests in the face of this rising demand. There is also an admirable appendix showing prices for many forest products through this era of "price revolution." It is to be hoped that at some time in the future Devèze will show us how all this impressive, specialized knowledge can be used to improve our understanding of general history and economic history in the sixteenth century.

University of Pennsylvania

MARTIN WOLFE

LAVOISIER—THE CRUCIAL YEAR: THE BACKGROUND AND ORIGIN OF HIS FIRST EXPERIMENTS ON COMBUSTION IN 1772. By *Henry Guerlac*. (Ithaca, N. Y.: Cornell University Press. 1961. Pp. xix, 240. \$4.50.)

HISTORIANS of science prize Professor Guerlac's articles on Lavoisier and the early phases of the chemical revolution. His monograph will be even more welcome. It is certainly the most meticulous book yet to appear on Lavoisier, and it reconciles brevity with detail in admirable economy. Here, too, Guerlac confines his canvas to the immediate prehistory of the chemical revolution and explains how Lavoisier most probably came to perform the experiments that were its attack on the Bastille. Those tests demonstrated that phosphorus and sulfur increase in weight on combustion, that lead oxide diminishes on reduction to the metal, and that what combines in the one case and separates in the other is of the atmosphere.

Guerlac's genetic explanation of those experiments is technical, circumstantial, novel, and virtually irresistible. He regards Lavoisier's early work as a synthesis of practical with pneumatic chemistry, the one continental and exact, the other British and more speculative. He takes issue with previous accounts and reads Lavoisier's concern with air as a chemical all the way back to knowledge of Stephen Hales' *Vegetable Staticks* (1727). Lavoisier's interest was at most pricked by vague and fragmentary reports of the gases dislodged by Black and Priestley. What started Lavoisier's own thinking about oxidation was not combustion (except of the diamond) nor calcination, but rather effervescence when metals are plunged in acid. What led him to relate this evolution of "air" to the increment of weight observed in calcination was, moreover, a course of experiments by Guyton de Morveau, who definitively established those facts. Finally, Lavoisier had associations with one Mitouard, known (if at all) to history as the pharmacist who embalmed Voltaire and afterward displayed his brain in a bottle. Mitouard was no bad chemist, though not a very skilled embalmer, and it probably was his

work that led Lavoisier to try phosphorus and sulfur as combustibles yielding a dramatic and readily demonstrable gain in weight.

The argument succeeds, and yet the merit of the book does not depend on that alone. Guerlac skillfully exhibits the state of chemical knowledge on the eve of its transformation by theory. He tells of the scientific correspondence, not to say espionage, between France and England, of the mode and role of scientific publication, and of a surprising anticipation of Lavoisier's theory by (of all persons) Turgot. All this and more distill out of Guerlac's unequaled knowledge of eighteenth-century chemistry.

Historical readers sufficiently concerned in the history of science to follow an exemplary monograph in all its circumstantial detail might want one more thing—to dispense with the minute identification of the particulars in which the author confirms, corrects, or goes beyond previous scholars, and in exchange to be given some firmer guidance in understanding wherein Lavoisier's greatness consisted, or was to appear, in the sequel. If the political analogy is to hold, and the year 1772 was the 1789 of the chemical revolution, then we ought to have some foreknowledge of the whole great drama in the germ, some hints by which to recognize the character of the protagonist and to know his stature. That we do not have. What was it that made the difference between Lavoisier and the rest of them: Guyton, Macquer, Sage, Black, Priestley, not to mention Demachy and Mitouard? Guerlac generously prints the texts that enable us to control his argument, but on this score, that of scientific personality, they do not speak for themselves. No one can delineate that great scientist's genius as well as Guerlac can. We all look forward to his doing so.

Princeton University

CHARLES C. GILLISPIE

BERTRAND BARÈRE: A RELUCTANT TERRORIST. By *Leo Gershoy*. (Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press. 1962. Pp. xi, 459. \$8.50.)

THIS is biography based on thorough and intensive research, on imaginative and mature reflection. It is more. It is an inner history of the French Revolution seen through the activities and ideas of the ubiquitous and ambivalent Barère, that "mild and amiable" "Anacreon of the Guillotine," who participated in nearly all the major events and shared, at appropriate times, nearly all the dominant opinions of the revolutionary period. It is a historiographical essay on the works of contemporary and later historians, a kind of Barère and the Revolution "for and against." Gershoy does not attempt to explain Barère by psychoanalytic probing, by materialist dialectic, or by anthropological concept. His *Barère* is history enriched by the insight of a humanist who uses data from other disciplines to deepen but not determine his historical description and analysis.

Because Barère has been thought despicable, he has never been the subject of thorough scholarly investigation. Macaulay fixed the image in 1844: "Barère approached nearer than any person mentioned in history or fiction, whether man

or devil, to the idea of consummate and universal depravity." Barère has been described, the accuracy and justice depending on the time, as an aristocrat, a monarchist, a revolutionary, a republican, a regicide, a totalitarian patriot, a weathervane, a eunuch, a trimmer, a turncoat, an equivocator, a double-dealer, a liar, and a coward. He was, without doubt, prudent and cautious, cunning and evasive, pompous and vain, brilliant and superficial. As Georges Lefebvre wrote, he always "sniffed the wind." Barère was also a superb conversationalist, an amiable gentleman, a socially conscious lawyer, and an eighteenth-century believer in progress. But always he sought fame and power, often he begged for money and praise, and after 1794 he groveled. Ever eager to receive "delirious applause," to be a hero, he was ever ready to voice the prevailing views and save his head. He saved his head to become a querulous, bitter old man who never gave up his vain search for acclaim though he lived his last four decades in wretched poverty and obscurity.

Gershoy began this biography over thirty years ago. As there were no scholarly biographies on which he could build, he had to go to all the sources located in many archives and libraries and to scrutinize vast deserts of turgid prose and vapid oratory. When, as is the case with this biography, the sources are thoroughly searched, when the interpretation is based on evidence, when the resulting book is a contribution (how rarely this can be said!), there is little criticism a reviewer can offer.

I might have stressed Barère's fervid Jacobin nationalism more than has Gershoy. I am less inclined than Gershoy to give Barère credit for "doing what he could" in this or that perilous situation. Barère was not a "reluctant terrorist" but a reluctant husband, monarchist, regicide, republican, and Bonapartist, reluctant in almost everything except in his search for fame and power. He seems a "pitiable man," not only after Thermidor, as Gershoy concludes, but also after the trial of the King in December 1792. But Gershoy is, as every biographer should be, compassionate. Only those who have lived in revolutionary times such as those of Barère have a right to be otherwise, and some (as Carnot) who suffered similar experiences might not be unsympathetic. Gershoy's interpretation reflects balanced judgment on the Revolution, which only now, nearly 175 years later, Western historians are achieving. This biography is as close to a definitive study as our generation can expect.

Washington, D. C.

BCS

THE PROPHETS OF PARIS. By *Frank E. Manuel*. (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press. 1962. Pp. x, 349. \$7.50.)

TURGOT, Condorcet, Saint-Simon, Fourier, Comte, and their followers, whom Professor Manuel discusses with subtle sympathy and unremitting brilliance, all sought a solution to the ills and problems of wretched mankind, all found it in a society perfectible and perfected through the rational reordering of passions and

experience. Dissatisfied with themselves and with the world around them, they found satisfaction in the extrapolation of historical, ethnographic, sociological, and psychological interpretations leading to a science of society upon which the good life could be built. In time, their postulates turned from fruitful anarchy to the positivistic device on the Brazilian flag, *Ordem e Progresso*; from the self-fulfillment and self-gratification of the eighteenth-century apostles of the individual to the authoritarian aridity of the high priests of society. Open, expansive systems were replaced by closed ones. Comte—first exponent of social dynamics—became the advocate of stodgy social statics.

In the meantime, however, these men had explored and developed insights and formulas that Marx, Freud, and others would render more familiar: neocapitalism and anticapitalism, the planned society and the welfare state, the managerial revolution and the organization man, confessional “consultations” and the collective unconscious, free love, contraception, artificial insemination, penal education and rehabilitation, and even a fraction of the famous slogan, “To each according to his capacity,” with all the possibilities that this implied.

Turgot freed men from the bondage of a constant physical order by formulating the principle of cumulative progress in a historical world separate from the rest of the natural order, a world where utility and reason reigned supreme. Among the first, he proclaimed the possibilities of social and moral manipulation, upon which his successors were going to improve. Inequalitarian “elitists” inspired by a common moral and theodicean philanthropy, they envisaged the realization of their aims in different ways. Agreeing that society depended on the organic collocation and cooperation of its members, they disagreed on how this should be done. And the experience of revolution aggravated the differences between them. For Turgot, “eternal change and progress were the true conditions of mankind.” For Comte, utopia lay in a hieratic and hierarchic order where the individual disappears.

But the organic solutions they proposed had ominous possibilities. Manuel rejects Iggers’ (and by implication Talmon’s) incorporation of Saint-Simonianism in the totalitarian tradition. It can be argued, nevertheless, that the logical conclusion of scientifically determined society lies in *Walden II*, where “Our members are practically always doing what they want to do, but we see to it that they will want to do precisely the things which are best for themselves and for the community.” If this is so, then the prophets of Paris prognosticated better than they knew: beyond the emancipation of workers and women, beyond the industrialized and planned society they foresaw, appears the figure of conditioned man, manipulated in ways which our guileless forebears had not begun to suspect.

The author ignores the determinisms of “evenmental” history: he describes men and their ideas. This reassertion of often ignored realities is welcome. Yet intellectual systems treated as social phenomena may reveal still more about themselves, about their origins, and about the societies in which they burgeoned. The sadness, the escapism, the intoxication with the future that Manuel finds in his

heroes are reflections of a wider helplessness. If the social definitions and experiments of these prophets were made *in vacuo*, it was because in real society they could get nowhere on their own terms. And in this they seem characteristic of their age, counterparts of Julien Sorel's nihilistic opportunism. How far, one wants to ask, did present distress inspire future hopes? With established religion politically discredited, something was needed to alleviate the wretchedness of the poor and that of sensitive souls who suffered at the sight. Louis Chevallier's *Classes laborieuses et classes dangereuses* goes a long way to suggest abysses of despair from which utopian dreams can grow. The golden age is most appealing where the slough of despondency is deepest. That the author ignores none of this is clear from his preface; one regrets his decision not to enlarge on it.

This being said, we are left with an admirable book. Manuel wears his scholarship lightly: he shares the talent of his favorite century to make the abstruse brilliant, and the complex clear. Few works as compendious make profit so pleasant.

University of California, Los Angeles

EUGEN WEBER

LES POPULATIONS DE L'EST-AQUITAIN AU DÉBUT DE L'ÉPOQUE CONTEMPORAINE: RECHERCHES SUR UNE RÉGION MOINS DÉVELOPPÉE (VERS 1845-VERS 1871). By *André Armengaud*. [École Pratique des Hautes Études—Sorbonne. VI^e Section: Sciences économiques et sociales. Société et idéologies, 1st Series, Études, Number 3.] (Paris: Mouton & Co. 1961. Pp. 589.)

"FRANCE," says Armengaud, "is variety." The considerable number of regional studies published within the past few years both reveal this variety and enable historians to make more satisfactory generalizations for France as a whole. This valuable regional history examines East Aquitaine, or, more precisely, the departments of the Haute-Garonne, l'Ariège, the Tarn, and the Tarn and Garonne. The author has not written a general history of the region, but has emphasized the differences between East Aquitaine and the rest of France.

A striking fact concerning these southwestern departments in the nineteenth century, still true today, is that they were "underdeveloped" areas. Signs of decline were already evident by the last years of the July Monarchy. Despite a higher percentage of cultivated land than the national average, the regional agriculture, because of scientific backwardness and lack of capital, lagged behind that of the rest of the country. A similar lag existed in industry, the result partly of the "absence of an industrial spirit." At the same time, an increase in population led to an imbalance between population and resources. During the years 1844-1857, however, "the period of great crises," emigration from the region resulted in a restoration of the balance. Between 1846 and 1856, the population declined by more than 33,000, a trend that was not reversed during the period covered by the book. Following the years of crises, East Aquitaine, like the rest of France,

witnessed considerable progress in transportation, industry, and commerce, though at a more modest rate than the country as a whole.

The final part of the study examines the impact of economic and population trends on the political views of the region. It deals primarily with the political history of East Aquitaine from the February Revolution to the fall of the Second Empire. The author is interested in the relationship between economic conditions and election and plebiscite results. And in a brief conclusion he states that while he has found some correlations between economic conditions in different parts of East Aquitaine and the tendency to support or oppose the regime, there were also striking exceptions. Thus, the highly industrialized *arrondissement* of Castres consistently voted conservative.

Armengaud's study, which seems to be a doctoral thesis, exhibits the patient and exhaustive research that we have come to expect from French theses. He has relied primarily upon public archives and has used extensively such familiar but indispensable sources as the reports of the *procureurs généraux* and the prefects. The sophisticated and imaginative use of statistics is, however, the most impressive quality of the work. If the most appropriate statistics are lacking or are inadequate, Armengaud finds other and frequently surprising statistics which are usually an adequate substitute. The some seventy-five tables, graphs, and maps at the close of the volume are almost a summary of the study.

In fact, the work is weakest where the sources are descriptive rather than statistical. This explains, in part, why the final section "L'Esprit public" is not as satisfying as the discussion of economics and demography. This section on the political history of the region, moreover, lacks sufficient detail. Armengaud's fine regional study should interest not only historians but everyone concerned with the problem of France's "underdeveloped" areas.

San Jose State College

DAVID I. KULSTEIN

HISTORIA SOCIAL Y ECONÓMICA DE ESPAÑA Y AMÉRICA. Edited by J. Vicens Vives. Volume II, PATRICIADO URBANO; REYES CATÓLICOS; DESCUBRIMIENTO DE AMÉRICA, by *Santiago Sobrequés Vidal* and *Guillermo Céspedes del Castillo*. Volume III, IMPERIO; ARISTOCRACIA; ABSOLUTISMO, by *Juan Reglá* and *Guillermo Céspedes del Castillo*. (Barcelona: Editorial Teide. 1957. Pp. 571; 604.)

In his remarkable preface to the first of the five volumes of this major work on Spanish social and economic history, the late Jaime Vicens Vives summarized the program that inspired him and his collaborators, the program that constitutes the framework within which each of the three authors of the two volumes under review has cast his exposition. The history of Spain, and therefore of Spain in America as well as Europe, was to concern itself with the ordinary, not the exceptional, man; to be written from the sources without a priori schematic interpretation; to direct itself especially to the basic problems of population numbers,

groups, and fluctuations; distribution of wealth and property; movements of money, prices, and wages; and, above all, and against this structural economic background, to portray the composition and outlook of the various social classes. If any one term dominates this plan, and the section headings of both these volumes, it is *mentalidad*—the attitudes, values, aims of nobles and clergy, bourgeoisie and masses, town and country.

It is in terms of such objectives that these two key volumes of the series must be approached. Professor Sobrequés Vidal of Gerona, employing the rather unsuitable Italo-Flemish label of "urban patriciate" for the Spanish Middle Ages from about 1250, presents much useful material on post-Reconquest conditions, demography, landholding, money, banking, commerce, industry and guilds, and social conditions both rural and urban. He shows himself much more effective in institutional description than in treating the elusive social-psychological questions posed by his survey of the *mentalidad* of the several classes, especially since he unduly neglects the social implications of major religious and intellectual movements. His briefer, although usefully informative, section on the Catholic kings also displays this same weakness by failing to give any real sense of the new social and economic forces resulting from peninsular union. Both here and in his medieval chapters an excessive emphasis upon Catalan and other Crown of Aragon aspects at the expense of larger, more powerful, far more heavily populated Castile, results in an even more distorted picture of Spain than the usual Castilian-oriented accounts.

Professor Reglá of Barcelona, on the other hand, keeps center and periphery in proper balance, while supplying even richer statistical and factual data on Spanish social and economic life during the two Habsburg centuries, and achieves much more success in dealing with the dynamics of national change and conflict. This is not only because he has the inestimable advantage, when discussing population, land, money, economic policy, prices, wages, and so forth, of being able to draw upon the works of Hamilton, Braudel, Larraz, Viña y Mey and others, but because he attempts more directly to confront the meaning of economic factors and noneconomic forces for the various social *mentalidades*. Even so, he underplays Converso, Morisco, and external, notably Italian, religious and cultural influences. Separating at 1621 rather than, as conventionally, at the death of Philip II, the expansive, successful sixteenth century from its melancholy successor, Reglá demonstrates forcefully how the reign of the third Philip saw the crucial turn from power and prosperity to the growing evils of the celebrated "decline": population contraction, polarization of social classes, aristocratic and clerical failure to provide leadership, governmental bankruptcy, the spread of poverty, beggary, and banditry. Not all his views are new, but Reglá's substantial, thoughtful dissection of Spain's rise and fall, which seeks in line with recent opinion to assess the latter within the context of the general European depression of the seventeenth century, marks a notable advance in peninsular treatment of this highly controversial era.

The effects upon Habsburg Spain of the American colonies are reflected

throughout Reglá's pages, and it is significant that the Indies as such, after requiring only one-tenth of Volume II, occupy a full third of Volume III. In both volumes Professor Céspedes del Castillo of Seville expertly puts the questions of the Vicens program to a complex world of two societies, European and aboriginal, in profound interaction. His handling of demographic, monetary, commercial, agricultural, industrial, and social evolution merits warm praise, and often breaks fresh ground, for example, in assessment of Indian as well as colonial Spanish *mentalidades* or in the dedication of half his pages to the frequently ignored seventeenth century, the *centuria olvidada* of Hispanic American history. Inevitably Céspedes is forced to generalize broadly about Spanish America as a whole, although he recognizes the growing regional diversities that lie back of the ultimate emergence of the Latin American nations; and it may be questioned whether his stress upon the drastic drop in the Indian labor force as an explanation for colonial decline reckons sufficiently with Spain's own inability to continue to provide the indispensable colonists, commodities, and market. But throughout these admirable volumes, which move majestically over some four centuries and on both shores of the Ocean Sea, there is frequent recognition of how much remains to be done before the many problems here encountered can be given convincing answers.

One final element in the original program remains to be mentioned: the inclusion in the projected history of Spain and America of abundant contemporary illustrations as visual evidence no less important than the text in illuminating economic and social life. This aim is magnificently fulfilled in the superb, extremely numerous plates and photographs that fill so many pages of both volumes. Taken from works of art, manuscripts, coins, maps, and other sources, and for the most part completely fresh, they constitute the finest such collection ever published and an unforgettable experience in understanding the Spanish mind and heart across the ages.

University of Virginia

C. J. BISHKO

DE NEDERLANDSE STAAT ONDER DE REPUBLIEK. By *S. J. Fockema Andreae*. [Verhandelingen der Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen, afd. Letterkunde, New Series, Volume LXVIII, Number 3.] (Amsterdam: N. V. Noord-Hollandsche Uitgevers Maatschappij. 1961. Pp. 198. Glds. 12.50.)

THE political history of the United Provinces of the Netherlands has been traditionally filled with traps for the unwary, not least because of the extraordinarily confused complexity of the constitution of the Republic. Even such a brilliant contemporary summary as Sir William Temple's *Observations upon the United Provinces of the Netherlands* (1672) achieved clarity at least in part by the sacrifice of detail. Robert Fruin's *Geschiedenis der Staatsinstellingen der Republiek* (2d ed., 1922) was actually only the lecture notes of a course given by Fruin and

edited for publication by H. T. Colenbrander. "Fruin-Colenbrander" has been both indispensable and inadequate; its basic scholarship has begun to age badly, and its lack of a comparative and theoretic approach has begun to be felt more and more sharply. C. W. van der Pot's *Bestuurs- en Rechtsinstellingen der Nederlandse Provinciën* (1949) is primarily a technical manual.

The need for a comprehensive, detailed, and theoretically sophisticated work has now been very largely met. S. J. Fockema Andreae's *De Nederlandse Staat onder de Republiek* provides the general historian of the Dutch Republic with a study of its constitutional institutions and practice that is both clear and nuanced. Recognizing the importance of the dynamics of constitutional development during the period, Fockema Andreae nonetheless considers this to belong primarily to the domain of political history and deliberately emphasizes the static approach; he also does not assay an integration of the history of contemporaneous political theory into his study, although he draws effectively upon the theorists for illumination of knotty problems of practice. What we do have is more than sufficient: a description of the political and administrative organs of the Generality, the provinces, and the various dependent territories; and an analysis of the functioning of these organs. The sources, which include both archival materials and widely scattered printed works (the location of many *rara* being indicated), constitute the fullest extant bibliography for the constitutional history of the Republic.

The work is studded with numerous valuable *aperçus* into the significance of the data within the broader structure of European constitutional and political history of the *ancien régime*, but these remarks unfortunately are not brought together into a coherent and systematic analysis of the political system of the Dutch Republic as a special case of the general institution of the *Ständestaat*. But this larger task can now be more successfully undertaken upon the basis of a work which is both indispensable and (in the true sense of the term) adequate.

University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

HERBERT H. ROWEN

THE BREAK-UP OF THE HABSBURG EMPIRE, 1914-1918: A STUDY IN NATIONAL AND SOCIAL REVOLUTION. By Z. A. B. Zeman. (New York: Oxford University Press. 1961. Pp. xvi, 274. \$4.80.)

WELCOME as the recent revival of interest in the later history of the Habsburg Empire and its disintegration is, much of the biographical literature is primarily dominated by nostalgia. Many of the frequently very well-written general histories and monographs, on the other hand, try to prove and to overstate the obvious, namely that the situation in most of the succession states did not change things for better, but for worse. Mr. Zeman's book is different in every respect. It is neither nostalgic nor sentimental, it does not try to prove an uncontested case, and it is not particularly well written either. Loaded with documentary evidence, dry and impersonal in its narrative, it is, in its literary aspect, far inferior to the works

on the Empire's disintegration by Glaise-Horstenau and K. F. Nowak, both available in English translation. It is, however, superior to them in its endeavor to achieve complete impartiality and in the wide use of non-German primary sources, several of them as yet untapped.

It is impossible to discuss here the imposing array of facts marshaled by Zeman to prove how deeply the nationality struggle, particularly in its links beyond the borders of the Empire, had undermined its strength in the last prewar years and how powerful the influence of the political exiles was during the war, particularly among the Czechs. To what extent even successful conspiratorial activities prove the existence of mass movements rather than of merely so-called "revolutionary elites" is another matter which nobody has yet answered quite satisfactorily.

While some of the author's conclusions are open to question, most of them are well reasoned. This certainly applies to the observation that the revolution of the emerging and seemingly victorious nationalities was primarily of a national character while with those who lost their privileged status, Germans and Magyars, social problems were dominant. Not new but strengthened by its impressive documentation is the thesis that the Western Allies did not destroy the monarchy by intent, let alone by long-range action. The primary mover here was the disintegrating character of the nationality conflict in the later phases of the war, decisively furthered by the activities of the exiles, tolerated but not prompted by the Allied governments. Yet, if one follows Zeman's deductions up to this point, the further conclusion is amazing. "The ultimate responsibility for the disappearance of the Habsburg monarchy rests squarely on the shoulders of its rulers. They alone had the power to reconcile or repel their peoples: they used it badly, or not at all. . . ." Without defending the efficiency, resolution, or foresight of these rulers, one feels bound to ask: if the question of responsibility is that simple, would not the whole elaborate structure of Zeman's work, resting on so many theaters of the national struggle inside and outside of the monarchy, defeat itself? In justice to the author, I would much prefer to throw out just this one conclusion in a by and large truly original and commendable piece of work.

Errors are not numerous, though some of them, such as the confusion of the journalist Victor Neumann with the promoter of the Mitteleuropa idea, Friedrich Naumann, are not the customary minor ones.

Rutgers University

ROBERT A. KANN

NITTI E LA GRANDE GUERRA (1914-1918). By *Alberto Monticone*. [L'Età del Risorgimento: Studi e testi a cura delle Scuole di Storia del Risorgimento delle Università di Roma e di Palermo, Number 3.] (Milan: Dott. A. Giuffrè, Editore. 1961. Pp. xiv, 445. L. 2,800.)

FRANCESCO Nitti, professor of political economy, southern radical, Minister of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce in Giovanni Giolitti's last prewar cabinet,

Finance Minister in Vittorio Orlando's war cabinet, and Prime Minister from June 1919 to June 1920, has not left his mark as one of Italy's great political leaders. He has been best remembered perhaps as one of the men who failed to stem the tide of events that swept Italy toward Fascism. A definitive biography remains to be written.

This book, a competent study by one of the younger scholars at the University of Rome, fills part of the gap. The research is above reproach; the author has made use of much unpublished material, and a number of letters are reproduced in the appendix. A major contribution is the description of the enormous problems that war brought to Italy and of Italy's precarious position by 1917.

Disturbed by Antonio Salandra's appointment to head the cabinet in the spring of 1914, Nitti returned to university life. He remained on bad terms with Sidney Sonnino, the Foreign Minister from November 1914, but did not take sides in the great debate on Italy's entry into war. While loyally supporting the war as a necessity, Nitti devoted much thought to Italy's postwar position. He had high hopes for close collaboration between Italy and the United States. Nitti served on an Italian mission to the United States in May and June of 1917, but appears to have accomplished little. As shortages of transport, grain, and coal produced Italy's grave crisis of 1917, Nitti became increasingly pessimistic about the possibility of military defeat and the danger of revolution. He strongly advocated, for example, bringing Japanese troops to Europe by way of Russia and the formation of a small cabinet to grapple effectively with problems presented by the war.

As Finance Minister in the new Orlando cabinet of October 1917, Nitti faced many of the heavy burdens following Caporetto. He appealed constantly for greater Allied support. He raised over six billion lire in a great bond drive early in 1918. His efforts to substitute use of lignite for coal and thus to leave shipping free to transport food were noteworthy.

Nitti and Orlando began to draw apart over the question of an Italian offensive and over Orlando's failure to replace Sonnino. Nitti believed that Austria was far superior militarily and was opposed to the risks of an offensive unless the Allies sent soldiers to the Italian front. He repeatedly advised General Armando Diaz, the supreme commander, that military considerations, not Allied pressure, should be the only factors determining an offensive or a defensive stance. After offering his resignation three times, Nitti left the cabinet on January 15, 1919. His honesty and good intentions cannot be doubted, but he apparently lacked the fine art of dealing with men.

Colgate University

WILLIAM C. ASKEW

COMMUNISM IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, 1948-1960. By *Edward Taborsky*. (Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press. 1961. Pp. xii, 628. \$12.50.)

EDWARD Taborsky, professor of government at the University of Texas, was active in the government of the pre-Munich Czechoslovak Republic and during

World War II was a personal aid to Eduard Beneš, President of the Czechoslovak government in exile. Prior to the publication of this work, he published several books and articles in Czech and English on the constitution and government which had prevailed in Czechoslovakia before the Communist coup of 1948. As an ardent believer in the democratic ideals of the Czechs he was therefore thoroughly disillusioned by the establishment and performance of the Communist regime. In spite of, or perhaps because of, his personal involvement he has written an excellent study of Czechoslovakia under Communist control, which is not merely informative, but also quite balanced. This book will serve as a reliable source of reference on the politics and government of contemporary Czechoslovakia.

The author analyzes contemporary Czechoslovakia in terms of the source of power, meaning the Communist party, the "transmission belts of formal government," the economic challenge, and the "making of the new Communistic man." In view of his familiarity with the Czechoslovak constitution and institutions it is not surprising that this part of his study is the strongest part of his presentation. His account of the structure and operation of the Communist party is better on facts than on analysis. The party's organization is described down to minor details, but somehow the party does not spring to life. Taborsky does an excellent job, however, in portraying the loss of ideological fervor which the Communist party suffered since assuming control. His information is based on a thorough reading of the Communist party press.

While the book is extensive and might perhaps have been pruned by relegating some of the information into tables, charts, and other appendixes, it is curious that the author has failed to mention the tremendous efforts that the Czechoslovak Communist regime devotes to underdeveloped countries in the attempt to convert them to the Communist cause. This and some other interesting aspects of Czechoslovakia's foreign policy ought not to have been omitted.

It is unfortunate that Taborsky devotes space to prove such rather obvious points as that the Czech Communists have patterned themselves after the Russian example and that reality does not measure up to Communist promises. Is it really necessary to belabor the obvious? Like most Czechoslovak democrats the author believes that the Czechs are one of the most democratic peoples and that the current undemocratic tendencies can only be explained on the ground that they have been imposed from abroad. This makes it difficult for him to account for the extreme loyalty of the Czechoslovak regime to Moscow, particularly in the light of the 1956 events in Poland and Hungary. He does, however, attempt to explain this on the somewhat tenuous grounds that the Czechoslovak Communist leadership is so weak that it is forced to rely more heavily on Russia than the Communist parties of the other satellites.

There is an extensive bibliography, but it is unfortunate that, as a consequence of the omission of periodical literature, important contributions by such authors as Duchaček, Skilling, and Zinner have not been mentioned. These remarks are not

meant to detract from the initial statement that this book is a major contribution to the literature on Communist Czechoslovakia.

University of Connecticut

CURT F. BECK

LORD AND PEASANT IN RUSSIA FROM THE NINTH TO THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. By *Jerome Blum*. (Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press. 1961. Pp. x, 656. \$12.50.)

THIS is a most welcome work in the field of Russian history. The appearance of a solid piece of research such as this amidst the so-called "Sovietologist" inundation gives cause for relief that the field of Russian history has retained its traditional standards at least among some American scholars. The study covers a vast subject of Russian history—the rise of the institution of serfdom. Blum takes the long and proper historical range; he projects the subject with admirable depth of "long swings of growth and decline," in Russian economic life; he follows the trends and patterns of agrarian relationships; he traces "long-term fluctuations in trade, manufacturing, market demand, prices, money values, and entrepreneurial activity"; finally, he clearly realizes that "Russian history must be viewed as part of European, rather than of Oriental history." All this places the entire work on a sound scholarly basis from which emerge a plausible thesis and fascinating narrative on "how it all came about."

Throughout his study Blum displays a remarkable familiarity with Russian primary and secondary sources. He demonstrates a similar familiarity with the different views concerning the origin and development of the institution of serfdom in Russia. The author refers to J. Engelmann's theory that emphasizes the role of the state in the establishment of serfdom and cites the thesis of V. O. Kliuchevskii which demolishes the Engelmann thesis. Blum is well aware of the part that peasant indebtedness played in his enslavement. Nor is the author neglectful of the Marxian effort to account for the rise of serfdom with its neatly prefabricated pattern of historical development; he equally neatly refutes this thesis as a too artificially constructed interpretation. Whether he presents personal views or the theses of others, Blum demonstrates scholarly maturity and rare ability to tread through the labyrinth of amassed evidence and draw his own plausible conclusions.

Starting with the tenth century or thereabout, the author states that the princes and their retinues began to turn gradually into land proprietors instead of deriving their revenues from trade and tribute. This phenomenon was largely explained by the fact that the retinues became too extensive; in addition agriculture began to reveal stability and financial inducement. Economic expansion, colonization of extensive areas, and farming techniques cumulatively contributed further to the stabilization of agriculture.

Once private landownership began to play an important part in the economic life of the community, exploitation of the peasant was bound to assume an acceler-

ated course. Here the author shows succinctly how this development, which had already begun to take place in early Kievan Russia, continued to spread. As large-scale landownership continued, the plight of the peasant increased proportionately. Gradually the peasant found himself renting land he formerly considered as his own. Furthermore, in due course the land became largely the private property of the retainers without even the obligation of the latter to render service to the prince. Small wonder the peasant came to regard the entire course as an unlawful deprivation of his precious property—the sole source of his livelihood.

The decline of Kievan Russia led to a shift of population northward. There followed a period when it seemed the peasant might have been able to reclaim his land by way of fulfillment of his contractual obligations. This, however, did not last long. In some cases the state continued converting free communities into land renters; in other localities peasants who sought effective protection voluntarily accepted the status of renters. Eventually the free peasant became more and more tied to the land which in turn was gradually incorporated into the domain of the landlord. Serfdom was thus in the making from the early Kievan days; by the seventeenth century it was only a matter of officially institutionalizing something that had already been virtually an accomplished fact. Henceforth the lord and peasant relationship became the inveterate national problem. How this all came into being is accounted for by Blum with admirable scholarly detachment, proving that in the atmosphere of cold war it is still possible to write true history. The entire work constitutes a welcome addition to historical literature and is recommended to students as highly rewarding reading.

Stanford University

ANATOLE G. MAZOUR

TSAR AND PEOPLE: STUDIES IN RUSSIAN MYTHS. By *Michael Cherniavsky*. (New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press. 1961. Pp. xix, 258. \$6.00.)

THE "myths" are those of the "Holy Ruler" and of "Holy Russia." Of the seven chapters of the book, three deal with the former ("Saintly Princes and Princely Saints," "The Most-Gentle Tsar," "The Sovereign Emperor"), while four are devoted to the latter ("Holy Russia," "The New Orthodoxy," "The Russian God," "The Russian Soul").

Dr. Cherniavsky has chosen to trace the development of these two "myths" throughout Russian history because, in his eyes, they are central to its understanding as reflecting the traditional Russian divinization of the princely power, and the equally traditional idea that the Russian people has had of itself. In the author's conceptual framework, the myth of "Holy Russia" developed as a counterbalance to that of the "Holy Ruler." Cherniavsky's ideas represent a novel approach to the idea of "Holy Russia," while the idea of the "Holy Ruler" is his original creation.

Much material, historical and literary, has been marshaled in the book to back the author's reasoning, especially for the analysis of "Holy Russia." As to the

"Holy Ruler," Cherniavsky has relied much on iconographical documentation (eighteen illustrations out of twenty contained in the book). The author's style is easy and lively, and his book certainly offers an interesting piece of historical reading—for those who are not too well acquainted with Russian history.

In my opinion, however, Cherniavsky did not succeed in his purpose, in spite of the complexity of his much too subtle argumentation and the boldness of his deductive capacity. This is true, especially, of the "myth" of the "Holy Ruler." The author's use of the iconographical material as main (and not only corroborative) evidence, as in Ivan IV's case, his neglect of the historical context (in the Kievan period, especially), and lack of rigor in the analysis of sources account for this failure.

Thus, he did not demonstrate that princehood and sanctity were identical (Ivan IV included!) in pre-Peter Russia. He could not, for neither rhetorical exaltation (as in Dimitrii Donskoi's case), nor monachization on the deathbed (as in Vasilii III's and Ivan IV's case, since it was not restricted to princes), nor a halo (a Byzantine convention), nor any other pictorial mannerism can be accepted as evidence in the absence either of canonization itself or popular worship (did the people pray to "Saint" Ivan the "Terrible"?). He did not demonstrate either that all tsars of the Romanov family were considered "most-gentle" to 1721, since only direct evidence from liturgy would be valid, and even if it were given, it could not be applied to the first Romanov, Tsar Michael. Is there anything else in the term "tishaishii" than Tsar Alexis' personal characterization? Completely unfounded is the author's contention that from Peter I on, the emperor of Russia was considered as "an absolutist, autocratic *god*-emperor, self-contained and self-generated." "Absolutist, autocratic," and "self-contained"—yes, but not "god" and not "self-generated." Here again the author's argumentation is based on rhetorical exaggerations, in the pseudoclassical style of the early eighteenth century; besides the self-crowning (since 1742) which, like Napoleon I's self-crowning, meant only that power was bestowed upon the new Empress, and her successors, not by the Church, but by God directly. Did not the Emperor's title continue to begin by the phrase "By God's grace"?

Until 1905 the Russian people certainly did believe that their "Tsar'-batiushka" (a term of endearment meaning "dear father tsar," and not the commonly accepted "little father tsar") was the ultimate earthly source of justice. Maybe it could be qualified as "myth," but it was not that of the "Holy Ruler." It should be analyzed in the light of historical evidence, and not beyond it.

The "myth" of "Holy Russia" has been treated by Cherniavsky in a much more meaningful fashion. Here the material is mostly literary, and it is abundant. The chapter "Holy Russia," essentially repeating the author's article "Holy Russia: A Study in the History of an Idea" (*AHR*, LXIII [Apr. 1958], 617-37), is the most solid part of the book. But even regarding "Holy Russia," the author's conclusions cannot be accepted on the basis of his evidence.

The idea of "Holy Russia" (which goes beyond Prince Kurbsky to the first

century of Russian Christianity, as compared with metropolitan Hilarion's "Slovo o zakone i blagodatī," about 1037) does not mean anything but the belief of the Russian people that their country is the seat of true Christianity, which for them is identical with Eastern Christianity. There is no contradiction between this idea and that of "Tsar'-batiushka" as long as the latter remains a good Christian. The two ideas fortify each other, and the official Russian nationalism utilized this connection to the full extent, as Cherniavsky's texts prove.

On the other hand, the Russian intelligentsia's exaltation of the people against the state, so characteristic of the 1860's and 1870's, was not rooted in the idea of "Holy Russia," which most of them rejected for the sake of ideas arising from Western inspiration. Tying them together has helped neither the understanding of the "myth" of "Holy Russia" nor the myth of the people as preached by the *narodniki*.

University of Washington

MARC SZEFTTEL

DILEMMAS OF PROGRESS IN TSARIST RUSSIA: LEGAL MARXISM AND LEGAL POPULISM. By *Arthur P. Mendel*. [Russian Research Center Studies, Number 43.] (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press. 1961. Pp. viii, 310. \$7.00.)

LOSERS tend to be forgotten. Such has largely been the fate of two moderate factions within the Russian radical movement of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries—the Legal Populists and the Legal Marxists. Dr. Mendel's chief contribution lies in the comparisons he makes between these two groups and his re-evaluation of their ideas in the light of subsequent developments. He has produced a solid, scholarly work on a complex subject, demonstrating comprehension of a number of difficult philosophical and economic concepts.

The author begins with an exposition of the views of Mikhailovskii, "the most able and prolific exponent" of the philosophy of Legal Populism, who combined a realistic view of the ignorance and "swinishness" of the Russian peasants with a "conscience-stricken" devotion to their welfare. Next is a chapter on the economic theories of the two types of Legal Populists—the "minimalists" represented by Vorontsov, and the "maximalists" represented by Nikolai-on, both of whom opposed the development of capitalism in Russia and hoped to move directly to a socialism based partly on the peasant commune. Chapter III deals with the political programs of the Legal Populists and is appropriately entitled "The Theory and Practice of Defeat." Since they were afraid of a mass revolution and were equally suspicious of the liberal constitutionalists, the legal Populists joined none of the major Russian political parties and hence were forced to form their own tiny faction, the People's Socialist (Labor) party, which proved completely ineffectual. Next follows a discussion of the slashing attacks on Populism by such Marxists as Plekhanov and how, largely because of him, Marxism became, in the 1890's, the dominant trend among the Left Wing of the Russian intelligentsia.

Chapters v-vii outline the views of the more prominent Legal Marxists, Struve, Berdiaev, and Bulgakov, the attractions that originally drew them to Marxism, and the factors that soon led them away from dialectical materialism to idealism.

Though the reader may find the book occasionally slow moving up to this point, his patience is amply rewarded by the final, summary chapter. Having previously paraded his facts in meticulous fashion, the author now illuminates them with brilliant insights, frequently relating them to present-day problems in the Soviet Union and backward countries. One of his interesting arguments is that "The similarities between the Legal Populists' recommendations and those to be found in programs of contemporary economists and administrators in under-developed countries strengthen the claims of these policies to more serious attention."

If the book has any major fault, it is one imposed by its limited scope. The author does not adequately place the various personages in their historical context or relate them to their contemporaries. Though he describes the disputes between the Legal Populists and the Legal Marxists, he ignores almost completely the at least equally important controversies among Populists and among Marxists. The reader is told almost nothing about the bitter debates between the Legal Marxists and other Russian Marxist groups, nor is much said about the differences between the Legal Populists and the Socialist Revolutionary party, the largest and most important group which continued the traditions of Russian Populism.

University of Virginia

THOMAS T. HAMMOND

Near East

ISLAM: ESSAYS IN THE NATURE AND GROWTH OF A CULTURAL TRADITION. By *G. E. von Grunebaum*. (2d ed.; New York: Barnes and Noble, 1961. Pp. xv, 266. \$5.00.)

MOSLEM civilization lends itself admirably to the treatment the author accorded it in this book—the humanistic social scientific treatment. Born within the full light of history, Islam developed from a primitive to a world-wide society, absorbed unnumbered peoples and cultures, and held close contacts from its rise to the present with European societies. Articles published by the author in learned magazines, starting in 1949, provided the basis of this book, first published in England in 1955, and then republished with a three-page appendix.

After an introductory chapter delineating the profile of Moslem civilization, the author groups his material under three headings: growth, in which he discusses the beginnings of culture consciousness in Islam and the development of Arab culture; expression, where the Koran and literary and scientific activities are taken up; and encounters, mainly with Hellenism and the West.

Professor von Grunebaum makes a distinct and in many respects an original contribution to our knowledge of the nature and evolution of Moslem civilization,

which he has made his specialty. Even well-known facts expressed in terms of modern cultural anthropology acquire fresh connotations. The growth of Moslem consciousness from a nomadic desert level and from a narrow territorial basis to a universal religio-cultural level resulted from responses to immediate and specific problems confronted in the formative stage. As the Moslems built their empire, they felt urgent needs which had to be satisfied. In this they were not unique. In the expression of their culture Moslems failed to produce highly imaginative literary pieces and original scientific works because of the theological view that such intellectual activity was of no primary value in itself. Its value, as well as the value of political activity and institutions, derived from its contribution to the religious life of the believers. To be fully justified and relevant, science had to inquire into the data of revelation and prophetic tradition, on which every phase of the correct life must be based, and to orient the believer properly to the world in which such life would be possible. Similarly, the primary purpose of government was to render possible the correct and complete service of the Moslem to God. Though apparently a closed system of thought, nonetheless, Islam had to yield throughout its history to the challenge of new schools of thought, crystallizing in sects.

In its encounters with foreign civilizations early Islam did admit generous borrowings from Judaeo-Christian and Greek sources which, however, were absorbed and their foreign origin de-emphasized, if not ignored. The process was less painful in the Abbasid period, when Islam could bargain from a position of strength. But its contemporary contacts with the West involve more strain and stress because of fear of loss of its identity and because of the injection of modern concepts of nationalism. In the last chapter, dealing with the Westernization of Islam, the author shows that the theory of cultural borrowing deduced by Toynbee from an analysis of the reaction of the peoples of Russia, Turkey, India, and the Far East is not entirely applicable in this case.

Princeton University

PHILIP K. HITT

Africa

HISTOIRE DE L'AFRIQUE NOIRE. Volume I. By *Endre Sík*. Translated by *Frida Léderer*. (Budapest: Akadémiai Kiadó. 1961. Pp. 406.)

As the first of a projected three-volume history of Africa south of the Sahara, this volume, covering the period up to 1900, introduces one of the most comprehensive of the new publication projects in its field. In line with the recent tendencies of historical scholarship, it is broadly revisionist. Professor Sík sets out to correct versions of African history based on the racist myth or the assumption that African societies were simply immobile nonparticipants in the course of world history. The effort is laudable. It is, therefore, all the more regrettable that this is such a bad book.

Most historians outside of Eastern Europe will disagree with Sík's Marxist-

Leninist-Stalinist interpretation, but the interpretation is not in itself a fault. Different interpretations are welcome, even though they may prove to be unacceptable in the longer run, so long as they are based on a careful consideration of the evidence. Sîk, however, deals with the evidence in ways that suggest a political rather than a scholarly purpose. This fault has nothing to do with the Marxist interpretation. It comes, rather, from a national chauvinism and a desire to damn the Western powers in African eyes. He spends little time trying to demonstrate that history moves according to economic laws and much time demonstrating that the Western powers have committed numerous atrocities in Africa. He is less concerned with assessing the nature of the European impact on Africa than in proving a long and glorious tradition of African "freedom-fighters" and their struggle against "Imperialism." There were atrocities, of course, and there was opposition to European rule, but the result, as the author presents it, is so slanted as to be a tract for the cold war rather than a serious work of history.

But even this degree of bias might not completely invalidate Sîk's work if it were not for still more serious faults. The book was put together carelessly and in ignorance of recent research, creating errors that serve no political purpose. Much of the discussion of early African society, for example, is based on the work of C. G. Seligman. Seligman's thesis is now outmoded in the West by the appearance of new research and the correction of his obvious racist bias. Sîk denies Seligman's racist premises, but incorporates the account of African culture history that followed from them. The book is filled with similar injudicious dependence on the older authorities. While ignoring the recent work of "bourgeois" historians, the author cites with confidence that of nineteenth-century historians and anthropologists going back to Ratzell (1885). His short section on the Lake Kingdoms of East Africa appears to be based mainly on the work of Stuhlmann (1909)—in short, on the first tentative investigations of East African ethnography.

Thus, while a careful exposition of a Marxist interpretation of African history might have been a productive stimulus to thought, this work fails badly. It is not a bad book because it is a Communist book. It is a bad book by any relevant standard of modern scholarship.

University of Wisconsin

P. D. CURTIN

LE MAROC ET L'EUROPE (1830-1894). Volume II, L'OUVERTURE. By *Jean-Louis Miège*. (Paris: Presses Universitaires de France. 1961. Pp. 588. 28 new fr.)

THIS is the second volume in a five-volume work which will investigate deeply the history of Morocco, particularly the impact of Europeans upon that kingdom between 1830 and 1894. The first volume dealt with bibliography, and if the present plan, first mentioned in the preface of Volume II, is kept, the third volume will examine the effects of European penetration upon the makhzan, the traditional central government, and that institution's reaction through the year 1880. Vol-

ume IV will study the acceleration of both processes—Europeanization and makhzan reaction—from 1880 to 1894 and provide a balance sheet. The final volume will devote itself to statistics, basic original documents, charts, and maps. When the work is completed, readers will have a thorough knowledge of Morocco on the eve of the twentieth century. From the broader perspective, this vast body of meticulously documented hard fact will allow scholars of imperialism and twentieth-century decolonization to re-evaluate the more theoretical statements made earlier by Hobson and Lenin on the Socialist-Marxist side, and those of Schumpeter and Winslow, whose critical studies have cut the Marxists down to size.

This second volume examines three themes: the posture of Morocco and the European penetrators from 1830 to roughly 1851, changing diplomatic conditions between the Treaty of 1856 and the Bécclard Convention of 1863, and, finally, Europeans and their enterprises in Morocco from 1830 to 1866. In preparing himself Professor Miège searched through at least twenty-five public archives located in seven countries, innumerable private archives, and consular reports. Nearly half of each page of this work is devoted to footnotes, and almost all of the notes cite manuscripts. Unfortunately the archives of the makhzan were closed, thus forcing the author to limit himself almost exclusively to European sources. Unavoidably, then, the book is essentially an outside approach, though Miège does his utmost to bring the Moroccans into their history. The inside view will have to be done by some scholar who can gain access to the closed Moroccan sources, and, until we have such a study, we will have no more than a partial, albeit intelligent and fair-minded, analysis.

In 1830 a European in Morocco lacked the right to ride horseback without the express permission of the sultan; thirty-five years later, after the Bécclard Convention, individuals, even Moslems placed under the protection of the European merchants, could evade the legal authority of the makhzan. In a rough way these two facts point up the increase of European influence and the declining authority of the makhzan. Meanwhile commerce increased, particularly at moments like the Crimean War or the War of 1859, when Europeans required more food and goods from abroad. Various treaties of commerce "opened up" Morocco; local wars against the Europeans led inevitably to the defeat of the sultan and to more economic and extraterritorial concessions.

It is extremely difficult to ascertain exactly what happened to the Moroccans during these years. In some ways they benefited; in others they lost, though it must be remembered that the sultan was not an enlightened despot.

This volume's most important contribution resides in its vast accumulation of data on commerce between Morocco and Europe. Also, the relationships between rival European commercial policies and Moroccan historical development have been clearly explained. No serious student of imperialism or of the history of Northwest Africa will be able to neglect this multivolume work.

Northwestern University

RICHARD M. BRACE

Asia and the East

HISTORIANS OF INDIA, PAKISTAN AND CEYLON. Edited by *C. H. Philips*. [School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London. Historical Writing on the Peoples of Asia, Volume I.] (New York: Oxford University Press. 1961. Pp. ix, 504. \$8.00.)

THIS substantial volume supplements the work of historians of India, Pakistan, and Ceylon, who have dealt with men and events by adding a study "of intellectual history and of the influence of ideas" upon these historians. This, the editor says, has taken the study of the history of the subcontinent out of "a two-dimensional framework" and has "created a new, enlarged, three-dimensional framework within which the history of the peoples of South Asia may be written." The book consists of thirty-five essays by thirty authors who were called into a study conference at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, in 1956, to treat the historiography of South Asia, and this conference in itself was one of a series convened between 1956 and 1958, which also included Southeast Asia, the Near, Middle, and Far East. The historians of South Asia who were assembled included the leading authorities in South Asia itself, in Western Europe, the United States, Canada, and one from Africa.

The merit of this volume does not significantly lie in adding to our basic knowledge of the data of Indian history. That was not its purpose, nor, if it had been, would it have been likely to be achieved. Neither does the book answer all the perplexing questions of Indian historiography, for example, the reason for the paucity of historical writing before the arrival of the Moslems—did the Indians simply not write history or were there provincial records, as Hsüan Tsang reports, which have not survived? Or should we continue to accept the common explanation that the usual Hindu philosophical world view and preoccupation with the other world stifled interest in this world and its experiences, while the one philosophical school that might have been expected to cultivate history, the Cārvāka, was disesteemed and was extinguished? The book's contribution lies rather in the carefully considered critical assessment of the various historical writings that have been produced in antiquity, in medieval times, and in the last four centuries.

It would be impossible to comment separately on all the essays except in the very briefest terms. R. K. Das Gupta presents an interesting defense of Macaulay; C. H. Philips deals illuminatingly with James Mill and Mountstuart Elphinstone; A. L. Basham appraises with great discrimination both the Western and the Indian historians of ancient India. The essays by J. B. Harrison on Portuguese historians, K. Glamann on the Danish, K. W. Goonewardena on the Dutch, and S. P. Sen on the French are especially helpful to those who would not ordinarily be using all of them, and that includes the majority of persons writing on India. Various aspects of Moslem historical writing on India are treated by P. Hardy, W. Cantwell Smith, and Abdur Rashid. Specialized themes are the subject of

articles by H. Furber ("Imperialism and Colonialism in Modern Historical Writing on India"), K. A. Ballhatchet ("Writings by Protestant Christian Missionaries"), J. B. Harrison ("Notes on W. H. Moreland as Historian"), J. D. M. Derrett ("J. H. Nelson: A Forgotten Administrator-Historian of India"), E. T. Stokes ("Administrators and Historical Writing"). In the ancient field R. C. Majumdar, L. S. Perera, A. K. Warder, A. L. Basham (this time on the renowned Kalhana), K. K. Pillay, G. E. Godakumbura, C. von Fürer-Haimendorf, A. K. Narain, and R. S. Sharma give interesting commentaries on the few historical works that have come down to us, while F. R. Allchin deals with "Ideas of History in Indian Archaeological Writing." S. N. Sen deals briefly with "Writings on the Mutiny." The volume closes with seven articles on writers of the nationalist movements, T. G. P. Spear dealing with the British, R. C. Majumdar (to whom no field of Indian history is foreign) with nationalist historians, T. W. Clark writing on Bankimchandra Chatterji, A. R. Mallick on modern historical writing in Bengali, H. L. Singh on that in Hindi, V. G. Dighe on that in Marathi, A. R. M. Habibullah on that in Urdu.

The volume is of importance, succeeds well in accomplishing its professed purpose, which is quoted at the beginning of this notice, lies in a field not previously exploited, and is bound to give insights and perspective to those working in any department of the subcontinent's history. To me, as I read it, the book was a bursting repository of pertinent material, some of it entirely new, most of the rest partly, sometimes largely, new, and almost invariably conducive to reappraisal of the writings discussed.

University of Pennsylvania

W. NORMAN BROWN

EAST-INDIAN ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE AGE OF CORNWALLIS AND RAFFLES. By *H. R. C. Wright*. (London: Luzac and Company. 1961. Pp. ix, 371. 42s.)

THIS is a valuable contribution to the history of late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century imperialism in Southern Asia. Dr. Wright is one of the very few scholars who are equally at home in the British and Dutch archival and printed materials for this period. He brings to his studies of Asian problems, moreover, a thorough knowledge of Dutch, as well as British, economic history. We have here four essays, each focused on the role of a commodity: coffee, opium, cotton piece goods, and tin. The one devoted to tin will perhaps be of most interest to economic historians. There is a brief history of East Indian tin, culminating in the opening up of Banka followed by a fascinating account of the life of the Chinese miners and the methods used by British and Dutch to organize and control their labor.

The other three essays give far more opportunity for comparative discussion of the interrelationships between developments in India and Malaysia. The regulation

of coffee-growing on Java was so intimately bound up with land and labor policy that Wright naturally has to consider the influence of British land-revenue policy in India on events in Java, especially during the British occupation in the last years of the Napoleonic wars. Raffles, forced, as it were, to improvise on his own a policy for Java derives his impressions of the zamindar system and Cornwallis' "permanent settlement" from the rather inaccurate Dutch accounts available to him as interpreted by his Dutch advisers. The land policy evolved for the part of Java under direct rule from Batavia more resembles a ryotwari than a zemindari system. As for coffee culture itself, Wright outlines clearly the conditions from which the post-Napoleonic *culturstelsel* developed. He points out that the government in Java often felt that local conditions justified disregard of instructions from home to limit production and destroy trees. The essay on cotton piece goods is primarily concerned with the complexities of the process whereby machine-made cottons superseded Indian hand-woven textiles in the European and East Indian markets. It should help in counteracting the impression given by many general histories of this period that the process was rapid and that problems involved were simple. More information on the marketing of Indian textiles in Southeast Asia is very much needed. In the essay on opium, far more attention is paid to the methods of providing opium in India than to its marketing in the East Indies. We gain a clear understanding of how its provision became government controlled and how its marketing could only be successfully done by country traders, but we do not learn so much about the actual operations of the country traders and the role of opium in the economic history of the East Indies during this period.

This study is therefore one for the specialist. It presupposes an extensive knowledge of India, Malaya, and Indonesia in the "age of Cornwallis and Raffles." It has neither an introduction nor a conclusion. The few closing pages on "utility and improvement," which contain the interesting suggestion that the European view of the native and native culture was harsher and less tolerant prior to this period, are not a conclusion. Although the four essays fulfill the author's purpose of placing Raffles' work in a wider perspective, they have not been sufficiently integrated. This is unfortunate as Wright is aware of broader issues and problems which cut across all of them. Perhaps the most interesting of these is the struggle between paternalism and laissez faire, with Raffles as the champion of the former. As I do, Wright regards much of what is going on in the East Indies at this period as evidence of the working of certain aspects of free trade and laissez faire before their time. Let us hope he will continue to explore the challenging problems of the influence of Asian upon European economic history in the decades when Britain was becoming the "workshop of the world."

University of Pennsylvania

HOLDEN FURBER

Americas

AMERICAN HIGHER EDUCATION: A DOCUMENTARY HISTORY. In two volumes. Edited by *Richard Hofstadter* and *Wilson Smith*. (Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 1961. Pp. xv, 474; viii, 475-1016. \$15.00 the set.)

THE history of American higher education has been engaging the scholarly attention of increasingly able historians. It is also part of the American experience to which more attention has been given in recent years. Both editors of this work have contributed to the growing number of solid studies on aspects of the past of our colleges and universities. In *American Higher Education* they have produced the first comprehensive selection of writing relating to the development of American higher education from the voluminous literature that has accumulated during more than three centuries.

The selections in these two volumes are arranged approximately in chronological order from the founding of Harvard to Robert Hutchins' 1948 commentary on the report of the *President's Commission on Higher Education for Democracy*. They are further grouped in eleven categories representing principal periods or major themes in the emergence of our collegiate and university system. The subdivisions are introduced by brief introductory essays in which reference is made to the documents that follow. Each document in turn has a prefatory paragraph which identifies the author and places the document in its context. Some are reprinted in their original form; others are abbreviated.

The authors have prepared a work that will be of great value both to students of higher education and to less specialized readers with an interest in our educational past. Many of the most celebrated items included have long been out of print and inaccessible except in the largest libraries. The major aspects of the development of our college and university systems are well represented. As in any collection, the inclusion or omission of individual items may be questioned.

The work is a welcome addition to the materials available on this subject. The documents included have been well chosen; the essays introducing the items in each of the eleven sections are succinct and authoritative; the prefatory paragraphs before each document give the reader exactly what he needs to know about the selection that follows. The selections themselves are the products of able minds, and a large proportion of them disprove the proposition that writings on education must be dull.

Carnegie Corporation of New York

FREDERICK H. JACKSON

THE TOADSTOOL MILLIONAIRES: A SOCIAL HISTORY OF PATENT MEDICINES IN AMERICA BEFORE FEDERAL REGULATION. By

James Harvey Young. (Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press. 1961. Pp. xii, 282. \$6.00.)

"TOADSTOOL millionaires" (Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes's phrase) suggests rollicking good fun. One thinks of pills and potions, humbug and hokum, highest tonics for teetotalers, and shifty charlatans hawking Kickapoo cure-alls. Professor Young's excellent survey has all the fun but much more. It is a serious, significant study that helps us understand our past, with our human foibles, medical practice, mass market merchandising, and even our political philosophy.

To write a social history of patent medicines presented unusual difficulties. So diffuse was the nostrum industry that by 1900 over 25,000 products competed for the Yankee dollar. Until 1881 there was no trade association to provide a focus. Not even the opposition had enough continuity to afford the historian an organizational framework. So confronted, Young adopted an ingenious plan. He built his narrative around the fabulous personalities that sought their fortunes by catering to America's bodily ills—real and imagined. Chapter after chapter, he uses some promoter (eccentric, sharper, more often both) to illustrate his argument. Thus, William Swaim and his Panacea—advertised for "the Cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Mercurial Disease, Deep-Seated Syphilis, Rheumatism, and All Disorders Arising from a Contaminated or Impure State of the Blood"—serve for a chapter on the first meaningful critique of the patent medicine evil. Benjamin Brandreth and his Universal Vegetable Pills—a powerful purgative—dramatize the interdependence of patent remedies and the press. William Radam and his Microbe Killer permit the author to show how nostrum vendors were quick to exploit such scientific advances as the germ theory of disease.

This technique is remarkably effective. It charges with human interest what in less skillful hands could have been a pedestrian monograph. Of course, there are disadvantages. The book takes on a somewhat impressionistic character. The mechanism occasionally creaks. And when the author extends it to Harvey W. Wiley and the Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906, he risks overemphasis. Wiley unquestionably was the central figure in the campaign for the law, but I am not convinced that his 1903 stand against patent medicines was as important as pictured here.

Young's research is careful, his style pleasant. Against the background of American society he has worked out in intricate counterpoint the strangely related themes of quackery and medical science. In discussing the 1906 Act, he has concentrated, quite correctly, on patent medicines. May his appealing account not blind historians to the fact that it was a *pure food* and drugs law. A check on adulteration, mainly food adulteration, was the first objective of the forces that had sought legislation for over a decade. The patent medicine agitation was a development of great emotional impact which helped them achieve their goal.

Young closes with an epilogue reporting that more than a half century after 1906 medical quackery is a bigger business than ever. The epilogue suggests that

he is at work on a sequel. It also suggests that such a volume should center on the federal regulatory agencies that carry the main burden in the fight against the nostrums. We concede the malignance of the evil. The point now is: what can a democratic society do to combat it more effectively?

United States Atomic Energy Commission

OSCAR E. ANDERSON, JR.

THE PURPOSE OF AMERICAN POLITICS. By *Hans J. Morgenthau*. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf. 1960. Pp. xi, 359, viii. \$4.50.)

AFTER giving the Albert Shaw Lectures on Diplomatic History at Johns Hopkins University in 1959, Professor Morgenthau worked over his material and finished this book at the end of the Eisenhower administration.

Morgenthau is discouraged. He believes Americans have lost track of the national purpose. This, as defined by the founding fathers, was equality-in-freedom at home, presenting an example to the world. Imperialism in 1898 marked a brief departure. Wilson redefined the tradition in terms of new world responsibilities, but Americans pulled back. The 1929 crash brought reform and reaffirmation of equality-in-freedom at home. Then, says Morgenthau, America moved outward in a manner consistent with true national purpose in fighting Hitler and, after 1947, in opposing the spread of Communism. Morgenthau finds "the clearest reformulation of the American purpose" in a statement of the Fight for Freedom Committee made in April 1941 when that organization was urging deeper involvement in World War II.

Morgenthau feels everything has gone wrong since 1948. We have failed in China and Korea, have embraced McCarthyism, have not checked Communism. The government has been paralyzed by executive-legislative conflict, by the government by committee system, by reliance on public opinion polls. Private interests outweigh public interests. Americans accept conformity, mediocrity, and waste. Education limps. Objective standards of excellence have disappeared. The sense of national purpose has fled.

Is all hope lost? Morgenthau sees a chance to recapture the sense of national purpose through reform at home and the export of the concept of equality-in-freedom. He thinks a strong President could lead us back from the wilderness. Having appealed to Truman and Eisenhower earlier, apparently in vain, he now turns to Kennedy. Later, he may be appealing to Kennedy's successor.

Since books of over-all interpretation are interesting, historians will want to read this volume. They may be surprised to find the changes of 1890-1940 called "the first domestic crisis of the American purpose." They may also be surprised at Morgenthau's view that political questions were clear and simple in the nineteenth century—for example, that slavery was an uncomplicated issue as compared with desegregation today. Some, mindful of business expansion in the 1920's, may not agree with Morgenthau's contention that the decade saw full retreat from overseas

activities. Others may consider the decisions of 1941 and 1947 less fully satisfying than does Morgenthau.

Opinions will differ, of course. I, for one, think Morgenthau badly oversimplifies the historical record; Americans have always differed over national purpose. I find Morgenthau's analysis of twentieth-century trends defective at many points, as on the economic side. I find less contrast than does Morgenthau between the national mood of 1898 and that of 1918, or between 1941 and 1947 and that of 1960. I see more hope than does Morgenthau in American education and the American people. And, unlike Morgenthau, I cannot see the rainbow in the White House leadership principle. My over-all reaction is therefore unfavorable, but I found the book worth reading.

University of Wisconsin

FRED HARVEY HARRINGTON

WHITEHALL AND THE WILDERNESS: THE MIDDLE WEST IN
BRITISH COLONIAL POLICY, 1760-1775. By *Jack M. Sosin*. (Lincoln:
University of Nebraska Press. 1961. Pp. xi, 307. \$6.50.)

In a day when the titles of books are sometimes more imposing than their contents, this volume is accurately titled. It is concerned with the wellsprings of British policy toward the area added to the empire in North America by the Treaty of Paris and with the way in which the interplay between British policy and American resistance to it contributed to the coming of the Revolution. Professor Sosin shows that British policy toward the area was arrived at pragmatically by the military commanders and other royal officials on the scene during the French and Indian War and that administrators in London based their policies largely on the experiences of men in the field, rather than on abstract mercantilist dogma.

The policy was aimed at avoiding the Indian disaffections that had complicated the late war with the French and later led to the Pontiac uprising. The program provided for a temporary prohibition of settlement on Indian lands, imperial supervision of the sensitive Indian trade, wilderness garrisons, and an American revenue act to finance what would necessarily be an expensive program.

Sensible as such a program might seem, time showed it could not be put into effect. An American revenue for what Whitehall looked upon as an "American" problem was never forthcoming. Without revenue, the kaleidoscope of British ministries of the period tried without success somehow to juggle rapacious traders, parochial colonial governments, and ubiquitous land speculators in such a way as to satisfy all these elements and to satisfy also the French inhabitants in the area, the tribes, and the British treasury. Small wonder that they failed! Against this backdrop the Quebec Act emerged as a "sensible" solution. In the meantime the British search for an American revenue had set in motion a train of events that was soon to relieve British administrators of the whole problem.

Sosin corrects some earlier conclusions about Lord Shelburne, who held several

key posts dealing with North America during the period. He was not really an expansionist, and policies credited to him were actually inherited from predecessors. Nor was he much of an American expert. He somehow got the Mason and Dixon line and the Proclamation Line of 1763 mixed up in his official correspondence for a period—causing consternation on the other side of the Atlantic.

Sosin has an impressive command of the widely scattered sources of what is essentially a book in American and British history, and he knows the secondary literature as well. He spends too much time, however, tidying up small errors in earlier works for good reading. This is a volume for the specialist and researcher and, understood in that light, is a useful contribution.

The activity of the land speculators, from the outposts on the Mississippi to the salons of London, runs through the account like a red thread. One is left with the feeling that the real "recognition" of American independence came when the shrewd and cold-eyed lobbyists for the great land companies transferred their attentions from Parliament to the Continental Congress.

State University of New York, Long Island Center

HUGH G. CLELAND

AMERIKA KAKUMEISHI JOSETSU [A Study of the Background of the American Revolution]. By *Akira Imazu*. (Kyoto: Horitsu Bunka Sha. 1960. Pp. 501, 32.)

"FOR the study of the colonial and revolutionary period of America," the author writes in the preface, "there are, in my country, Dr. Yasaka Takagi's *Beikoku Seijishi Josetsu* [Introduction to the Political History of America] (1931) and Dr. Moritane Fujiwara's *Amerika Kenkoku Shiron* [A Historical Essay on the Founding of the American Nation] (2 volumes, 1940), both of which may now be called a kind of semi-classics. In comparison with European history, American history in Japan has lagged far behind. . . . If the writer is not mistaken, the approach of these two eminent scholars is akin to the theory of the so-called 'Imperial School of the Colonial Period' whose interpretation is generally in terms of constitutional history . . . , and the social tension in the colonies and its relationship in turn with the anti-English movement in the colonies as a whole are uniformly treated lightly. This writer has in mind an approach based on social structure. If this can supplement these points in some measure, nothing would be more gratifying."

Imazu thinks, as John Adams did, that the Revolution had its inception in the first days of colonization and says, as Benjamin Rush did, that the Revolution did not end with the War of Independence. Starting with the general trend of the Revolution, he deals with its background in three parts: "English Mercantilism and the Reaction of the Thirteen Colonies," "Reorganization of English Mercantilism and the Road to Revolution," and "Internal Conflict of the Thirteen Colonies." In the last part, the author tries to describe different social conditions in each

individual colony, concluding with diverse and multiple interpretations of current American historical schools and scholars in itemized form.

The book reads like a translation. Quotations and references are so numerous that it gives the impression of a report in an American history seminar at a university, but the information is fairly comprehensive, well organized, and quite substantial. Yale, Harvard, Columbia, Princeton, Johns Hopkins, and other important centers of American historical studies are covered; imperial and constitutional, economic and social, cultural and scientific approaches are all brought out; such authorities as C. M. Andrews, Edward Channing, J. Franklin Jameson, Merrill Jensen, Allan Nevins, L. M. Hacker, R. B. Morris, and A. M. Schlesinger are referred to copiously. As a study of the background of the American Revolution, it will more than supplement what the author calls "a kind of semi-classics" mentioned above.

It may be of some interest to note that this book was published, not in Tokyo, but in Kyoto, the historic center of conservatism in publishing. Only a decade ago, even in Tokyo, there was hesitancy on the part of the publisher to undertake such a basic work as *Genten Amerika Shi* [Documentary History of America] sponsored by a select group of historians. The present work is not general in character; it is a specific study of the American Revolution and even as such, not of the Revolution as a whole but only of its background. Thus, from Tokyo to Kyoto, from general to specific, Japanese interest in American history is rapidly expanding.

Columbia University

RYUSAKU TSUNODA

THE AMERICAN TORY. By *William H. Nelson*. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1961. Pp. vi, 194. \$4.80.)

THE American Tory achieved an extraordinary record of political failure. He lost his argument, his war, his standing in society, and his place in history. Not until the work of Tyler and Van Tyne did he receive a sympathetic hearing from major historians. Although a number of studies have since appeared, Nelson seeks to do what other scholars, notably Tyler and Van Tyne, did not: namely, to explain and account for the depth of the Tory's quarrel with his fellow Americans and the totality of his defeat. The result is a little jewel of a book, remarkable for its understanding, its lucidity, and its compression.

Nelson stresses that although the Tories were loyalists in their political adherence to Britain, they were Tories philosophically before that and deeply engaged with their fellow Americans over the kind of institutions America should have. The colonial reaction to British policy after the Stamp Act repeal, especially the organization of resistance, deeply stirred their loyalty. At the same time, as Nelson brings out, marshaling evidence from correspondence, journals, and public statements, the Tories—divided, fearful of public opinion, and distrustful of innovation—suggested no reasonable alternative to revolution. If more moderation

existed in the middle colonies than in Massachusetts and Virginia, even in Pennsylvania the powerful influence of Galloway was not sufficiently persuasive.

In his analysis Nelson correctly finds clergymen to have been among the most eloquent Tory advocates, men like Charles Inglis, Samuel Seabury, and Thomas Chandler in New York and the redoubtable Jonathan Boucher of Maryland. Only Inglis and Boucher, however, succeeded in raising the arguments from the level of politics to one of philosophy. Such appeals, lacking instrumentation, could not elicit effective response from the mass of Tories who were strongest in the patchwork societies of Pennsylvania and New York and weakest where the colonies were most purely English.

The war brought disillusionment to the Tories. The British neither gave them sufficient support nor dealt the finishing blow to the Americans. Thereafter the classic Whig interpretation of the Revolution prevailed, namely, that Americans were compelled to declare their independence in order to maintain their political freedom. Although Nelson points out the fallacy of the Tory contention that independence was a New England conspiracy, relations with England, he properly states, were not improved by New England's early acceptance of social values and a political outlook rejected in England itself. Tories might subsequently be generously provided for by Britain, but their silencing and expulsion represented a loss of organic conservatism in American thought.

Wesleyan University

WILLARD M. WALLACE

HISTORY OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. By *George B. Galloway*. (New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. 1961. Pp. xii, 334. \$7.50.)

DURING the First Congress the House turned for information and initiative in legislation to the department heads, particularly President Washington's imperious young Secretary of the Treasury Hamilton. Today the House receives with circumspection most of the President's major recommendations and proceeds assiduously to gather for itself information pertinent to the proposals through committee staffs and elaborate and prolonged hearings. The intervening historical evolution is covered in detail in this scholarly volume.

Because two states had not yet ratified the Constitution when the First Congress convened in April 1789, not quite sixty members constituted the House. They were, according to Fisher Ames, "sober, solid, old charter folks." Virginia's delegation was a veritable group of notables, and they quite naturally tended to impose on the House the parliamentary practices of the Virginia House of Delegates, particularly its habitual reliance on the Committee of the Whole. For the first Speaker, the House elected Frederick A. C. Muhlenberg, who had been presiding over Pennsylvania's unicameral legislature. As expected, he presided as an impartial moderator. No hint of the modern Speaker appeared until 1811 when, the first day he sat in the House, Henry Clay was elected. Among other things he

promptly proceeded to discipline and harness that wild horse of Virginia, the hitherto irrepressible John Randolph.

At the very beginning of the First Congress there had been an abortive attempt to copy British parliamentary practice, as when the House prepared a reply to the President's State of the Union message, which led Fisher Ames to observe: "We have had the speech from the Throne, have answered it, and tomorrow are to present our answer. Both contain some divine molasses."

There was scarcely any indication of political parties in the First Congress although the emerging opposition to the administration would refer caustically to "the Secretary's party," meaning Hamilton's. This "party" did caucus to promote administration measures with Hamilton present and leading. Soon the opposition also caucused. The administration caucus naturally removed legislative leadership from the Committee of the Whole. Special committees for specific purposes emerged later to evolve into standing committees. Why cannot some Darwinian social scientist write an "Origin of Congressional Committees"?

The House started with only four rules which have grown through the sessions into the eleven volumes of *Rules and Precedents* today. But by the 1880's these rules had become so complicated and the House so entangled in their application that Representative Thomas B. Reed declared the only way the House could operate under the rules was to suspend the rules. By 1891 Reed was Speaker and, employing a firm hand, resolved the parliamentary chaos and restored the House's capacity to legislate.

By 1911 Speaker Joseph G. Cannon had carried Reed's dominant methods too far, thereby provoking a counterrevolution which enthroned the party caucus. The caucus became dominant in the second decade of the twentieth century, but declined during the third and fourth decades when the Rules Committee became an effective organ of party government in the House until it degenerated into its present condition of being an arbitrary agent dominated by a coalition of southern conservative Democrats and northern conservative Republicans. But, despite all the vicissitudes of the Speaker, the office today ranks in power second only to that of the President of the United States.

The reduction of the number of committees in 1946 was hailed as a drastic reform, but it was soon apparent that instead of congressmen hastening from committee to committee as they had done, they were now rushing from subcommittee to subcommittee. And so the more it changes, the more Congress is the same.

Congressmen are concerned over the problem of maintaining the coordinate status of their branch with that of the executive. The consequent frustration was spectacularly manifested by the hysterical reaction to General MacArthur's speech to a joint session after his removal from command by President Truman. One awe-struck representative, formerly a gentleman of the cloth, exclaimed "We heard God. God spoke." But the aggrandizement of the executive is a consequence of the march of events and evidently beyond the control of Congress.

Dr. Galloway's book is heavily laden with detailed information on the history

of the House. A few bold strokes of the charcoal artist might have given the lay reader a broader outline of the history of the House.

Ohio Northern University

WILFRED E. BINKLEY

THE ANTIFEDERALISTS: CRITICS OF THE CONSTITUTION, 1781-1788. By *Jackson Turner Main*. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press for the Institute of Early American History and Culture. 1961. Pp. xv, 308. \$7.50.)

SINCE most histories of the Constitution are out of date or fall short of the requirements of present scholarship, this study of the Antifederalists is welcomed for its penetrating conclusions about the role of individuals, the content of their thought, and the means whereby they expressed their opposition to the projected American Constitution. In discussing such issues as taxation and regulation of commerce during the Articles of Confederation government, for example, Mr. Main locates the areas of Antifederalist strength and reveals the quality of leadership, concluding that many people opposed these measures because of a "traditional fear of centralized authority and suspicion of the motives of persons." In an excellent summary chapter he states that the Antifederalists suffered final defeat over the ratification of the Constitution because they lacked control of publicity, party organization, energetic leaders, and a program for improving the central government. Sectionalism and isolation also played their part, as did competition between commercial and noncommercial elements, divisions among classes, and antagonisms between creditors and debtors. In making his evaluations, Main was fully aware of the important studies of Professors Brown and McDonald on Charles Beard, though these works were not specifically analyzed; the valuable study by Lee Benson appeared too late for consideration.

Although the interpretations of Beard's masterpiece have been numerous and the disagreements among critics often bitter, this book avoids controversy. It makes no direct answer to Beard or Beard's critics; it describes, primarily, the vitality of Antifederalism as a political movement in the 1780's, putting forth the theory that multiple causes brought defeat of the coalition. For those looking for a grass-roots view of Antifederal politics, there will be disappointment; nor is there much information on public opinion which might illuminate the strength of forces like nationalism that may have contributed to the Antifederalist defeat. The author believes in general that wherever the influence of newspapers was felt, the Federalists won adherents, that wherever commerce was important to the community's welfare, there also was a Federalist stronghold. Does this mean that the isolated elements of the population, detached from public discussion, were Antifederalists, while those who were aware of the issues could not resist Federalist propaganda? Whatever the reason for Federalist success, it is amazing how Antifederalist majorities crumbled before the oratory of the Federalists. Main's

work, as he states himself, is a first study, but it is a solid piece of research that has already won an award from its publisher.

Whittier College

JOHN A. SCHUTZ

THE SOUTH IN THE NEW NATION, 1789-1819. By *Thomas P. Abernethy*. [A History of the South, Volume IV.] (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press. 1961. Pp. xvi, 529. \$7.50.)

THE central concern of this book, as the author explains in his preface, is the conquest and settlement of the southern and western frontiers, and he refers his readers to the succeeding volume in the same series by the late Charles S. Sydnor for a detailed account of the social and economic development of the South. Some of the material was previously presented in Abernethy's earlier books on Alabama, Tennessee, the Burr conspiracy, and western lands, but it is a useful addition to have these varied matters brought together in a single and united narrative. Here, as in the other works, he has a larger interest in the chicanery, frauds, and national and international intrigue that accompanied American expansion into these areas than he does in the more prosaic aspects of settlement, but enough of the latter is included to demonstrate that not all of the movement into western lands was inspired by speculative and adventurous villains.

Ten of the chapters are devoted to this aspect of the history of the South, and the remaining six, probably for reasons of space, are more concerned with the region as a whole and with national politics than with internal and local developments. Sectionalism, as Abernethy points out, occupies only a secondary position in his account, but, contrary to Turner and most interpreters of sectionalism, he contends that the deep cleavages within the nation are more often produced by ideological than by economic differences. In the United States, he says, sectionalism had its chief origin in "the fact that the North inherited, not Puritanism, but a puritanical attitude toward life, while the South maintained the traditions of the Mother country, with her liberal Anglicanism and her stratified society." He makes no attempt to sustain this interpretation by a systematic analysis of the thought and conduct of either the southern or the northern society, and he similarly asserts without argument that the first Federalist administrations sought to establish "a government dominated by a class in the interest of that class, not a government representing a united nation."

He also maintains that the South and West were more patriotic and nationalist than the other sections, and, by ignoring the Republican leaders and voters in New England and the Middle States, portrays the Jeffersonian party as essentially southern and western. In his view the long period of Republican ascendancy represented a victory by "the landholding gentry of the South" over those who inhabited "the market place," and, with sad regret, he closes his book with the statement that these "had their day and ceased to be, while the market place triumphed over all America." They had given the United States, he says, "a better type of leadership

than the market place has yet been able to provide," and yet, as he also makes clear, two of these Presidents, Madison and Monroe, were in large measure responsible, at the close of the War of 1812, for the re-enactment of the class-oriented and market place measures originally devised by Alexander Hamilton.

New York University

THOMAS P. GOVAN

THE GROWTH OF SOUTHERN CIVILIZATION, 1790-1860. By *Clement Eaton*. [The New American Nation Series.] (New York: Harper and Brothers. 1961. Pp. xvii, 357. \$6.00.)

MR. Eaton's *Growth of Southern Civilization* invites comparison with Ulrich B. Phillips' *Life and Labor in the Old South*, a noteworthy contribution a third of a century ago. The older work set a high standard based upon years of research and mastery of literary craftsmanship. Unfortunately, its scope was limited mainly to those aspects of southern history in which the writer had a lifelong interest: plantations, slavery, and staple economy; it emphasized the gentry at the expense of the plain people; and it reflected a belief in white supremacy. Eaton's book is broadly conceived. Without neglecting the themes on which Phillips concentrated, he presents copious data on the middle classes, business and commercial enterprises, transportation, town life, social justice, the South's colonial status, Creole civilization, and the southern mind. The series' over-all design eliminated chapters on the fine arts, literature, and education, albeit these subjects receive brief attention. The new work's advantage lies largely in expanded scope and balanced treatment rather than in extensive revision. It is quite likely that Phillips would have approved most of the discussion of slavery and plantation economy.

Eaton's book is not devoid of generalization and interpretation, but it particularizes nearly as much as *Life and Labor*. "Believing that history should primarily be concerned with people rather than with vague and impersonal forces," he declares, "I have, accordingly, filled my book with the lives of people": planters, yeoman farmers, poor whites, mechanics, "Negroes as human beings and as slaves," professors, preachers, editors, land speculators, actors, romanticists, humorists, politicians, demagogues. The author writes with considerable understanding of these and other people. He has the good sense to leave some questions unanswered. After reviewing contemporary evidence and monographic literature on the profitability of slavery, he finds too many variables in time and place to reach a definite conclusion.

The Growth of Southern Civilization is less satisfying in depicting that illusive thing, the southern mind, than in presenting tangible elements in the region's society. Some observations are quite orthodox: "On no other subject did the Southern mind reveal itself more distinctly than on the institution of slavery"; this interest "tended to unify the heterogeneous elements in Southern society"; in slavery's defense as well as in politics, religion, and literary taste, southern thought was conservative. Eaton believes that some changes were apparent. The southern

mind at mid-century "was a curious combination of romanticism and practicality," but the area was becoming more materialistic, and more democratic too. "What the Southern states desperately needed in 1860," he concludes, "was the free exercise of the critical spirit."

Eaton's book is essentially a summary of scholarly research of the past generation. He skillfully weaves into his narrative contributions to knowledge from hundreds of monographic and biographical studies. Beyond the secondary accounts, he adds freshness to his volume by examining the sources for illustrative material. The style does not match the distinguished prose of Phillips' work; it is nevertheless clear and readable. One can forgive the few factual slips more readily than the constant use of "latter" for "last" in referring to the final items in a series of three or more.

University of Oregon

WENDELL H. STEPHENSON

THE ENTERPRISE OF A FREE PEOPLE: ASPECTS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NEW YORK STATE DURING THE CANAL PERIOD, 1792-1838. By *Nathan Miller*. (Ithaca, N. Y.: Cornell University Press for the American Historical Association. 1962. Pp. xv, 293. \$6.00.)

THIS latest study of state government and the economy between the end of the eighteenth century and the Civil War fits well with the state volumes on Georgia, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania previously financed by the Committee on Research in Economic History and with the studies done or inspired by Carter Goodrich on governmental aid to transportation. *The Enterprise of a Free People* deals specifically with financing the Erie and Champlain Canals in New York State and the use of the large ensuing revenues received by the canal commissioners, but it includes much on the general background of the state's relation to enterprise.

Earlier than its neighbors, New York turned its attention to state promotion of development. By 1817, when the Erie financing began, New York had state loans of \$1,500,000 in industry and \$750,000 in bank stocks. There seems to have been little question that the two canals were ventures too large and complicated for the private enterprise of the day.

The Erie Canal was immensely profitable. Unwilling to retire canal bonds by paying high premiums, the commissioners had to find use for steadily accumulating revenues. Deposit of the funds at interest in various banks gradually put the Canal Commission in the position of controlling reserves, or performing some of the functions of a central bank. In 1834, for example, they countered the contraction of loans by the Bank of the United States by increasing deposits, and they also used new deposits to encourage resumption of specie payments after the panic of 1837.

Miller's narrative is carefully documented and well told, but it lacks perspective at times. A table showing the size of canal fund deposits in relation to the total

resources of New York State banks, and one giving annual net revenue from the canals would be helpful. In crises such as that of 1834 more information on the total situation would aid the reader in evaluating the actions of the canal commissioners. The same criticism may be made of the discussion of the prolonged difficulties following the panic of 1837. These descriptions would, of course, add to the size of the book, but some overly detailed narrative could be sacrificed.

Miller's title is a suggestive one. The time has come when he or some other well-qualified scholar should write a general book on the gradual shift of opinion from the early nineteenth-century view that government was the most efficient agency for large-scale development, attested to in all the volumes mentioned here, to the late nineteenth-century conviction that government enterprise was generally corrupt and inefficient.

University of Pennsylvania

THOMAS C. COCHRAN

JAMES MADISON: COMMANDER IN CHIEF, 1812-1836. By *Irving Brant*. (Indianapolis, Ind.: Bobbs-Merrill Company. 1961. Pp. 627. \$7.50.)

WITH this sixth and final volume, Irving Brant brings to a triumphant conclusion one of the most important historical biographies of our time. In this volume, as in the work as a whole, one may quarrel with emphases or omissions or points of interpretation, but such personal disagreements in no way detract from the sustained quality of Brant's research or the persuasive brilliance of his prose. He has forced a revaluation of Madison's role and contributions and has himself fixed the terms of reference for a new Madison image. No biographer could do more.

The War of 1812, which takes up the bulk of this ultimate volume, is treated with a degree of detail that might well be dull, if Brant had not made the most of its Gilbertian qualities. In retrospect it is difficult to take seriously a war whose avowed cause was removed before hostilities began and whose only decisive battle was fought after the peace treaty was signed, a war that no one really wanted except a handful of nationalistic congressmen who could not forget the *Chesapeake*, and that both sides sought means of stopping before the ink was dry on the declaration. Yet the comedy of errors quickly takes a serious turn, and Brant becomes so absorbed in fighting "Mr. Madison's War" that he almost forgets Mr. Madison.

When it is over, the reader is left with a feeling that he has been party to an apologia for the commander in chief. Brant credits Madison, not Monroe nor the War Hawks, with forcing the war and devising much of its strategy. The blunders were those of Hull, Dearborn, Wilkinson, and the other generals who failed to carry out their missions. But these incompetents were there because Secretary of War Eustis, who was equally incompetent, left them in command, and because Madison, who knew well the failings of the Secretary, found it politically expedient to leave him in office. When Eustis was at last replaced by Armstrong, intrigue and deceit were added to incompetence, but again the President, unwilling

to offend Armstrong's powerful New York kinsmen, retained the Secretary until the Capitol itself had been destroyed by the enemy.

In the final two years of his administration, Madison devoted his own energies to rounding out the peace with Great Britain, particularly in the matter of reducing armaments on the Great Lakes. The American system being forged in Congress, of national bank, protective tariff, and internal transportation, he left largely to those who would follow him in the nation's councils, but he was already beginning to assume the role of oracle, as his last day veto on constitutional grounds of a bill that would have provided badly needed arteries of commerce testified.

The mere hundred pages devoted to the postpresidential years are all too brief. Here we see little more than sketches of Madison's classic friendship with Jefferson, his role in the founding of the University of Virginia, his contributions in the state constitutional convention of 1829, his arguments against nullification, and his views on slavery. Here also is surely the definitive identification of the authorship of the various *Federalist Papers*.

Madison's life, even as a war President, still savors more of the study than of the hustings, but thanks to Brant an active—even at times combative—gloss has been added to the old, contemplative picture of the man. The frequent glimpses of the gracious Dolly, of her wayward son Todd Payne, of Montpelier and its guests, give dimension to a man no longer to be dismissed as "little Jemmy." The fourth President of the United States has at last come into his own with the completion of this fine historical biography.

Washington, D. C.

CHARLES M. WILTSE

THE TWILIGHT OF FEDERALISM: THE DISINTEGRATION OF THE
FEDERALIST PARTY, 1815-1830. By *Shaw Livermore, Jr.* (Princeton,
N. J.: Princeton University Press. 1962. Pp. ix, 292. \$6.00.)

In a time of one-party government, what influence is exerted by a proscribed, ambitious, and active minority? Many Federalists deserted the cause in 1815; some were to denounce it in 1820; the survivors, as Livermore sees them in this welcome study, were deeply concerned with a very tricky problem—how to re-enter public life without losing their Federalist identity. The problem was beyond solution since Federalism was not only out of office, but out of date. Both leaders and followers, however, still believed that they constituted a sort of chosen people, especially equipped to rule over others. While they abandoned all hope of returning to power as a national party, they were no less eager for national and state preferment. Their strategy, as Livermore reveals it, was to conciliate the Republicans on the national level—their behavior during the Missouri controversy was the great exception—but to fight them in the states. He believes that this strategy, though a fatal and futile one, was disruptive enough to help retard the emergence of a two-party system. The more steadily they lost power and influence in the states, the more the Federalists encouraged the growth of Republican factions, playing one

faction against another, bartering support for preferments they rarely received, bringing into the market place their good votes and bad name. He thinks that they were often credited with conspiratorial powers which they did not actually have; he suspects, for example, that it was their shadowy disorganizing presence which kept the caucus alive, as an organizational device, long after it was needed. Since he supports his arguments with a careful description of intrastate battles in New England and the Middle States, it must be admitted that he has added a new color to the political history of those years, and that is no mean feat.

But it is political history, a history of maneuver, for Livermore never quite explains who composed his Federalist groups in terms of profession, occupation, or interest, or what changes in social and economic environment may have influenced their choice of paths. The history of faction, to be sure, does not lend itself readily to such explanations. But it is quite possible, as he himself suggests now and then, that the policy of controlled expansion, emerging under Madison, Monroe, and Adams, was something which the Federalists, as a whole, distrusted rather than welcomed. After all, the only explicitly Hamiltonian feature in it was the Second Bank of the United States. It may be that their commercial philosophy, with no Hamilton to direct it, would have been happier with that state of "local independence and self-determination in business affairs" from which, as Arthur H. Cole reminds us, American economy was departing in those quarrelsome and introspective years. As Livermore shows, the Federalists who followed Jackson into the campaign of 1828 were happier in their choice than those who "amalgamated" with Adams: this was, he believes, because they thought Jackson would relax the policy of proscription. Did they also hope that Jackson would lead the nation back into a purer and simpler world than the one that was promised in the messages of Adams? Paradoxically enough, there seems to be a clearer line between Federalist and Democrat, at least until the bank war, than any that can be traced between Federalist and National Republican. The author's method does not permit him to explore such questions, but the new material that he has brought into view, and has so admirably organized in terms of political maneuver, is also very suggestive; it opens a new field for fruitful inquiry, and thus his Federalist "twilight" sheds more light than dusk.

Santa Barbara, California

GEORGE DANGERFIELD

WENDELL PHILLIPS: BRAHMIN RADICAL. By *Irving H. Bartlett*. (Boston: Beacon Press. 1961. Pp. viii, 438. \$5.95.)

WENDELL Phillips, whose name usually survives in footnotes to the antislavery crusade, was the kind of agitator that only nineteenth-century New England could have produced. Dr. Bartlett's biography of him, the first comprehensive treatment of Phillips for some years, does its subject good service by tracing his career beyond the point usually chosen for the terminus of studies of antislavery leaders—the Civil War—to show the ultimate radical in action during less spectacular times.

The author's study of this controversial and not always appealing man is fair and judicious. Phillips' great shortcomings as a reformer are given equal emphasis with his strengths, which were redoubtable. The author maintains a good balance between Phillips' personal and public life, illuminating both his character and the times with clarity.

Phillips was, as Bartlett implies in his subtitle, a paradox—that is, a Brahmin radical. He had every reason to accept the *status quo*. He possessed wealth, education, lineage, social standing, security, and future, yet he embraced almost every unpopular cause of his times with a fanatic zeal that led him to attack the church, the Constitution, law, union, the entire social structure of his times, all with the absolute certainty that marks the true radical. "I hold that the world is wrong side up," he once wrote, "and maintain the propriety of turning it upside down." This massive and uncritical sense of his own rightness, as Bartlett points out, was in Phillips' make-up a kind of moral obligation to satisfy his own sense of conscience. Phillips was, perhaps, as much concerned with satisfying his own internal standards as with reforming the world, and there was about him always an aura of Calvinistic dedication gone to extremes, a conviction of divine mission. "I was not sent to destroy slavery," he once wrote. "I was sent *to do my duty*," which, if need be, meant destroying anything that stood in the way.

The key to understanding Phillips, as the author explains, and to a large extent the wing of the abolitionist movement that he and Garrison represented, lies in moral absolutism. Phillips could, with perfect seriousness, rank the contributions of the abolitionists with those of "the age of Vane and Cromwell, Luther's Reformation, and the establishment of Christianity," which placed him and his cohorts in exalted company. Phillips never lost this feeling of being concerned in great things. He outlasted even Garrison, who believed his work finished with the freedom of the slave; for Phillips enlisted in reform, he said, "*for the war*, as the struggle lasts," which meant that he could not quit so long as injustice or suffering existed anywhere in the world. He went on therefore to campaign against child labor, for women's rights, for the abolition of capital punishment, a shorter work-day, temperance, Greenbackism, and a dozen other things, to stop only when his life ran out.

This is a sound and sensitive study of Wendell Phillips, based on the most complete sources, and done with some care and skill. Phillips' character, a curious mixture of idealism and violence, was not easy to grasp, even by his friends and contemporaries. Bartlett's study does a good job of making Phillips, and the movements with which he was concerned, understandable and very much in the nineteenth-century American grain. It is the best study of Phillips we have to date.

Michigan State University

RUSSEL B. NYE

ANTISLAVERY: THE CRUSADE FOR FREEDOM IN AMERICA. By
Dwight Lowell Dumond. (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press. 1961.
Pp. x, 422. \$20.00.)

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ANTISLAVERY IN AMERICA. By *Dwight Lowell Dumond*. (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press. 1961. Pp. 119. \$10.00.)

As editor of the correspondence of James G. Birney, coeditor of the Weld-Grimké correspondence, and student for more than thirty years of the abolitionist movement, Dwight L. Dumond possesses an unrivaled fund of information concerning the antislavery movement in America. With these two volumes he has now incorporated this information in an extensive history containing close to 250,000 words of text. *This is more than twice the length of Louis Filler's able and judicious study, *The Crusade against Slavery, 1830-1860*, and it is without doubt the most thorough history of the abolition movement in the United States that we now have, or perhaps will ever have.* It is particularly rich in biographical information about secondary figures in the antislavery movement: for instance, it provides data on forty of Theodore Weld's "seventy" agents (who never, in fact, numbered seventy); of these, twenty-three are not even mentioned in Filler, and could not properly have been, considering the scale on which he was writing. Dumond has a vast knowledge of the abolitionist literature, and this erudition comes into play in his summaries of many of the more important tracts, his reproduction of title pages and illustrations from rare items, and his separately published exhaustive bibliography of more than 2,500 items, not including diverse editions.

Dumond's study is a basic one, which no scholar can afford to overlook, and it contributes significantly to a number of important themes. It renews the claim, for instance, that Weld and Birney, rather than Garrison, were really at the heart of the abolitionist movement, and it makes a most convincing argument on this debatable question, although adherents of this view are still faced with the anomaly that Weld became inactive in 1844. Also, it reasserts the view that the South constituted an aggressive slavocracy, and does this in a way with which historians will have to reckon, even though they may disagree.

Along with its outstanding merits, however, Dumond's study has some extraordinary deficiencies. The primary shortcoming is that it adopts the dogmatic and polemical tone of the antislavery literature itself and also the antislavery view that everything that the abolitionists did was almost holy, while any opposition to them was utterly iniquitous. Accordingly, the vivid human traits of Weld and the Grimkés do not show in Dumond's saintly portrayal of them. He scarcely recognizes gradations of good and evil. Thus his verdict on the colonization movement: "it was just as cruel, just as inhuman, just as much an invasion of man's natural rights as the rape of Africa had been in the first place." In equally unqualified terms, it is stated that the antislavery movement represented "the greatest concentration of moral and intellectual power ever assembled in support of any cause before or since," and Weld's *American Slavery As It Is* was "in all probability the most crushing indictment of any institution ever written." The emancipated slaves in the West Indies made "amazing progress." But proslavery measures are described as "thoroughly reprehensible," "almost unbelievably rotten," and "nauseating." The cotton gin stands "high on the list of the instruments for the

exploitation of human life," and the black belt "became and remained the curse of the nation." When he speaks of "race prejudice, which is an outward expression of inherent meanness and stupidity," Dumond overlooks the fact that the belief that meanness and stupidity are inherent is itself at the root of race prejudice. As for sin, he is invariably against it, and is ever ready to assume that those who took a position with which he disagrees were for it. The slavery question was certainly an ethical one, but this does not mean that the virtue or vice of every individual was a direct coefficient of his position on this question.

Another shortcoming of this work, of quite a different order, is found in the treatment of the bibliography and the illustrations. Both are rich, but the 119 pages of bibliography are little more than a bare list, with no introduction and no indication of the basis of compilation nor of the location of rare items. As for the illustrations, there are 138 excellent ones, handsomely reproduced, but of these, 53 have either no statement whatever as to their source or are attributed merely to some large library, as "Cornell University Library" or "Library of Congress." Almost none are dated, and the reader cannot tell whether they pertain to West Indian slavery or to slavery in the southern states. At the present stage of progress in the use of historical illustrations, this failure to state the source of some items in a really superb series of illustrations is difficult to understand.

Stanford University

DAVID M. POTTER

THE LETTERS OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. Edited by *Robert W. Johannsen*. (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1961. Pp. xxxi, 558. \$10.00.)

FROM the time that he superintended passage of the Compromise of 1850 to his stalwart defense of the Union in the spring of 1861, Senator Stephen A. Douglas was the outstanding figure in American politics. No other legislator—not even Henry Clay—has ever come so close to dominating an entire decade of the nation's history. Yet there are fewer good biographies of Douglas than of many lesser men, and his works have never been assembled in any comprehensive way. Fortunately, the latter neglect is now partly remedied by publication of his letters in a handsome, superbly edited volume. Robert W. Johannsen, a leading authority on Douglas, has sought out documents assiduously and transcribed them with great care. His annotations are concise but more than adequate. In addition to identifying persons mentioned and supplying historical background when it is needed, he frequently quotes or summarizes relevant incoming correspondence. Many routine communications are merely calendared, and certain letters allegedly written by Douglas, but not found, are noted and, if possible, described. Although much of the material in the collection has already been used by scholars, particularly George Fort Milton, the advantage of having it gathered together in a single volume is obvious, and the value of Johannsen's work is enhanced by the fact that a good many of the letters printed are still privately owned. Both editor and pub-

lisher deserve generous praise for an important contribution to American historiography.

Despite the undeniable merit of the book, however, some readers may find its content a little disappointing. For one thing, not much is revealed of Douglas' personal life except in the very early pages. The correspondence is primarily political. It includes numerous patronage recommendations and public pronouncements, along with the more revealing letters to party lieutenants in Illinois and to Democratic leaders elsewhere. Here is the documentary record of a career that proceeded through a long series of successes to ultimate failure, but the record tends to become thin in times of stress. Historians will find only one or two letters that illuminate the Compromise of 1850. They will learn scarcely anything about the complicated maneuvers that produced the Kansas-Nebraska Act or about the Little Giant's motives and expectations in the Lecompton controversy. Douglas, in fact, was not interested enough in other men to be of much use as a gossip and not sufficiently introspective to divulge much about himself. From his correspondence we do get glimpses of a man who could be both generous and vindictive, who acquired social polish, but never overcame a disposition to engage in political brawls, whose thought ran neatly along straight lines, undeflected by complexities and unimpeded by self-doubt, whose driving ambition was tempered by a deep concern for the welfare of his party and country. Yet the picture that emerges is flat and incomplete, lacking much of the animal vitality that made Douglas such an electrifying force in national politics. The man in action on the Senate floor, as recorded in the *Congressional Globe* and described by some of his contemporaries, remains our best portrait. And although Douglas has undoubtedly suffered from falling into the shadow of Abraham Lincoln, these letters strengthen the suspicion that he was one of those men who speak effectively to their own generations, but say little to posterity. Whatever shortcomings may be noted, however, it is well to have, in this excellent edition, the personal record of the robust politician who worked so hard to prevent—and did so much to cause—the Civil War.

Stanford University

DON E. FEHRENBACHER

THE CENTENNIAL HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR. Volume I, THE COMING FURY. By Bruce Catton. E. B. Long, Director of Research. (Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday and Company. 1961. Pp. 565. \$7.50.)

WHEN the delegates from the Gulf States walked out of the Democratic National Convention in 1860, they took a step which "drew armies after them." Why these men acted as they did and why these consequences occurred, Mr. Catton concludes, "remain riddles to this day." Since 1956, commissioned by the publishers and the *New York Times*, he has been working to solve these riddles in a multivolume centennial history of the conflict in cooperation with a research staff headed by E. B. Long of the *American Peoples Encyclopedia*. This first volume covers the period from April 1860 through July 1861.

Catton builds on a basic concept. The South when confronted by the great changes taking place in the United States in the mid-nineteenth century became convinced that its political power was threatened and its profits and its way of life endangered. It therefore became rigid at a time when most of the conditions of American society demanded flexibility. A group of hard new men from the Gulf area took over the leadership. They were determined to protect the position of the South against a North which they believed was increasingly "foreign" in population and hostile to southern interests.

This new leadership abandoned the politics of accommodation which had been the common practice in the United States for eighty years and made demands. They insisted on guarantees that the Democratic party could not accept with any hope of national survival, and they decreed the political death of Douglas. This intransigence split the Democrats, and the keen new Republicans turned all this to their advantage. Then things got out of hand.

Not only did the Democrats lose their capacity to control events, but the Republicans who, up to the election, had played the game with great skill, likewise collapsed as an effective political force. From November 1860 to April 1861 there was absolute confusion. No one appeared with any skill, everyone expected the other fellow to make the concessions, seemingly careless of whether he did or not. The South labored under the delusion that it was a unit and that secession would be accepted peaceably. The North, on its part, felt that the southern demands were a bluff, and a significant few even thought their ends would be better served perhaps if they were rid at least of the Lower South. Under such circumstances of "deep confusion and bewilderment men of intense singleness of purpose [could and did] drive through to their chosen goal and compel their fellows to trail along after them." The Gulf section of the "proud, self-centered, insecure" South achieved secession and the Confederacy.

The new republic and the Lincoln administration made seemingly all the mistakes possible, if war were to be averted, and the firing of guns brought the fury and the joy of war. Thousands of the nation's best youth rushed to the colors to be manhandled by confused West Pointers in both armies who were worse handled by the politicians and journalists. The tragedy of Bull Run introduced the first note of realism into the comprehension of those who must deal with the fury.

Catton is both a perceptive historian and a literary master. He has devised a very effective method of presentation. His preoccupation is a fascinating narrative that he embroiders with shrewd and revealing character sketches and illuminating incidents citing the behavior of obscure people. All this is made meaningful by frequent flashes of insight. As he does not wish to interrupt the flow of the narrative, these insights are at times found in unexpected places and may evade all but the closest readers. But they should be sought, for in them are to be found the stuff that will provide the answers to the riddles.

The author, like most of his colleagues, tends to write in the fashion of nine-

teenth-century liberalism and the progressive era. He assumes, seemingly without question, that slavery was on its way out and that the social order of the South was doomed. Weight of opinion would seem to bear him out. But after the experience of the two world wars and the cold war of the twentieth century, is it so certain that slavery was doomed to destruction, that the southern social order was so fragile, and that the South was in the danger which it feared? This series gives great promise of being *the* achievement of the centennial.

University of Pennsylvania

ROY F. NICHOLS

THE EDGE OF GLORY: A BIOGRAPHY OF GENERAL WILLIAM S. ROSECRANS, U.S.A. By *William M. Lamers*. (New York: Harcourt, Brace and World, 1961. Pp. ix, 499. \$6.95.)

EDUCATION IN VIOLENCE: THE LIFE OF GEORGE H. THOMAS AND THE HISTORY OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND. By *Francis F. McKinney*. (Detroit, Mich.: Wayne State University Press, 1961. Pp. xiv, 530. \$9.50.)

SHERIDAN IN THE SHENANDOAH: JUBAL EARLY'S NEMESIS. By *Edward J. Stackpole*. (Harrisburg, Pa.: Stackpole Company, 1961. Pp. xvii, 413. \$5.95.)

EACH of these books deals with an able Union general. William M. Lamers has met the need for an adequate biography of Rosecrans. Utilizing the Rosecrans papers now at the University of California, Los Angeles, and supplementing these and other manuscripts with extensive research in the printed sources, he has produced a multisided and revealing if somewhat roughhewn study of the man, the general, and his battles. Unfortunately the work is documented with backnotes designated by topical heads in one solid block of type per chapter, and with citations for volumes without page numbers in the *Official Records*.

Lamers draws a convincing portrait of Rosecrans as a talented general who demonstrated outstanding ability at Stone's River and in the Tullahoma or middle Tennessee campaign against Braxton Bragg, but who frequently lost his temper and spoke and wrote with such tactlessness that he made enemies among both his subordinates and his superiors. Grant and Stanton were among those who felt the sting of his criticism, and they retaliated by helping to blight his career. On the basis of evidence in the *Official Records*, Lamers argues that Grant was unfair to Rosecrans both during the war and afterward when he wrote his *Personal Memoirs*.

In discussing Rosecrans' defeat at Chickamauga and his subsequent removal from command, Lamers stresses the activities of Rosecrans' various enemies, especially the evidence that the general's own chief of staff, James A. Garfield, and Stanton's confidential correspondent, Charles A. Dana, were helping to undermine him. There may be some tendency here to minimize Rosecrans' own failings. His flight from the battlefield and his nervous collapse immediately afterward may

have been enough to ruin his reputation regardless of hostile activities on the part of his associates.

On the general who took over Rosecrans' army, Thomas, the manuscript sources are relatively thin. Francis F. McKinney has had to construct his biography largely from the printed sources. He has offset this difficulty to some extent by a thorough use of the *Official Records*, and his analytical discussions of Thomas' great battles, such as Chickamauga and Nashville, are clear and informative. He rejects the persistent Union myth that Thomas fought the Confederates to a standstill at Chickamauga and admits that when he obeyed Rosecrans' order and retreated he was under attack. The withdrawal, he writes, had its "elements of confusion, disorganization and panic." D. H. Hill, in field command of the Confederate right, considered it a rout.

The reader may not agree with McKinney that Grant was unfair in rating the deliberate Thomas beneath Sherman and may not subscribe to the author's thesis that Thomas was virtually Grant's equal in military genius. Still he is likely to feel, when he closes this big biography, that Thomas did attempt more and did accomplish more, particularly in the building of the Army of the Cumberland, than many historians have allowed him.

Though Sheridan was with Rosecrans and Thomas in the West, it is his command of the Army of the Shenandoah in the summer of 1864 that interests Edward J. Stackpole. This undocumented study of Sheridan's successful valley campaign against Jubal Early rests "to a great extent," as the author says, upon "a few primary source books" such as Sheridan's *Memoirs* and Early's *Autobiography*. It is a readable book designed for the nonspecialist, who will find it impossible to confuse the Blue with the Gray since the names of all Confederates and their units are italicized in the text.

University of Colorado

HAL BRIDGES

FRANCIS PARKMAN. By *Howard Doughty*. (New York: Macmillan Company, 1962. Pp. 414. \$6.50.)

A GENERATION which believes that the writing of history is an art cannot fail to be enchanted with Parkman's artistry. This enchantment is reflected in the several studies that have recently appeared. For the most part their authors are little concerned with problems and interpretations normally of interest to historians. Rather the emphasis has been strongly on matters of style, character analysis, dramatic structure, the pace of Parkman's narrative, and what David Levin has called his "acute sense of specific place and specific fact."

Doughty's book is the most detailed study of Parkman's style known to me. In linking the New Englander with his "literary" contemporaries, it reinforces the judgment that Parkman and his fellow romantic historians were at the center of the American renaissance. Doughty's chief contribution is his demonstration of the manner in which Parkman, in his formal histories, drew upon the experiences of

his youth in the wilderness and upon the dramatic incidents that liven the pages of his early journals. Literary dissection carried to great length, however, can become tiresome. Obscure writing praising clarity can be disconcerting.

The biographical sections of Doughty's volume, while adding little that is new, faithfully re-create the growth of a master historian. The author does go beyond earlier biographers in emphasizing Parkman's appeal for higher standards in academic life. He also informs us of the role as confidante of the historian's remarkable cousin, Mary Dwight Parkman, to whom he unburdened himself in periods of mental depression caused by physical ailments and domestic tragedy.

In these pages Doughty retells Parkman's falling in love with the wilderness, the challenge of mountain climbing, and the pride of accomplishment in face of danger. When the author describes Parkman's wilderness trips or his European tour he recaptures the New Englander's own rapture. But when the biographer attempts to link these experiences with Parkman's own later historical writing his sentences often lack lucidity. He knows why Parkman wrote well and how he achieved his effects. But his own writing is repetitious and almost deliberate in its avoidance of the simple sentence. He can be clear and direct as when he describes a "most characteristic trait" of the historian: "This is the extraordinary degree of motor-mindedness his writing reveals, its uncanny sympathy with all forms of physical movement."

Henry Adams, who had the right to say so, placed Parkman "at the head of our living historians." Doughty does justice to his subject as a literary man, but it still remains for a biographer with erudition in history as well as a sense of artistry to give us Parkman's full measure.

City College of New York

MICHAEL KRAUS

IMPERIAL DEMOCRACY: THE EMERGENCE OF AMERICA AS A GREAT POWER. By *Ernest R. May*. (New York: Harcourt, Brace and World. 1961. Pp. viii, 318. \$6.75.)

BACKED by several foundation grants, Professor May has sought new information on the circumstances and background of the Spanish-American War in official and unofficial manuscript collections in London, Paris, Madrid, and Vienna and in numerous repositories in the United States. From these sources and a great variety of published materials, he has brought fresh viewpoints to bear upon American foreign policy from the proposed annexation of Hawaii in 1893 to the ratification of the peace treaty with Spain in 1899, including, of course, the Venezuelan crisis with Great Britain in 1895-1896. Perhaps the most valuable of his contributions is his analysis of the changing European attitude toward the United States, from a rather supercilious view in the early 1890's through shocked surprise on England's part in 1895 to a tentative acceptance of America as "the Seventh Power" in 1898-1899. In the course of this analysis May presents a detailed and interesting account of the multilateral exchanges among European

foreign offices, with several sovereigns playing a prominent role, over Spain's appeals for support against American intervention in Cuba. He seems to suggest that European governments made a serious mistake, from the viewpoint of their national interests, in failing to step in and check the rise of the United States to world power status.

On the domestic scene, the author emphasizes what he regards as mass hysteria which developed over the Cuban situation in 1896 and again in the spring of 1898, compelling President McKinley, he believes, to lead his country "unwillingly toward a war that he did not want for a cause in which he did not believe." Yet in the more relaxed atmosphere of December 1897, he pictures McKinley as having concluded that if Spain's reforms should not have brought peace to Cuba by the opening of the rainy season in the spring, intervention would be necessary. Was he not, then, carrying out his own logic in asking Congress for intervention?

Whatever validity the mass hysteria thesis may have in this phase of the story, I feel that May certainly carries it too far in applying it, in a negative way, to the question of retaining the Philippines. His suggestion here is that important religious and business groups fell in line to support annexation out of fear that if they opposed it, they would be steam rolled by a hysterical wave of expansionist sentiment as opponents of war had been crushed by war hysteria in the spring. Strangely, there is no mention in this connection of the effect on important sections of business opinion of European aggressions in China and the threat to the Open Door, nor of the propaganda for naval expansion and the acquisition of overseas bases that had been carried on by Captain Mahan and his disciples throughout the decade.

May has assembled much important material and suggested a number of fascinating interpretations, but I believe that there was more purposefulness and direction in the foreign policy of the period, even in the mind of William McKinley, than the book recognizes.

Williamsville, New York

JULIUS W. PRATT

FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES: DIPLOMATIC PAPERS. THE CONFERENCES AT CAIRO AND TEHRAN, 1943. [Department of State Publication 7187.] (Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office. 1961. Pp. lxxxviii, 932. \$4.00.)

FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES: DIPLOMATIC PAPERS. THE CONFERENCE OF BERLIN (THE POTSDAM CONFERENCE), 1945. In two volumes. [Department of State Publications 7015 and 7163.] (Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office. 1960. Pp. cxxviii, 1088; clxxvi, 1645. \$6.00; \$6.50.)

THESE three volumes, together with the previously published documents of the Yalta Conference of February 1945, comprise the official record of this nation's diplomacy as it related to the wartime conferences of the Big Three. Since the

fundamental issues of military strategy and the postwar political reconstruction of Europe dominated the agenda of the conferences, these volumes document essentially the gradual disruption of the Grand Alliance of the war years. Indeed, even under the continuing pressure of German military power the wartime conversations of Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin were characterized more by conflict than by agreement. Those issues which were to plague Western leaders at Potsdam were clearly in evidence as early as 1943. Even the months of diplomatic sparring between Roosevelt and Stalin over the question of a site for the Tehran Conference were symbolic of the gulf that separated them. Eventually Roosevelt arranged to confer with Churchill and Chiang Kai-shek at Cairo, November 22–26, and with Churchill and Stalin at Tehran, November 27–December 2. The second Cairo Conference of December 2–7 was dominated by Roosevelt's effort to bring Turkey actively into the European struggle.

Several perceptive documents in the Cairo and Tehran volume indicate the profound differences in interest and intent between Russia and the West on questions of Eastern and Central Europe. Perhaps Ambassador Averell Harriman's secret report of the Moscow Conference of October 1943, held preparatory to the meeting at Tehran, is the most revealing of all. Harriman warned Roosevelt on November 4, 1943, that the Russians "definitely did not exclude the possibility of an enforced dismemberment of Germany and are certainly determined to make sure that there will be no military threat from that quarter in the foreseeable future." On the question of Eastern Europe the ambassador was equally specific. Russia, he wrote, would never accept a government in Poland which was not "a whole-heartedly friendly neighbor." Harriman saw clearly and prophetically that the Kremlin might extend the Soviet system to Poland and elsewhere as the only method of guaranteeing that kind of political relationship along Russia's western border. At Tehran Stalin made no effort to conceal the long-run Soviet interest in Eastern and Central Europe. Churchill reminded him on November 30 that peace in the postwar era would hinge on the ability of the great powers to settle all territorial issues agreeably. Considering the wide range of Stalin's known security objectives, the repetition of the principle of self-determination in the Tehran declaration was quite meaningless from the beginning. If this dichotomy of purpose were not enough, Allied disagreements in 1943 ran the gamut of military strategy, France's role in postwar affairs, Russia's demand for Mediterranean ports, the future of the Baltic, Turkey's involvement in the war, and the disposal of captured enemy vessels.

The first volume of the Potsdam papers includes only background material; the second contains the record of the conference itself, from July 16, to August 1, 1945. The first 606 pages of the second volume record the meetings at Potsdam; the remaining pages add supplementary documents, largely working papers. Potsdam was a more shattering experience than Tehran because Soviet intentions toward Eastern and Central Europe, now supported by occupation forces, had slipped beyond the control of the West. Again the published documents, despite

their mass, add little that is conceptually at odds with other sources on wartime diplomacy. But they reveal the infinite complexity of the problems that faced the United States and Britain relative to German reparations and Germany's future in a secure and tolerant Europe as well as the establishment of governments in Eastern Europe which embodied the precepts of the Yalta declaration of February 1945. If the problem of negotiating with the Soviets over these critical issues was still largely unsuspected by the American public, it should not have surprised the nation's leadership. Among the many documents illustrating the fundamental differences between the United States and the USSR in 1945, none are more revealing than the reports of Harriman and Harry Hopkins following their conversations with Stalin in May. By the opening session of the Potsdam Conference in July, it was certain that Europe was divided into two spheres of influence, whether the West chose to acknowledge the division or not. There are significant, if isolated, passages in the Potsdam volumes that will delight the economic determinist, for it is clear that American investments and commercial ambitions in Eastern Europe were a major concern to American leaders as they sought to argue the Russians back to their prewar frontiers.

The Historical Division of the Department of State again merits the commendation of historians and all Americans concerned with public issues. The editors have eliminated nothing of significance from this official record. Their care and thoughtfulness in preparing these publications are apparent everywhere. The repetitiousness of ideas and arguments which must characterize any complete documentary compilation is more than counterbalanced by the resulting reliability and usefulness of the volumes for historical study.

University of Illinois

NORMAN A. GRAEBNER

IN SEARCH OF CANADIAN LIBERALISM. By *Frank H. Underhill*. (Toronto: Macmillan Company of Canada; distrib. by St Martin's Press, New York. 1960. Pp. xiv, 282. \$5.00.)

FRANK Hawkins Underhill, the dean of Canadian historians, is not as well known in this country as he deserves to be, for he has devoted most of his great energy to teaching and the higher pamphleteering, both historical and political. Before the appearance of this collection of wise and witty articles dating from 1927 to 1959, he was best known in the United States for his brief but brilliant book *The British Commonwealth* (1956). The present, unfortunately incomplete selection of the main body of his lifework will help to explain to American readers his pre-eminence among Canadian historians and the stimulus he has provided for generations of devoted Canadian students. This book deservedly won the Governor-General's Award for the best Canadian nonfiction of 1960.

Since this is a very personal book, its author must be introduced. Underhill's own self-mocking introduction should be quoted in full, but space forbids. Born a "North York Presbyterian Grit" (that is, an Ontario Reformer of the Strict

Observance), he was predestined to a lifelong war with the Establishment. He received a classical English education at Toronto under Milner, Wrong, and Alexander, feeding upon Thucydides, Herodotus, Plato, Aristotle, Cicero, Tacitus, Milton, Hobbes, Locke, Burke, and Mill. Then, reading Greats at Balliol with A. D. Lindsay as tutor, he joined the Fabian Society and became the member of a group whose leading spirit was G. D. H. Cole. Then as now both a Liberal and a Socialist, he also joined the Russell and Palmerston Club, but his intellectual gods were Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells, and the Webbs. He fought the First World War as a subaltern in an English infantry battalion, discovering that "this Edwardian-Georgian generation of Englishmen made the best regimental officers in the world and the worst staff officers."

Reinforced in his constitutional North Americanism and having begun his teaching career at the young University of Saskatchewan in 1914-1915, he returned there in 1919, to find Saskatchewan "being swept by the great prairie fire of the Progressive movement." He soon became the friend of J. W. Dafoe, the great Liberal editor of the Winnipeg *Free Press*, and of J. S. Woodsworth, the founder of Canada's first socialist party, the CCF. In 1927 he moved eastward to the University of Toronto, following the classic Canadian academic pattern of young men going west to make their names and to work their way back east to chairs in the classic founts of wisdom in the holy cities of Montreal, Toronto, and Kingston. Here he soon became an editor of the *Canadian Forum*, the organ of the CCF, and a principal member of the CCF's brain trust, thus becoming known on Bay Street as "The Pink Professor." Toronto irritated him as much as he irritated it, but he spent twenty-eight years at its great university—in another place he has remarked: "It sometimes seemed longer"—before he retired in 1955 to Ottawa as the first curator of Laurier House. In this good Grit environment, and latterly as historical consultant to the National Research Council of Canada, Underhill has had an extraordinarily productive and influential stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds. Perhaps he has mellowed somewhat with the years, for his wit and wisdom have been found more palatable by all except hard-shell Tories, but in any case he has found an ever-wider audience as the elder statesman of the Canadian intellectual world. Unhappily, his long-awaited life of Edward Blake remains uncompleted at last reports, for despite his love of history he has never been able to resist the call of the actual and the urgent.

So much needs to be said about the man behind this book, whose contents reflect its author's passionate concern with liberalism and Liberalism. The first part is made up of historical articles dealing with liberalism in Upper Canada (Ontario) before Confederation and in English Canada from 1867 to 1914; the second consists of controversial articles on current national and international politics in the 1930's and 1940's, including a notable series on Mackenzie King; and the third part is composed of some of his penetrating reflections on Canadian culture and politics during the 1950's. A four-page appendix lists some of the writings not included in this volume, including some whose absence is to be

regretted. As the record of the intellectual history of a sharp, profoundly individualistic, penetrating mind, blessed with a common sense which never lets doctrine overcome reason, this collection has unusual coherence in its preoccupation with certain basic themes. It is a fitting testament of one of the great Canadians of our time.

American readers unconcerned with Canada will nonetheless be intrigued by the author's reflections on Canadian-American relations. He has been one of the few Canadian scholars not to be swept off his feet by the recent wave of anti-Americanism, though he justly notes that "The desire not to become American is the one tradition in which English Canadians and French Canadians have been wholeheartedly united." He recognizes that the "Revolution of 1940" shifted the balance of power for Canada from London to Washington, in economic and military terms; and that Canadians, having spent a century becoming independent of Britain, are now faced with the prospect of having "to spend the next hundred years in trying to maintain our independence from the United States. And it's going to be a tough century." His solution of Canada's present problem reflects his customary great good sense and his realism: Canadians must learn to take the central position of the United States for granted, and Americans must learn not to take a newly nationalistic Canada for granted. The young man who in 1911 cast his first vote for reciprocity remains a consistent and unrepentant liberal at seventy-one, though he presided at other altars in his middle years.

This is a provocative, stimulating, and beautifully written book, which makes the reader yearn for the books that were never written because the demands of students and the present hour came first.

University of Rochester

MASON WADE

THE UNITED STATES AND INTER-AMERICAN SECURITY, 1889-1960.

By *J. Lloyd Mecham*. (Austin: University of Texas Press for the Institute of Latin American Studies, University of Texas. 1961. Pp. xii, 514. \$7.50.)

PROFESSOR Mecham has achieved a notable success in an undertaking rendered most difficult by the shifting complexities of world affairs in the period covered and by the diversified character of the United States' Latin American partners. Construing his theme broadly, he defines "security" as not only a military and political but also an economic and psychological problem. In addition, since he rightly believes that the success of the inter-American system depends largely on the degree of solidarity that exists between the United States and Latin America, he has made an "exhaustive inquiry" into the factors affecting that solidarity.

As if this were not enough, Mecham devotes his first two chapters to, respectively, regionalism in the modern world and what he calls "the 'old' Pan Americanism" of the period before 1889. These are followed by four chapters on "the 'new' Pan Americanism" of 1889-1928 and the Good Neighbor policy of 1929-1939; two on the Second World War period; two on the establishment of

the present Organization of American States (OAS) and its "integration" into the United Nations; four on the period 1949-1960; and a final chapter, "Conclusion."

I find myself mainly in agreement with the author on questions of detail and organization and in his conclusions. The last include the propositions that regionalism, as represented by the OAS, has been not only compatible with universalism, as represented by the United Nations, but also a useful and even necessary complement to the latter; that for many reasons the inter-American system has been valuable both to the United States, which necessarily plays the leading role in it, and to the Latin Americans, who have been its chief beneficiaries; and that this delicate and unique relationship nevertheless calls for constant accommodation on both sides, as it has always done. I also agree that, while many of the present difficulties, such as those involving Cuba and Argentina, are rooted either in the remote past or in Latin America's postwar social ferment, they are also the product of the United States' foreign policy revolution of 1947, which led many Latin Americans to believe that the United States was neglecting them and exploiting the OAS as an instrument of its "world policy."

For possible use in a second edition, which this book will doubtless have, I venture a few suggestions: The use of "old" Pan Americanism" in referring to the period before 1889 is not only likely to mislead, but it also results in the use of "new" Pan Americanism" for the period 1889-1928, whereas the term ought to be reserved for the period after 1933. The Calvo and Drago doctrines need further clarification. Woodrow Wilson's projected Pan American Pact of 1915-1916 deserves far more attention than it receives, as does the relation of Canada to this regional system. The conclusion that the United States was "justified . . . in the course of action it followed" in regard to Guatemala in 1954 needs to be reconsidered. The interrelation between the OAS and the United Nations from the viewpoint of the United States would repay closer examination. Finally, either the footnote citations or the brief bibliographical note should be expanded to call attention to numerous books and articles not now cited in either.

These are minor matters. The important thing is that the author has given us the first comprehensive study of the inter-American system in English, and the best in any language, since John P. Humphrey's now outdated book of 1942. It will be invaluable to all students of the subject both for itself and as a solid foundation for the further and more detailed studies that are so urgently needed.

University of Pennsylvania

ARTHUR P. WHITAKER

THE UNITED STATES AND PANCCHO VILLA: A STUDY IN UNCONVENTIONAL DIPLOMACY. By *Clarence C. Clendenen*. (Ithaca, N. Y.: Cornell University Press for the American Historical Association. 1961. Pp. xiv, 352. \$5.75.)

THE Beveridge Prize for 1960 attesting to its many merits, this volume has

already received professional evaluation. I concur in that judgment. This is a good book, and in places, excellent. It is comprehensive, and for all but specialists, definitive in a relatively narrow segment of diplomatic history.

Clendenen brings to his task unusual experience and training, that of a professional military man and now of a well-trained academic. His army background is chiefly responsible for the major new contributions to knowledge about complicated situations that this monograph treats. It covers the long and usually confused interplay between Doroteo Arango, early and thereafter known as Pancho Villa, and various representatives of the United States government, also attempting to evaluate the foreign policy effect of Villa. The "unconventional" in the subtitle derives principally from the circumstance that at no time was Villa the recognized head of a foreign state, but he was treated in many ways as though he were.

The narrative parallels the course of Villa's life, without becoming a biography, and the course of the Mexican Revolution from 1910 through 1919, without straying far from the main theme of diplomatic relations between Villa and the United States. Some twenty-five chapters probe these complexities, in essence outlining Woodrow Wilson's Mexican policies. Villa himself was a negligible figure until the fall of 1913, but thenceforth until the close of the Wilson years, which coincided with termination of the military phases of the Mexican Revolution, he was a ponderable element in fact or possibility on the domestic scene. His actions conditioned the foreign policies of Mexico, the United States, and indirectly nations like Germany and England.

The narrative shows Villa consolidating his own military power in Mexico, developing various friendships with military and political figures in the United States, and obtaining quasi recognition during a confused period when it was not clear which, if any, group in Mexico purporting to be its revolutionary government, actually held and exercised control. Uniformly friendly to United States interests, Villa was shocked and vindictive when in October 1915 the Wilson regime recognized Venustiano Carranza's government as the *de facto* rulers of Mexico. Under Alvaro Obregón, the military forces of Carranza dealt Villa a series of military defeats, breaking his real power. Partly from emotion, partly from hope that in an international melee he could regain lost positions, Villa ordered, and probably personally led, the famous raid on Columbus, New Mexico, on the night of March 8-9, 1916. The massacre of United States citizens on United States soil in turn brought Pershing's punitive expedition.

But the heated nationalism of Mexico and the unbending views of each President nearly brought war between the United States and Mexico as armed clashes occurred well within Mexico. This culminated in "a forgotten battle in a forgotten war" at Carrizal (June 21, 1916). The problem of honorable disengagement, because neither nation for quite diverse reasons really wanted war, posed serious problems. These finally were solved. In the twilight of his military life, Villa managed to gather a new army and engaged Mexican federal forces (June 14-15, 1919) at the border town of Juárez-El Paso; when American citizens in El Paso were

killed by *Villista* fire, United States forces entered the fray. This time United States Negro troops sent Villa's men into panic-stricken retreat, never to be regrouped as a fighting force. Henceforth Villa was a powerless figure who retired to a ranch until his assassination in 1923.

Despite the author's contention that historians have neglected the Mexican aspects of Wilson's foreign policies, most of the above is fully familiar in outline and even detail to specialists, through the work of Philip Lowery (summarized in my own 1953 volume), Arthur Link, and others. In fact, Clendenen might have profited from utilizing specialized monographs a little more deeply.

The real contribution, new and important, derives from the author's use of the Hugh Lenox Scott, and, to a lesser degree, the John J. Pershing papers in the Library of Congress. Until July 1914, apparently the War Department and General Scott, almost a lobbyist for Villa, were running a foreign policy of their own, without clearance from the State Department or the President, often at variance with other White House decisions. The disclosure of the fact that Villa had a virtual diplomatic apparatus in Washington, which seemingly wielded much influence among the military, leaves in its train some minor but intriguing unanswered questions for the specialist. Clendenen has also used a block of specialized literature and his own knowledge to clarify and give authoritative evaluations of numerous military matters, the outcome of which had bearing on diplomatic and political decisions.

Within the limits of diplomatic history, utilizing manuscript materials only from the United States side, Clendenen has produced a readable and balanced account. This is a good, not a great, book.

Library of Congress

HOWARD F. CLINE

THE MAKING OF THE GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY. By Bryce Wood.
(New York: Columbia University Press. 1961. Pp. x, 438. \$7.50.)

RECENT United States policy, notably in Cuba and the Dominican Republic, makes particularly timely this scholarly analysis by an academician who was senior administrative assistant in the Division of Special Political Affairs of the Department of State, 1942-1943. Unrestricted access to unpublished materials in the Department relevant to the author's study, which ends with 1943, relatively unrestricted use of those materials, and unrestricted use of materials in the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library illumine this indispensable delineation of the "rationale" of the Good Neighbor policy. Professor Wood generally limited his use of Latin American newspapers to clippings in the Department. Professor Donald Dozer's *Are We Good Neighbors?* (1959) reinforced by a wider sampling of Latin American newspapers, supports some of Wood's conclusions about the changing reaction from 1926 to 1943. Dozer also analyzed in greater detail than did Wood the impact of the New Deal, and he attached greater importance to Hoover's poli-

cies in Haiti and the Dominican Republic on the evolution of the Good Neighbor policy.

In April 1931 Secretary of State Stimson made the first formal statement which in effect renounced Coolidge's famous statement four years previous that "the person and property of a citizen are a part of the general domain of the Nation, even when abroad." Roosevelt's Good Neighbor policy in Latin America evolved into nonintervention, noninterference, and "pacific protection." Nonintervention, formalized at Buenos Aires in 1936, meant the refusal to employ armed force in order to "secure any policy objectives." The United States rigidly adhered to this policy except for the stationing of some thirty vessels, ranging from coast guard vessels to battleships, off Cuban coasts during five months after the flight of Machado in August 1933. Noninterference meant the refusal to "influence in any way the course of domestic political affairs." But, "in one sense, indeed, influence was undivestible," especially in the Central American republics where United States diplomats habitually gave advice on domestic political affairs. Undersecretary of State Welles, supported by Hull, achieved this policy in Central America in 1936; it was later extended to most of the other Latin American nations. But the warm receptions accorded by Roosevelt to dictators Somoza and Trujillo when they visited Washington in 1939 and 1940, respectively, gave rise to expressions of "incredulous indignation in Latin America."

Pacific protection evolved out of procedures by Bolivia, Mexico, and Venezuela which, in the judgment of the United States, violated their obligations to be good neighbors of the United States. Bolivia in 1937 and Mexico in the following year expropriated American oil properties; after 1936 Venezuela demanded higher royalties from American oil companies. Because Hitler, Mussolini, and the Japanese "war lords" were increasing their aggressive actions, the United States wisely exerted economic and diplomatic pressures to gain fairly equitable settlements without evoking too many new blatant cries of "Yankee Imperialism." Pacific protection yielded rich dividends: most of the Latin American nations gave measurable support to the United States in World War II. One may hope that Wood's perceptive volume will have a sequel that will interpret the impact of the Good Neighbor policy on the Alliance for Progress.

Howard University

RAYFORD W. LOGAN

GAZETA DE CARACAS. Volume I, 1808-1810; Volume II, 1811-1812. Prologue by *Mariano Picon Salas*. Bibliographical study and thematic index by *Pedro Grases*. [Biblioteca de la Academia Nacional de la Historia, Numbers 21 and 22.] (Caracas: the Academia. 1960. Pp. unnumbered.)

MEMORIALES SOBRE LA INDEPENDENCIA DE VENEZUELA. By *Narciso Coll y Prat*. Preliminary study by *Manuel Pérez Vila*. [Biblioteca de la Academia Nacional de la Historia, Number 23.] (Caracas: the Academia. 1960. Pp. 403.)

- PROCESO POLÍTICO. By *Francisco Isnardi*. [Biblioteca de la Academia Nacional de la Historia, Number 24.] (Caracas: the Academia. 1960. Pp. 382.)
- MERCURIO VENEZOLANO, 1811. Edición facsímile con estudio preliminar por la Comisión editora. [Biblioteca de la Academia Nacional de la Historia, Number 25.] (Caracas: the Academia. 1960. Pp. 1, 55-233.)
- HISTORIA DE VENEZUELA. In two volumes. By *Feliciano Montenegro y Colón*. Preliminary study by *Alfredo Boulton*. [Biblioteca de la Academia Nacional de la Historia, Numbers 26 and 27.] (Caracas: the Academia. 1960. Pp. 421; 377.)
- BOSQUEJO HISTÓRICO DE LA REVOLUCIÓN DE VENEZUELA. By *José Félix Blanco*. Preliminary study by *Lino Iribarren-Celis*. [Biblioteca de la Academia Nacional de la Historia, Number 28.] (Caracas: the Academia. 1960. Pp. 277.)
- BOSQUEJO DE LA HISTORIA MILITAR DE VENEZUELA. In two volumes. By *José de Austria*. Preliminary study by *Héctor García Chuecos*. [Biblioteca de la Academia Nacional de la Historia, Numbers 29 and 30.] (Caracas: the Academia. 1960. Pp. 382; 508.)
- CAUSAS DE INFIDENCIA. In two volumes. Preliminary study by *Mario Briceño Perozo*. [Biblioteca de la Academia Nacional de la Historia, Numbers 31 and 32.] (Caracas: the Academia. 1960. Pp. 696; 638.)
- LA IGLESIA Y SU DOCTRINA EN LA INDEPENDENCIA DE AMÉRICA: CONTRIBUCIÓN AL ESTUDIO DE LAS CAUSAS DE LA INDEPENDENCIA. By *Guillermo Figueroa*. [Biblioteca de la Academia Nacional de la Historia, Number 33.] (Caracas: the Academia. 1960. Pp. 550.)

RARELY has a Latin American institution published so rich a collection of source books, important reprints, and monographs, as those of the Sesquicentennial Celebration Publications Series of Venezuela's National Academy of History. The preceding twenty volumes of this series have been admirably studied in Jane de Grummond's review article in the *Hispanic American Historical Review* (XLII [Feb. 1962], 29-36).

Venezuela's first newspaper, the *Gazeta da Caracas*, is a major source for the dawn and false dusk of the independence struggle in 1808-1812. An earlier facsimile edition, also prepared by the Venezuelan Academy of History, appeared in six volumes covering 1808-1818 and was printed in Paris in 1939. Despite the heroic efforts of its compilers, many numbers from 1808 to 1812 were unavailable at that time. This collection of the *Gazetas* has been greatly added to, and thus it presents a nearly complete run of those originally printed for 1808-1812. There is a brief but eloquent introduction by Mariano Picón Salas, and Pedro Grases has prepared an excellent cross-referenced subject index.

Narciso Coll y Prat (1754-1822) was appointed archbishop of Caracas in 1808, a post he held from 1810 through the vicissitudes of the establishment of the independent Caracas junta, the first Venezuelan republic (1811-1812), the royalist

revival (1812-1813), the second republic (1813-1814), and the pacification (1815-1816). Coll y Prat was damned by extremists in both patriot and royalist camps. He was, in fact, withdrawn from his episcopal duties at the insistence of the Spanish General Pablo Morillo who accused the archbishop of patriot sympathies. Upon his return to Spain, Coll y Prat sought to defend himself against these and other charges before his King, Ferdinand VII. The prelate's defense of his conduct in Venezuela during 1810-1816 constitutes the substance of his *Memoriales* which, with an illuminating essay by Manuel Pérez Vila, are here published for the first time. This apology, leaving aside its biographical utility, is perhaps one of the most important documents relating to Venezuela's independence movement published in this century. It contradicts the accusation frequently made against Bolívar of his betrayal of Miranda into Spanish hands after the surrender of the first republic in 1812. It reveals the very deep penetration, by at least 1808, of Anglo-American and French revolutionary thought among Venezuela's upper classes and is, moreover, basic to an understanding of the position of the Church.

Francisco Isnardi (1750-1818?), a native of Turin, was a planter and developer of eastern Venezuela's coastal section of Güiria until his arrest in 1801 by the colonial authorities for suspected subversive activities. In recent years Isnardi has, perhaps because of the very obscurity that surrounds his life, become a favorite subject of Venezuelan historical scrutiny. Brought to Caracas and tried by the *audiencia* there, Isnardi was exiled from the mainland to Margarita, where the French traveler J. J. Dauxion-Lavaysse met him in 1807. Isnardi's main crime in the eyes of the colonial authorities appears to have been his non-Iberian origin and his large private library, which (when seized in 1801) was found to contain numerous works in French, Dutch, and English. His later role as the secretary of of the first patriot congress of Venezuela in 1811 has, together with certain references to him found in the Miranda papers, revealed him as, indeed, a subversive agent of England in late colonial Venezuela. A preface by Joaquín Gabaldón Márquez introduces the documents which form the core of this volume: the two interrogations of Isnardi and the crown's witnesses held on the occasion of his trial in 1801-1802; some letters of Isnardi to Francisco de Miranda and to General Carlos Soublette (1789-1870); and a few documents regarding Isnardi's imprisonment in grim Ceuta fortress (1817-1818).

Isnardi's main literary contribution to the independence cause, the *Mercurio Venezolano* (1811), is reproduced, together with an unsigned but erudite preliminary study, very likely by Pedro Grases. While primarily emphasizing political topics during its short life span, the *Mercurio* also opened its columns to cultural subjects, and in its final number presented one of the best brief contemporary statements in favor of Venezuelan independence—written by Isnardi. In addition to the discursive reporting it contains, this small periodical is filled with the flavor of the ill-fated libertarian enthusiasm of Francisco Isnardi.

One of the most remarkable of Venezuela's early national historians was Feliciano Montenegro y Colón (1781-1853), choleric schoolmaster in his later

years, ardent Caracas-born royalist during his young manhood. Upon his return to Venezuela in 1831, after a decade in exile, Montenegro began the preparation of his *Geografía general para el uso de la juventud de Venezuela*, which was published in Caracas in four volumes (1833–1837). The fourth of these contains a history of Venezuela from its discovery by Columbus in 1498 to 1836, most of the history being concerned with the independence struggle. Despite its author's former royalism, the work reveals a profound knowledge of the events, participants, and the scene. Alfredo Boulton ably presents Montenegro's importance as the founder of independent Venezuela's first educational establishment, the *Colegio de la independencia*, in 1836, with the high lights of a still to be studied fiery life and his other literary and political writings.

José Félix Blanco (1782–1872) turned from the priesthood to soldiering in the patriot ranks from 1810 to the conclusion of the independence struggle in 1823. He remained a layman by choice for the forty years, but in the final decade of his long life returned to the cloth. Blanco's great work was the fourteen-volume collection, *Documentos para la historia de la Vida Pública del Libertador de Colombia, Perú y Bolivia* (1875–1877). He also, however, wrote a number of articles on the independence war, most of them published in the Caracas newspaper *La Bandera Nacional* from 1837 to 1838. These, together with more printed in various other periodicals by Blanco, have been collected and made accessible in the present volume as the *Bosquejo histórico de la revolución de Venezuela*. A narrative of events from the unsuccessful Gual and España conspiracy of 1797 to the Guayana campaign of 1817, it has all the advantages and defects of eyewitness reporting by a man passionately involved with a cause. It is most valuable for its account of patriot fortunes in 1814–1816, when Blanco and a handful of other Venezuelans fought savage rear-guard actions against the advancing hosts of the royalist reconquerors in New Granada and in the llanos of Venezuela. The best biographical study of Blanco yet to appear, by Lino Iribarren-Celis, precedes the text.

Another less colorful actor in the Venezuelan independence struggle who in the mid-nineteenth century recorded his memoirs was General José de Austria (1791–1863). His *Bosquejo de la historia militar de Venezuela* (1855–1857) sketches the colonial period, then describes the genesis and development of the emancipation struggle to 1816. As Héctor García Chuecos notes in his studious introductory essay, the remainder of the *Bosquejo* very probably has been lost. Austria wrote his work three decades after the conclusion of the independence period, yet never lost his deep personal commitment to the cause that he had served in his salad days. This makes his account highly tendentious, full of invective, and replete with the romanticist shade that colors so much of nineteenth-century Latin American historical effort. Much of Austria's work benefits from earlier writers' efforts. This notwithstanding, his account of the disastrous six months of 1814 that culminated in the patriot retreat from Caracas in the first days of July is an important source.

The previously unpublished records of nineteen trials of suspected patriots heard by the re-established royalist *audiencia* in Caracas, Puerto Cabello, and Valencia, from 1812 to 1820, are published as *Causas de Infidencia*. Less than a hundred of nearly five hundred such trial records survive, since in a moment of panic in 1818 the royalist judges burned four hundred, and those that remain are mainly fragmentary parts of the original judicial processes. Twenty-three others were published in Caracas in 1917 and 1952. Despite their incompleteness, these briefs for the crown, while mainly dealing with secondary figures in the independence movement, are filled with valuable data regarding the first Venezuelan republic, the Admirable Campaign of Bolívar in 1813, and with the iron determination of Venezuela's rebellious patriots to wage such a stubborn war against their Spanish mentors. An exhaustive historical and legal introduction by Mario Briceño Perozo considerably facilitates the reader's use.

The final volume of the portion of the set under review here, Guillermo Figuera's recent work, *La Iglesia y su doctrina en la independencia de América*, seeks to prove that a paramount ideological foundation for the independence movement lies in Church doctrine. This amounts to a well-argued analysis of Francisco Suárez' political doctrine of tyrannicide as well as analyses of other theories that fit the author's intriguing but overworked thesis. These themes are discussed against the background of events in Spain and Europe from the eighteenth century Enlightenment until tacit papal recognition of Venezuela in 1823.

An over-all appraisal of the thirteen volumes can be nothing but enthusiastic. Venezuela has long led other Bolivarian states in the careful publication of large sets of historical compilation, and its National Academy of History has continued that praiseworthy tradition in this great set. The scholarship of the independence movement in Venezuela has been given a major impetus.

North Carolina State College

J. LEÓN HELGUERA

COLOMBIA: A CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL SURVEY. By *John D. Martz*. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press. 1962. Pp. xii, 384. \$7.50.)

VENEZUELA. By *Edwin Lieuwen*. [Issued under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs.] (New York: Oxford University Press. 1961. Pp. x, 193. \$4.00.)

AFTER a brief presentation of the economic and social aspects and the political dynamics of contemporary Colombia, Martz traces the developing social and political tensions (1930-1948) that led to the defeat of the Liberal party (1946), to the Conservative party's attempt under President Mariano Ospina Pérez at a coalition "National Union" government, and to the assassination of Jorge Eliécer Gaitán and the subsequent Bogotá riots of 1948. The remainder of the volume is devoted to what the author calls the "reactionary authoritarianism" of Laureano

Gómez with its “overtones suggestive of the corporate Italian system of Mussolini” and its “ideological orientation . . . reminiscent of Franco’s Spain”; the “early Messianic fervor” of General Gustavo Rojas Pinilla, which was “welcomed by the populace,” but “gradually wasted away under an unenlightened attempt to imitate the Argentine regime of Perón”; and the current “biparty experiment in controlled democracy” under President Alberto Lleras Camargo.

The author presents a wealth of detail on Colombia’s struggle of the last three decades for internal peace and political stability. His interpretations of political events and characterizations of personalities will be challenged by many, particularly by those convinced of the Communists’ sole responsibility for the assassination of Gaitán and the subsequent riots, and by the admirers and supporters of Laureano Gómez and Gustavo Rojas Pinilla. It is probable, however, that most students of Colombian politics will agree with his appraisal of Alberto Lleras Camargo as an idealist, scholar, practical politician, and diplomat dedicated to “order, austerity, and good administration.”

From a maze of political details (many, contradictory; most, controversial), Martz has drawn an interesting account and interpretation of Colombian political evolution that should stimulate discussion, but not necessarily achieve consensus.

The work on Venezuela is the eighth in the Royal Institute’s series on Latin American nations. Earlier ones dealt with Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, and Uruguay. This volume, like most of the earlier ones, includes a description of “The Land and the People” (Chapter i); a brief summary of the nation’s history from the colonial period to the present, with special emphasis on the most recent (Chapters iii and iv); surveys of “The Economy” (Chapter v) and “Political Dynamics” (Chapter vi); and a brief treatment of “International Relations” (Chapter vii). There are a bibliography of published materials and an adequate index.

Professor Lieuwen’s travels in Venezuela (1950, 1951, and 1956) and his research there in the preparation of his book *Petroleum in Venezuela* (1954) make him exceptionally well qualified to write on the recent developments in that nation. The best chapters are those on “The Economy” and “Political Dynamics.” The chapters on land, people, and history (109 pages) are essentially summaries, plus the most recent data and considerable historical insight on the part of the author. The fifteen pages devoted to Venezuela’s “International Relations” permit little more than a mention of a few subjects, such as boundary problems; foreign claims and interventions; and Venezuela’s role in the two world wars and in the evolution of the inter-American system.

The volume constitutes a valuable addition to the Royal Institute’s series.

Arlington, Virginia

E. TAYLOR PARKS

* * * *Other Recent Publications* * * *

BOOKS

General

DARWIN'S PLACE IN HISTORY. By C. D. Darlington. (Oxford, Eng.: Basil Blackwell. 1959. Pp. ix, 101. 9s.6d.) [American edition published by Macmillan Company, 1961. \$2.00.] Charles Darwin, writes the author of this trenchant essay, was "slippery" and employed "a flexible strategy which is not to be reconciled with even average intellectual integrity. . . ." Such assertions, as old as the *Origin of Species* itself, were revived during the Darwin centennial year. Darwin's character is pivotal to the analysis. Unless it can be established that Darwin was truly the man Darlington portrays, the argument fails. Otherwise, since the essential historical evidence is indisputable, the logic rests on interpretation. If the logic cannot be sustained, the evidence is largely irrelevant. Darwin had precursors. Like everyone else, he had not heard of Mendel. Certain research findings escaped his full comprehension; of others he was completely unaware. The massive, unassimilated collections at the University of Cambridge, supplemented by the unpublished materials in the British Museum of Natural History, will unquestionably demand important revisions of emphasis covering every aspect of Darwin's life and work. But nothing thus far requires revising our notions of his character. Darwin was an honest scholar because he was an honest man. Scholarship is the history of men changing their minds. Mendel's work changed the contours of understanding, but it is difficult to see how Darwin could have anticipated it. The hypothesis of pangenesis was provisional, and a qualified acceptance by Darwin's colleagues suggests the degree to which blending theories was dominant. Darwin, for whom heredity and variation were haunting issues, confronted some of the obstacles to his own formulation. The early stumbling versions of the pangenesis doctrine, together with his experiments on sweet peas, illustrate Darwin's unremitting effort to slay an elusive ghost. Darlington is on firmer ground in citing confusion among social scientists regarding modern genetic implications for man and society. Darwin's oscillation between hard and soft heredity is more reasonably ascribed to an oscillation of mind than to calculated duplicity. And if Darwin's *Origin* is responsible for the confusion, logical incongruity is a sufficient explanation. In any case, it is Darwin's judgment, not his honesty, that is in question. No more convincing is the allegation that Darwin muddled the problem to save design. That he abandoned teleology is conclusive, but he did not delude himself that a scholar has the right to impose his convictions on others. Darwin did not cite his sources in the *Origin*. But the *Origin* was "an abstract of an abstract," and the "Historical Sketch," prefaced to the third edition in 1861, was an afterthought. The longer version of the *Origin*, never published, is now being edited by Robert Stauffer and is equipped with full scholarly apparatus. His manuscript notes, book lists, and abstracts reveal his indebtedness to others. What Darwin omitted is not remarkable; what he managed to accomplish in a single lifetime is truly remarkable. Darwin established the doctrine of evolution. He discovered it, moreover, during the *Beagle* years largely on his own. By whatever standards, this was a magnificent feat, especially for so young a man reputedly without training and direction. He also dis-

covered (without benefit of Malthus) the principle of natural selection. Regardless of the verdict on his subordinate hypotheses, he converted the world to a belief in transmutation. He was able to do this because these hypotheses supplied the only mechanisms then existing adequate to explain the central idea. Darwin achieved much more. The documentation of the hypothesis of evolution and the conversion of mankind are enough.

Sarah Lawrence College BERT JAMES LOEWENBERG

DARWIN AND THE MODERN WORLD VIEW. By *John C. Greene*. [Rockwell Lectures, Rice University.] (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press. 1961. Pp. viii, 141. \$3.50.) A set of three lectures delivered at Rice University shortly after the centenary of the *Origin of Species*, John Greene's *Darwin and the Modern World View* considers the relation of Darwin to the conception of revelation, to natural theology, and to social science. One of the conclusions that emerges is the virtual impossibility of isolating the influence of Darwin and of the idea of organic evolution from the complex of social and intellectual factors that have been at work during the last century shaping our present "world view." At one point in the process of secularization that has seated natural science on the throne once occupied in Western civilization by Christianity, Darwinism provided an idiom in which for a time the issues could be expressed. The idiom is rather archaic today, but, as the lectures reveal, the problems it once expressed have survived it. They continue to be explored in other terms. Greene is modesty itself in the claims he makes for Darwin's influence in the three fields he examines. He suggests merely that Darwin "played the role of a catalytic agent, helping to precipitate the reaction." The chief problem that the author has set himself, however, is not to measure the extent of this influence. Despite the picture of Darwin on the dust jacket, he is concerned far more with the modern world view than he is with Darwin. Considering the majority of his examples, one might add indeed that he is concerned primarily with the modern American world view. From the viewpoint of Christian humanism, and with considerable insight, he examines the shortcomings and contradictions involved in the application of the scientific method to spiritual and humanistic questions. Thus Christianity is the subject of two of the three lectures. If they reveal that Christianity has had to reformulate some basic conceptions extensively, they equally conclude that nothing else in the modern world view has answered the questions that Christianity raises or ministered to the spiritual needs on which it rests. In the final lecture he comments astringently on the spectacle of anthropology attempting to substitute a science of culture for the values of humanism. In so far as Darwin contributed to "the growth of misconceptions whose evil effects we still combat," Greene deplors his influence, but his concern lies with the misconceptions and not with Darwin's contribution to them.

Grinnell College

RICHARD S. WESTFALL

THE ART AND PRACTICE OF DIPLOMACY. By *Sir Charles Webster*. (New York: Barnes and Noble. 1962. Pp. viii, 245. \$6.00.) Sir Charles Webster died in August 1961 before he had read the proofs of his last book, which was seen through the press by Dr. Noble Frankland, his associate in writing *The Strategic Air Offensive against Germany, 1939-1945*. These essays, twelve in number, are partly by-products of his life-long study of British diplomacy in the first half of the nineteenth century—"Palmerston, Metternich and the European System, 1830-1841," "Lord Palmerston at Work, 1830-1841," "Urquhart [that is, David Urquhart, "Victorian Knight-Errant of Justice and Liberty," as his biographer called him more than forty years ago], Ponsonby and Palmerston," "The Accession of Queen Victoria." The first four essays, "The Art and Practice of Diplomacy," "The Principles of British Foreign Policy in the Nineteenth

and Twentieth Centuries," "The Machinery of British Foreign Policy," and "The Council of Europe in the Nineteenth Century," reveal not only the learned historian but also the practical diplomatist, for Webster was a member of the British delegation to the Peace Conference of 1919 and served in the Foreign Office from 1943 to 1946; he attended the Dumbarton Oaks and San Francisco Conferences, and had a unique opportunity for writing the essay entitled "The Making of the Charter of the United Nations," which contains much new information. The paper on "Sanctions: The Use of Force in an International Organization" is a comparison of the procedures established by the Covenant of the League of Nations and the Charter of the United Nations—to the advantage of the earlier experiment. "The Founder of the National Home" deals sympathetically with Dr. Chaim Weizmann, whom Webster knew quite well. Finally, Webster, the professor of history, emerges in "Fifty Years of Change in Historical Teaching and Research," observations based on his experience in British, Welsh, and American universities, as well as on his attendance at every International Congress of Historical Sciences from London in 1913 to Stockholm in 1960 (eight of them). The essays are characterized by complete knowledge of the subject discussed, utter lack of national chauvinism, balanced judgments, and sound understanding of both historical forces and human character. If anything is missing, it is the pungent style and the quick wit that made Webster a delightful companion and a formidable debater. He had many friends in many countries, and they will cherish this volume as a fitting memorial to a distinguished historian and a great gentleman.

Alexandria, Virginia

BERNADOTTE E. SCHMITT

Ancient and Medieval

MYCENAEANS AND MINOANS: AEGEAN PREHISTORY IN THE LIGHT OF THE LINEAR B TABLETS. By *Leonard R. Palmer*. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1962. Pp. 264. \$6.00.) This provocative volume draws attention to the contribution made by the Linear Script B texts to our knowledge of the Mycenaean world and to the virtues and shortcomings of the "decipherment" so brilliantly initiated by Michael Ventris. Its merit has been reduced by the numerous objectives that the author has added to his original aim. One of these objectives, that of greatest interest to historians, is to project a new theory accounting for the arrival of the Greek-speaking Indo-Europeans into the mainland of Greece and for the cultural break that exists between the Early and the Middle Bronze Age. The hitherto accepted view that the first wave of Greek-speaking Indo-Europeans, arriving about 1900 B.C., was responsible for that break is rejected, and instead it is maintained that a wave of non-Greek-speaking Luvians from Asia Minor invaded the mainland on that date and introduced the new cultural elements represented especially by the gray Minyan ware. The first Greek-speaking people, the Achaeans, are assumed to have entered Greece about 1600 B.C. and are associated with the appearance of the tholos and chamber tombs of the Mycenaean world. Both these hypotheses are contrary to the available archaeological evidence. The Luvian theory is based on a very tenuous assumption and depends on a type of pottery that is rare even in the Luvian territory. Almost the sum total of cultural elements—architectural remains, burial customs, even the common pottery—of the two areas differs completely. Palmer's observations regarding the contexts in which were found the Linear B tablets of Knossos seem to justify his conclusions that they belong to LM III times. But his claims for the importance of Crete in those times are yet to be proved. The contribution of Linear B texts to our knowledge of the Mycenaean world, considerable though it may be, is strongly exaggerated. More is read into the texts than is

justified. To see, for instance, in the Pylos' "military tablets" evidence for the Dorian invasion is unwarranted. They indicate a practice perfected by experience. The unfortified palace and the long coast required surveillance to forestall sudden attacks in a period characterized by unsettled conditions. To see in the "Wanax-King" a "young God the son and consort of the Mother Goddess" is imaginative, but goes beyond the texts. The weakness of the volume lies in the fact that its author is not conversant with the archaeological evidence; it therefore should be read with caution by those not familiar with that evidence. The reader will find in it much that will prove controversial, but he will not fail to enjoy the excitement of imaginative thinking and of elaborate and vigorous argumentation.

Washington University

GEORGE E. MYLONAS

RATIONALISM IN GREEK PHILOSOPHY. By *George Boas*. (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press. 1961. Pp. xii, 488. \$7.50.) Rationalism was never the sole or even the dominant element in the Greek outlook, as E. R. Dodds's *The Greeks and the Irrational* has shown, but it was strong enough to distinguish Greek from other thought and so doubtless the most significant aspect of the Greek intellectual legacy to our irrational world. It is the rationalist premises and techniques of Greek philosophy rather than particular speculative systems that retain permanent relevance. And it is the history of its rationalist bent that Professor Boas' admirable book traces, against the total texture of Greek philosophical thought, from its first articulate expression in the pre-Socratics to its "Final Capitulation," as Boas entitles his concluding chapter, in Neoplatonism, when the law of contradiction fell into desuetude. Although it is based on broad and solid erudition and is systematic enough to serve as a textbook, the work is not a detached and comprehensive treatise but a personal essay, masterful, witty, even passionate. But it is never capricious. Boas' fresh examination of a wide range of texts yields results as just as they are acute. He is naturally on the side of reason and can speak of faith as merely dogmatic assertion, but he respects the nonrationalist factors in thought and society, and there is nothing of the village atheist in his posture or expression. The most engaged and engaging portion of his book is at the end, where we are shown the melancholy spectacle of authority supplanting inquiry and even secular authority assuming the stature of revelation. Philo is the culmination of these tendencies and the chief agent for propagating them. Boas' distaste for Philo is not a bias for he is sympathetic to Philo's antecedents who still respected the law of contradiction. He is more concerned with enucleating the rationalist basis of Plato's thought, for example, than with scolding him for his dualism of body and soul and for his reactionary views of society. On the other hand he shows, in the chapter aptly entitled "Reason vs. Reason," that skepticism, the darling of the antitraditionalists, was in reality a retreat from reason. Dark as a picture of progressive deterioration must be, it is a salutary thing to have information on the stages that precipitated the decline.

Columbia University

MOSES HADAS

THE OUTLAWS OF MEDIEVAL LEGEND. By *Maurice Keen*. [Studies in Social History.] (Toronto: University of Toronto Press. 1961. Pp. xi, 235. \$4.25.) Maurice Keen's fascinating book deals with the medieval expression of a human aspiration for freedom and power as old as Adam and as new as Zorro. Beginning with "the matter of the greenwood," that refuge for outcasts from an unjust world, Keen moves from a discussion of the aristocratic and essentially historical outlaws of the early medieval centuries to the later outlaw stories, particularly the Robin Hood ballads, of which the first written versions appear to date from the fifteenth century. In Hereward the Wake, Fulk Fitzwarin, Eustace the Monk, and William Wallace, he finds outlaws who "remain

fixed in their historical contexts" despite the fact that their tales incorporate elements of primitive mythology and romance, such as elves, fairies, and dragons, as well as patterns involving disguise and rescue of prisoners, which occur in the later legends as well. In the Robin Hood stories, the purely mythological elements are lacking. "Robin Hood," Keen says, "was a yeoman," and for this reason, giants and dragons and fair women had no place in his story. Whereas earlier outlaw stories "are clearly written with an eye to an aristocratic public," Robin Hood's "story belongs to the common people, whose hero par excellence he was." The author presents a full statement of the evidence. The chapter relating the tales to activities of fourteenth- and fifteenth-century outlaws like the Folvilles of Leicester, Piers Venables of Derbyshire, and Richard Stafford of Sussex is particularly valuable, but would seem to weigh as heavily against as for his argument for a peasant audience. A point he neglects is that the earliest fragment of the stories so far found, the Lincoln Cathedral fragment, properly belongs in form to the metrical romances and in content to satirical tales like Chaucer's *Sir Thopas*. The protest of the ballads, as Keen shows, is general, not particular. Highhanded sheriffs, as victims of retributive justice, are appropriate to any medieval century, but whereas attack on the severity of forest laws seems most appropriate to the thirteenth century, assaults on the wealth of the clergy, especially the monks, and complaints about failures of justice for which sheriffs and royal justices are blamed, seem more in the spirit of later centuries. Keen is undoubtedly right that, whatever historical figure may have given birth to the legends (my preference would be for Roger Godberd, one of the disinherited followers of Simon de Montfort), the hero of the ballads and his men have been transformed into generalized figures which express popular aspirations. But it should be clear that these are aspirations, not only of the peasantry but also of people like the Pastons who had had real experience to tell them that "the law goeth as it is favored." Robin would have been "a good lord" to them all.

Rutgers University

MARGARET HASTINGS

KSIĄŻĘCA LUDNOŚĆ SŁUŻEBNA W POLSCE Wczesnofeudalnej [The Ducal *Ministeriales* in Early Feudal Poland]. By Karol Buczek. [Polish Academy of Sciences, Kraków Branch. Works of the Commission of the Historical Sciences, Number 1.] (Kraków: Ossoliński National Institution, Publishing House of the Polish Academy of Sciences. 1958. Pp. 106. Zł. 18.) In undertaking the task of setting forth new information on a hitherto neglected phase of Polish history, the author was doubly handicapped. Not only are original sources very scanty for the period and the area, but at the time of writing he did not have access to non-Polish sources which would have been particularly helpful in the preparation of a comparative study of this class in Western Europe. Consequently, Buczek re-examined the work of previous Polish writers with the objective of providing a new synthesis. He attempts to describe a portion of Poland's socioeconomic structure from the end of the tenth to the close of the thirteenth century. Specifically, he deals with the organization of the class of the population called *ministeriales* in the Middle Ages on the domains of the Piast dynasty. He points out that although *ministeriales* existed during the Middle Ages in Western Europe where they were a natural product of the economy of the times, in Poland their character and organization were shaped more precisely by *ius ducale* inasmuch as they were a product of the early feudal monarchy. In Poland *ministeriales* were found in the princely domains where they originated, since only these domains were extensive enough to warrant the degree of specialization in the economy represented by these groups. In his interpretation, Buczek agrees with the theory of Roman Grodecki, a specialist on Polish medieval economic history, who long ago noted that many of the Polish villages bear names derived from occupations and types of service and were located in the princely

domains in the Middle Ages. In spite of a paucity of evidence, Buczek has identified over forty species of *ministeriales* which he has classified in five groups: the household (butlers, cooks, launderers); those associated with the prince's hunting activities (hunters, falconers); those occupied with the breeding and care of domestic animals (herdsmen, shepherds); craftsmen and artisans (including carpenters, potters, shield-makers, turners, wheelwrights, goldsmiths, and silversmiths); and brewers, fishermen, and honey producers. Such groups indicate that the necessary work of the prince's domain was divided among numerous workers specializing in single kinds of tasks. Buczek's study has some of the value of a pioneering work. It should inspire further research on the subject, considering the more abundant sources of Western Europe.

Library of Congress JANINA W. HOSKINS

THE FORWARD MOVEMENT OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY. Edited by Francis Lee Utley. (Columbus: Ohio State University Press. 1961. Pp. x, 166, 25 plates. \$6.00.) Five scholars contribute chapters to prove the fourteenth century did move forward. In "A Reappraisal of Rayonnant Architecture" Harry Bober denies that French architecture suffered a decline in the fourteenth century, insisting, rather, that "Rayonnant architects carried Gothic style forward toward its logical conclusion along the lines of a most authentic principle. They completed the solution of those problems left by the thirteenth century and gave to the fifteenth its modern architecture." Excellent plates illustrate the points of his discussion. George Cuttino, in "A Reconsideration of the 'Modus tenendi parliamentum,'" attaches far greater significance than usual to a tract assigned to the period 1316-1324. The dating is crucial since the statement in the document that "two knights, who come to parliament for that shire, have a greater voice in parliament in granting and denying [aids] than a greater earl of England" appears to credit the House of Commons with an importance acquired only centuries later. The tract is printed in translation. "French Literature in the Fourteenth Century" presents a glimpse of a literature hardly distinguished except in quantity. Grace Frank attributes its deficiencies principally to the decline of the aristocracy who were the patrons of literature and to a decay of earlier ideals. The writing that held most literary promise, as it continues to hold the interest of historians, consists of dramatic pieces like the *Miracles de Notre Dame*. Astrik Gabriel emphasizes the "feverish endeavor" of the age to establish sufficiently endowed colleges to alleviate the shortage of learned men in "The College System in the Fourteenth-Century Universities." The fourteenth century witnessed the founding of eighty-seven colleges as against fifty-eight by the thirteenth and fifteenth centuries combined. Gabriel's survey is unusually comprehensive, extending from scholarships, architecture, and "atmosphere," to masters, discipline, and types of scholastic disputations. Alan Gewirth's discussion of the relation of philosophy and political thought, in "Philosophy and Political Thought in the Fourteenth Century," uses Grabmann's standard analysis as a guide. Since writers of political thought were ordinarily students of philosophy, the question of that relationship is a natural one, although not easy to answer, since then as now "Men may agree in philosophy while disagreeing in politics. . . ." These contributions, with the foreword by Francis Utley, provide an interesting introduction to the varied achievement of the fourteenth century. Understandably in studies aimed at "selling" the century, the emphasis is on the "positive."

Pennsylvania State University

JOSEPH H. DAHMUS

SELECT DOCUMENTS OF ENGLISH CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY, 1307-1485. Edited by S. B. Chrimes and A. L. Brown. (New York: Barnes and Noble. 1961. Pp. xxiv, 398. \$7.00.) In 1935 *English Constitutional Documents, 1307-1485*, edited by

Lodge and Thornton, was published, filling the gap between Stubbs's *Select Charters* and Tanner's *Tudor Constitutional Documents*. The present volume, covering the same period as the earlier one, inevitably invites comparison with its predecessor. While Lodge and Thornton divided their volume into three parts, "Central Government," "The Church," and "Local Government," and presented their selected documents topically under these headings, Chrimes and Brown arrange their selection of documents chronologically by reigns. The latter deliberately decided to present only documents of major constitutional importance illustrating outstanding constitutional events, such as depositions and parliamentary crises, and to exclude, for lack of space, all but the best-known documents on such fields as legal history and the relations between church and state. Therefore they have nothing on local government and little on the history of institutions, such as the chancery, the Exchequer, and the courts of law. For documents on these topics the student will find the older volume the more useful. But for a study of the great constitutional crises and particularly for developments of the fifteenth century the present volume is superior. Not only do the editors give more documents and those usually more fully, but they include excerpts from chronicles. While Lodge and Thornton devoted a fourth of their book to the fifteenth century, Chrimes and Brown have given almost half their pages to this later period, covering events ignored or jejunely treated in the earlier work. Editorial notes have been kept to a minimum, giving only the source of texts, essential background information, and specialized bibliographical references. The volume has been carefully edited, well printed, and has an excellent index. It fills a real need in the teaching of English constitutional history in the later Middle Ages and especially for the fifteenth century.

Western College for Women

ISABEL R. ABBOTT

Modern

UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND

THE CHARITIES OF RURAL ENGLAND, 1480-1660: THE ASPIRATIONS AND THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE RURAL SOCIETY. By *W. K. Jordan*. (New York: Russell Sage Foundation. 1961. Pp. 484. \$7.00.) Like Fuller's *Worthies*, Jordan's *Charities of Rural England* is a book to browse in and enjoy, reading a bit now, and later returning once and again to savor the kindly men and women who through will and donation sought to help their fellows and their communities, and perhaps to garner some of the favors of public opinion, in Tudor and early Stuart times. At first glance this volume may seem to be overwhelming in its detail, presenting, as it does, the documentation of a part of one of the most extensive and intensive studies in English social history, an investigation of the wills and donations of 34,963 givers through 180 years in 10 counties, including one-third of the population of England and one-half of its wealth. Jordan's over-all report of his statistically oriented investigation, its method, and its findings, was published in *Philanthropy in England, 1480-1660* (1959). *The Charities of Rural England* is the last of four succeeding volumes devoted to the giving in individual counties. It covers Buckinghamshire, Norfolk, and Yorkshire. In this book, as in the preceding reports, Jordan's concern has been with trends in philanthropy, as for example, the shift in emphasis from the religious to the secular, the rise of the businessman as a factor in giving, and the varying charitable predilections of the gentry, the professions, the merchants, and other social classes. By the time one has arrived at this volume he will have paid sufficient obeisance to statistical formulation and can relax and enjoy the picture of life in the three counties as revealed by the objects and terms of bequests and donations. In excerpts from the provisions of wills and gifts he will see

the conventional patterns and individual idiosyncrasies which then, as now, determined what and how people gave. He will discover in Jordan's footnotes such antiquarian tidbits as the verses on the tomb of the generous Henry Fawcett of Norwich and many another inscription quaintly eulogizing public benefactors. Teachers will find in this book material for class assignments from which students can bring together, to take one illustration, a picture of the almshouse of those days, so different from our own congregate institutions, the row of cottages each with its own chimney, often its little garden, a charming housing project for the superannuated. Again with students in mind, why not one more volume, reproducing in full a series of wills to show the form and content of the last testaments of the "worthies of England"?

Washington, D. C.

KARL DE SCHWEINITZ

HISTORY OF THE COURT OF AUGMENTATIONS, 1536-1554. By *Walter C. Richardson*. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press. [1961.] Pp. xvi, 542. \$12.50.) The claim on the dust jacket of Professor W. C. Richardson's *History of the Court of Augmentations, 1536-1554*, that it is "a major contribution to the administrative history of the Tudor state" is no exaggeration. The first serious effort to assess the role of the Court of Augmentations, it will take a place beside his own earlier work, *Tudor Chamber Administration*, in the group of books which during the past quarter century have disclosed the actual operation of Tudor society. During its heyday in the reign of Henry VIII, the Court of Augmentations was not only the administrative organization that exercised the royal rights in the vast lands acquired from the monasteries but was also, as a consequence, the agency that in the disorderly fiscal system of the time, handled the greatest part of crown revenues. An *ad hoc* creation, the by-product in a sense of the social revolution that the suppression of the monasteries entailed, it presented to its officials problems and opportunities almost unparalleled. Impressively able and by the standards of that day conscientious servants of the king, they worked out practices in the areas of land administration, fiscal policy, and judicial procedure which, viable during the short life of the Court, subsequently lived on in the reorganized Exchequer and in the courts of common law. Probably it was the ability and the essential integrity of these men—Sir Thomas Pope, Sir Richard Rich, Sir Edward North, Sir Walter Mildmay—which explain a hitherto inadequately recognized achievement. In six chapters that trace the history of the Court from its establishment in 1536 through its reorganization in 1547 to its incorporation in the Exchequer in 1554 and in four further chapters that describe its activity as an administrative agency, a financial department, and a court of law, full use has been made both of published evidence and of the extensive and diverse uncalendared manuscript records of the Court. A final chapter gives an account of the character and history of the Augmentations papers down to their removal to the Public Record Office in 1857. Though admirable of its sort, this chapter is anticlimactic. The work of the Court was complex; its records are jumbled. Richardson's analysis of a somewhat amorphous institution might well have been tighter if it had culminated in his account of its legacy by way of the "Renovated Exchequer" to the subsequent development of English government.

Pomona College

JOHN H. GLEASON

HEAVENS BELOW: UTOPIAN EXPERIMENTS IN ENGLAND, 1560-1960. By *W. H. G. Armytage*. [Studies in Social History.] (Toronto: University of Toronto Press. 1961. Pp. vii, 458. \$6.50.) The vision of a green and pleasant land, everyone at work, everyone happy, everyone educated to some purpose, has had a long history in England. Although it is customary to see efforts to realize that vision as failures, at least

in their own generation, it is also customary to see their ultimate triumph. Because the history of movements for social salvation seemed worth relating, the author has told the plain, unvarnished tale. Plain and unvarnished it is, for, however useful the record, the reader must often shake off the drowsiness induced by an indiscriminate barrage of names and facts. He must be alert to beware another evidence of haste—the haste that mistakes Orwell's 1984 for his *Animal Farm*. He must also look askance at the time span 1560–1960, since everything before Robert Owen could have gone into an introductory chapter. If such defects reduce, they do not destroy, the value of this account which is best regarded as a source book. Until the time of Owen, schemes for social regeneration were the furniture of religious extremists, and indeed the religious affiliation has seldom been absent. Why should it have been? Religious dissenters criticized the social order, and social critics were seeking the New Jerusalem. Since Owen, however, critics have stressed salvation now and in what seemed practical terms. With dark satanic mills belching poison, the workers stunted, alcoholic, and promiscuous, likely grist for the agitator, substantial industrialists as well as fanatics supported even bizarre schemes. Publications streamed forth, subscriptions inaugurated projects, as hardheaded ameliorist joined mere eccentric to solve the intractable problems of need and greed. Much attention, and properly, has gone to schemes of empire settlement, whether assisted adult emigration or town lads on colonial farms, but these utopians deliberately sought to counterbalance overseas colonization with domestic plantation. The welfare state has had many roots, among the longest the diverse projects recorded here. Though their names differed, their methods, impulses, and career had much in common. Many wives of the promoters must have shared Mrs. Blake's experience: "I see so little of Mr. Blake now. He is always in Paradise." Unhappily most paradises had short lives. Critics to the right of them, critics to the left of them volleyed and thundered, but far more destructive was internal dissension. Indeed so universal was this canker that one can scarcely avoid concluding that no good whatever came out of these utopian Nazareths. Such a conclusion would be wrong. For all their perversity and extravagance the founders had a vision of human dignity. Their defect was overconfidence in men's capacities, yet what sensible man would not prefer "Jerusalem in England's green and pleasant land" to Hell in a fallout shelter?

University of Missouri

CHARLES F. MULLETT

THE FIRST WHIGS: THE POLITICS OF THE EXCLUSION CRISIS, 1678–1683. By J. R. Jones. [University of Durham Publications.] (New York: Oxford University Press. 1961. Pp. 224. \$4.80.) Dr. Jones has written a clear and concise narrative of the Exclusion crisis and carried the story down to the dispersal of the Whigs by the King in 1683. His account is straightforward and well written. It is good to find one period, at least, in English history in which great issues make Namierian techniques irrelevant. Jones divides the Whigs into old Presbyterians, country opposition, adventurers, Monmouth and his circle, radicals, and he leaves a special place for the party leader Shaftesbury. It was his remarkable achievement to weld all these groups into a coherent body which put through the Habeas Corpus Act and nearly succeeded in putting through Exclusion itself. Was success possible? The answer seems to be that it was not. Jones rightly emphasizes the negative character of the Exclusion issue. Nearly everyone wanted to exclude the Duke of York from the succession, but no agreement was possible on a substitute candidate. William of Orange refused to have anything to do with Exclusion. If James's children kept their rights, William would become consort. If James and his whole line were excluded, William would be the direct heir in right of his mother. The Prince, therefore, was the key to the situation. When he would not cooperate, the only alternatives were Monmouth or a republic, solutions perhaps equally

repulsive to the English upper classes. It is surprising that it was the nonparty men, Sunderland, Godolphin, and Temple, who tried to obtain the Prince's support. Shaftesbury did not even try. Was he, then, really a republican? Or was his eventual support of Monmouth sincere? The book suffers from an excess of compression, presumably necessary to fit it into a series. The author refers to six relevant articles he has published in learned journals, some of them hard to find. It would have been a better book had there been room for summaries, at least, of the six missing chapters. In its present form, *The First Whigs* is a sound and useful guide to a very intricate period of history, but it is not a unity.

University of North Carolina

STEPHEN B. BAXTER

THE RURAL LANDSCAPE OF THE EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE, 1700-1850: A STUDY IN HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY. By *Alan Harris*. [University of Hull Publications.] (New York: Oxford University Press for the University of Hull. 1961. Pp. xi, 136. \$4.00.) This slim volume on Yorkshire's East Riding is another example of the interest in local history that has characterized much English historical writing in recent years. Since England prior to the nineteenth century was largely rural or semirural, it is entirely fitting that the land and its uses should form the basis for the majority of such studies. Alan Harris here chooses to focus on the years in which the East Riding, by nature highly diversified, underwent striking changes. The chalky Wolds were but bare uplands covered with gorse in 1700, and great tracts of the Hull and Derwent Valleys lay inundated much of the time. Here, in the years that lay ahead, enclosure, major drainage schemes, and crop rotation created a totally different landscape. The changes, most marked between 1730 and 1810, did not occur everywhere, nor to the same degree. These local differences are carefully analyzed with the support of maps and charts taken from the original enclosure awards and estate papers, or constructed from data drawn from those records. The book will afford no startling disclosures to students of the period, but it furnishes important data for a specific locality in the age of the "Improvers." It is on such data, provided by individual local studies, that a more accurate economic history of England can one day be written. One hopes, however, that with this basic material at his command, the author will carry on to a fuller study of some of its implications. New farming techniques are mentioned, but very little is done with actual farming practices. Social implications that are bound to accompany such economic changes are hinted at, but not developed. Mention is made of emigration in the early 1800's, but there is no word of the many East Riding farmers who left almost a half century earlier, or why they went. Harris has done excellent spadework; he has by no means exhausted the possibilities either of his subject or of the East Riding records.

Vassar College

MILDRED CAMPBELL

MERCHANTS AND MARINERS OF THE 18TH CENTURY. By *Conrad Gill*. (London: Edward Arnold; distrib. by St Martin's Press, New York. 1961. Pp. 176. \$6.75.) Conrad Gill, professor emeritus of history at the University of Hull, has used his retirement to good purpose in working through the abundant material left by one Thomas Hall. These papers had been deposited in the court of chancery because of several cases relating to the will of this wealthy London merchant. Hall, who died in 1748, began accumulating his fortune by acting as a ship's factor for the Ostend East India Company. His papers furnish much valuable detail of his voyages to and from Canton, the chief source of Chinese fabrics, porcelain, drugs, and especially tea. The delicate pekoe was made from leaves gathered in April and given a "variety of pleasant flavours by added material." The most highly valued tea by the upper classes and "moneyed men" was hyson. The China trade is fully described. Its profits were large;

they might reach 100 per cent on a voyage, especially as the demand for tea was growing at this time. In 1720, 240,000 pounds were imported, but by the time of Hall's death in 1748, the annual intake was over 1,000,000 pounds. In the mid-twenties Hall returned to London, to become a captain and later a chief contractor for the English East India Company. His trading ventures included also the "triangle" to the Guinea coast by means of which slaves were carried to the West Indies. At the time there were few or no scruples in sending Negro slaves across the Atlantic, even in "sickly ships." Another of Hall's enterprises during the war with Spain and France was in taking shares in "commissioned" ships for privateering. Hall, as a wealthy middle-class London merchant, acquired a large country estate near Hertford and built a mansion to fit his position. His wife, who bore for him eleven children before her death at the age of thirty-three, was outlived by Hall, whose death at the age of fifty-six in 1748 was not considered, in those days, as premature. Toward the end of his life Hall "must have felt himself as the member of a passing generation." This brief volume is a sound and very revealing account of the life and interests of middle-class London merchants during the first half of the eighteenth century.

Oberlin College

HOWARD ROBINSON

WILKES AND LIBERTY: A SOCIAL STUDY OF 1763 TO 1774. By *George Rudé*. (New York: Oxford University Press. 1962. Pp. xvi, 240. \$4.80.) By general agreement Rudé's earlier book, *The Crowd in the French Revolution*, was strikingly successful not only in establishing the composition of the mobs, and their motives, but also in bringing them to life. Has he been as successful in the present attempt? He has certainly been as industrious, using the police and court records here again to good advantage but ranging beyond them to other unpublished sources both public and private. It is arguable, too, that the episodes he describes were scarcely less important and dramatic than the more celebrated French Revolution: in the development of the English political system from "old corruption" to popular democracy, from personal monarchy to professional politician, these were crucial times. Nor was there any absence of violent action; Rudé must have found more mobs among the English than the French. They smashed windows, pelted noble gentlemen, and even tore down houses in a way that makes the Bostonians of the same era seem rather sedate, though they stopped short of the blood lust that seemed to animate the French. After a sketchy and somewhat imperfect chapter on eighteenth-century background (what are "Jacobite utopias"?), the author gets his teeth firmly into all this. Disclaiming any significant contribution to knowledge about the central figure himself, Rudé provides much interesting new information about the crowds who rioted for the brash playboy Wilkes. Among other things he shows that there was a mixture of laborers, apprentices, craftsmen, and small shopkeepers much as in the French Revolution, and that they were stirred up partly by rising food prices. It does not seem to me that he makes them come alive. But any future student of revolutions will have to know his Rudé. A few trifling matters might be queried; the only one of much significance seems to be this: was the Wilkes agitation really the beginning of nineteenth-century "mass radical movements," as the author claims, or was it not much closer to the sort of aimless rioting which, as he knows, had gone on all through the eighteenth century? Wilkes was more an old-fashioned Whig (as the author also knows) than a Feargus O'Connor, and those who smashed windows for "Wilkes and Liberty" had little of the self-conscious proletarianism that marked the Chartist movement sixty years and many momentous changes later. At least Rudé presents no evidence of any consequence that they did.

University of Maryland

ROLAND N. STROMBERG

THE DEMOCRATIC INTELLECT: SCOTLAND AND HER UNIVERSITIES IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. By *George Elder Davie*. [Edinburgh University Publications, History, Philosophy, and Economics, Number 12.] (Edinburgh: University Press; distrib. by Thomas Nelson and Sons, Edinburgh, and Aldine Publishing Company, Chicago. 1961. Pp. xx, 352. \$10.00.) Davie, who teaches logic and metaphysics at Edinburgh University, has written a continuously interesting and highly controversial book. It is not a comprehensive history of the Scottish universities in the nineteenth century, nor is it intended to be. What Davie has concerned himself with is the long and ultimately successful effort to persuade or coerce the Scottish universities to conform to the English pattern. The book is divided into four sections. The first deals with the problem in general terms: "whether it was the duty of the Universities to round off the general education begun at school by putting the student through a stiff course in philosophy (at least, in the philosophical foundations of psychology); and, at the same time, giving him thereby a more 'philosophical' view of the mathematics, the science and the classics which he was still in the process of acquiring; or whether the general education was . . . to be completed before the student left school, indeed before he entered the sixth form," thus turning the universities into institutions strictly for specialization, like Oxford and Cambridge. The attack on the Scottish tradition began with the report of a royal commission in the 1820's and did not end until 1889, when a compromise was arranged that raised the age of entrance from sixteen to eighteen and in effect permitted the abler students to specialize at once while retaining the older general degree for the ordinary undergraduate—a compromise that gave the Anglicizing party most of what it wanted. The other three sections of the book deal with the attempts to Anglicize the teaching of mathematics and classics and with the revolt against the Scottish philosophical tradition of "common sense." Davie is a man with a point of view. He admires the old Scottish educational system and tradition and bitterly regrets the triumph of the alien English standards, to which, indeed, he does considerably less than justice. The tone of the book is intemperate and polemical, and pejorative adjectives abound. The book opens with a rather irrelevant criticism of the views of Gordon Donaldson, whose field of research is far removed from the problems of nineteenth-century educational theory; these criticisms do not command confidence from an author who believes that "the standard work on Scottish history" for two generations after it was published was that of Buckle and who refers throughout to "T. R. Macaulay." If Davie had reined in his prejudices a bit, he would have written a better book; if he was without prejudice, he might not have written the book at all, and that would have been a pity. With all its faults, including, by the way, an inadequate index, this is a book worth reading.

University of Illinois

MAURICE LEE, JR.

THE POLITICAL CORRESPONDENCE OF MR. GLADSTONE AND LORD GRANVILLE, 1876-1886. Volume I, 1876-1882; Volume II, 1883-1886. Edited by *Agatha Ramm*. (New York: Oxford University Press. 1962. Pp. xlviii, 482; 509. \$26.90 the set.) The first installment of selections from this important correspondence, also two volumes, for 1868-1874 was published ten years ago (*AHR*, LVIII [Apr. 1953], 604). The general arrangement and technique of editing in the two publications are identical. But while the introduction to the first is only nine pages devoted chiefly to the organization and location of the material, the thirty-five-page introduction to the present volumes analyzes the material and the achievements of the correspondents. The editor calls attention to the fact that in the first year of Gladstone's second ministry the Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary worked closely together and were generally suc-

cessful in settling thorny questions inherited from the preceding Conservative government. Later, when Gladstone became immersed in domestic affairs, that cooperation waned. Bismarck, who disliked and feared Gladstone, took an active part in the powers' discussions of problems that touched British interests. In Gladstone's opinion Bismarck had become virtually France's overlord by 1885, and Britain was isolated. Between 1880 and 1885 the issues in British foreign relations dealt principally with Egypt, France, Sudan, the Suez Canal, and Turkey. On the British domestic scene Ireland and parliamentary reform held the center of the stage. Miss Ramm shows that Gladstone had a clearer understanding of international issues than historians are apt to recognize and that Granville played an important role in shaping political strategy. He was, in Gladstone's phrase, "the great feud-composer." Queen Victoria's much-publicized hostility to Gladstone is rarely apparent in these letters, but the factional strife within the Liberal party is abundantly evident. Joseph Chamberlain was an especially difficult and, at times, a disloyal ministerial colleague. Occasionally such problems in Anglo-American relations as the Newfoundland fisheries, the Panama Canal, and the activities of the Fenians crop up in the letters. Included too is Granville's report that political opponents sharply criticized Gladstone's forecast in 1878 that in time the United States would supplant Britain as the world's leading nation. Although Miss Ramm might have extended her references to books wherein some of the letters have already appeared, her editorial work is excellent.

University of Wisconsin

PAUL KNAPLUND

THE PROFESSOR AND THE PRIME MINISTER: THE OFFICIAL LIFE OF PROFESSOR F. A. LINDEMANN, VISCOUNT CHERWELL. By the *Earl of Birkenhead*. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1962. Pp. x, 400. \$5.95.) The English title, *The Prof in Two Worlds*, gives the kernel of this work. Lindemann, Oxonian professor of physics, Churchill's scientific adviser, cabinet member, digester of minutes into ten lines, and supplier of wartime statistical data, was a man who loved power. A friend of "Prof's," the Earl of Birkenhead has attempted to delineate the character of a man whose black or white view of life has resulted in his being seen as either the devil incarnate or as a blindly loyal friend. Possessed of so much irresponsible power, he was bound to have enemies, and he seemed, through his ignorance of men, to enjoy making them. He was different from his colleagues in birth, training, and station. In the academic world he offended by his insistence on science, his vegetarianism, and his chauffeured Rolls Royce. From 1911 in Berlin he knew Sir Henry Tizard, but the two of them began to go their separate ways after the war, Tizard within the official system, and Lindemann outside it with his Rolls hitched to Winston's star. When in 1935 he was made Churchill's delegate to the Committee for the Scientific Survey of Air Defence, there began the famous quarrel with Tizard described by C. P. Snow in *Science and Government* (1961), by P. M. S. Blackett in "Tizard and the Science of War" (*Nature*, CLXXXV [Mar. 5, 1960]), by Sir Roy Harrod in *The Prof* (1959), by R. V. Jones in various articles, and in *The Strategic Air Offensive against Germany* (1961), which Birkenhead could not see. Yet it remains for someone not associated with the participants to reassess all the evidence, including the other side of correspondence, to paint a balanced picture of Lindemann. The trouble with the Earl's work is that his forte is character analysis, his weakness technical knowledge. This is particularly awkward when evaluating the place of a scientist. As one example, take the spinning tests of 1916 at Farnborough. As an official, sympathetic biographer should, he tries hard to give the "Prof" credit for these, but he relies heavily on evidence obtained from friendly participants in the fifties. Yet Sir Geoffrey de Havilland (whom the author calls "Godfrey")

takes strong issue with this (*Sky Fever* [1961]). Before it can be settled, someone will have to look at the original sources. Nevertheless, this is an important book.

University of North Carolina

ROBIN HIGHAM

APPEASEMENT: A STUDY IN POLITICAL DECLINE, 1933-1939. By A. L. Rowse. (New York: W. W. Norton and Company. 1961. Pp. 123. \$3.00.) "I am not writing history, I am offering evidence to the historian," writes A. L. Rowse in his preface to this personal account of the appeasement controversy in the decade of the thirties. The title suggests a scholarly examination of a fatal chapter in British foreign policy. In fact, it is a slashing indictment of the authors of appeasement written in Rowse's robust style—prickly, pungent, and in some passages close to toxic. During this period critics of appeasement whispered about the "Cliveden set," under the impression that British foreign policy was made in country houses on leisurely weekends. Now it is whispered that it was made "at that disastrous dinner-table" in All Souls College, Oxford. To disprove the charge and set the matter right, Rowse, a fellow of All Souls, has published this personal memoir. All Souls was composed of two groups of fellows: the academic and the men of affairs. Some of the principal architects of appeasement were members, and others were frequently within its precincts as guests—Simon, Halifax, Lionel Curtis, Lord Lothian, Tom Jones, and Geoffrey Dawson, editor of the *Times*. The theme of Rowse's statement is that the younger members, mostly academic, bitterly opposed and criticized the policy that their distinguished elders devised and imposed during these years. The severest strictures are visited upon Geoffrey Dawson, Baldwin, Chamberlain, Simon, Hoare, and Halifax. Rowse was a Labour candidate in the elections of 1931 and 1935, and the party man and the historian speak interchangeably in this emphatic condemnation of Tory foreign policy. While the text and tone are highly personal, the narrative is woven of strands of quotations from *The History of the Times* and the published memoirs, biographies, and diaries of the participants. In Rowse's judgment their own words damn them. "*They* ruined their country." The issue between the two generations of intelligent, high-minded men, was the proper course to pursue toward Nazi Germany. The appeasers were convinced that the peace of Europe and the security of Britain depended upon the realization of an understanding with Germany. Those who disagreed advocated a grand alliance to set limits to Hitler's drive for expansion and domination, although Rowse, like Churchill, vaults over the extremely serious difficulties of bringing about such a combination. How does Rowse explain the fantastic mistakes of these senior men of eminence and good will? Most of them were born in the early 1870's and were essentially late Victorians who could not or would not believe the evil that was brewing in the twentieth century. They were predominantly middle class, nonconformist in background, ignorant of Europe, and caught in a "fatal confusion" between their class interests and the interests of the country. "What I had under observation, then, in all these years was a class in decadence," he concludes. This is not a pleasant book but something of an exercise in flogging dead statesmen. But it recaptures that combination of fury and despair with which many men of the younger generation viewed the stupidities of their elders who were leading the country down the road of appeasement to catastrophe.

University of Virginia

ORON J. HALE

HISTORY OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR (United Kingdom Military Series). Edited by Sir James Butler. THE WAR AT SEA, 1939-1945, Volume III, THE OFFENSIVE. Part 2, 1ST JUNE 1944-14TH AUGUST 1945. By S. W. Roskill. (London: H. M. Stationery Office; distrib. by British Information Services, New York. 1961. Pp. xvi, 502. \$8.40 postpaid.) The concluding volume of Stephen W. Roskill's official

British history of *The War at Sea* lives up to the high standards of its predecessors. It is well and concisely written, based on careful research, and illustrated with excellent maps. Since the series is intended to give a full picture of the maritime war, not just those actions in which the Royal Navy participated, nearly a fifth of the book is devoted to purely American operations in the Pacific. This gives an unusual balance to the work. Equally balanced are Roskill's comments that spare neither British, American, nor Axis leaders. These can be devastating as when he discusses the failure to open the Scheldt estuary or the Battle for Leyte Gulf or carefully balanced as in his treatment of Anglo-American strategic differences—but they are always well taken. This volume carries the Allied navies from the storm-tossed waters off Normandy and the reef-strewn ones off New Guinea to the Axis surrenders in Loch Eriboll and Tokyo Bay. It also contains a pair of summary chapters. One is a nostalgic epilogue devoted to the men and ships that fought Britain's war on the seas. The other is a thought-provoking discussion of that war with some pithy comments on the utility of a navy in the nuclear age. These comments are as applicable to the United States as they are to Britain. Among the eighteen appendixes, American readers will probably find most interesting the short sketch of the development of the Royal Navy's Fleet Train and the particulars of minor German warships and midget craft.

Morris Harvey College

K. JACK BAUER

EUROPE

LA QUESTIONE MAROCCHINA E GLI ACCORDI MEDITERRANEI ITALO-SPAGNOLI DEL 1887 E DEL 1891. Volume I, SINO ALLA CADUTA DEL MINISTRO MORET (14 GIUGNO 1888). By *Federico Curato*. (Milan: Edizioni di Comunità. 1961. Pp. 307. L. 2,000.) The Mediterranean agreements are sometimes represented as the high point of Bismarckian diplomacy, operating at its deftest. But Curato's judgment is that "without a doubt, of all the diplomatic creations of the Chancellor this was the least brilliant, that for which he cared least." The present study of a relatively ignored episode serves as a good assessment of the positions and relationships of the powers as the nineteenth century was entering its last decade. The place of Germany is well brought out in the importance attached to the views and wishes of Berlin. But the initiative that resulted in the Italo-Spanish exchanges of May 1887 is shown to be primarily Spanish, mainly that of the new Spanish Foreign Minister, Moret, who entertained somewhat extravagant ambitions of enhancing the position of Spain by inserting that country into the circuit of great power relations. Spain was not a power with general interests; its possible external ambitions were exclusively confined to Morocco, where the main obstacle was French designs. These could be met in either of two divergent ways: direct agreement, possibly some partition arrangement, or opposition in the form of supporting the continued independence of Morocco. This latter approach would lead to an alignment with those holding similar views, and Moret magnified this into a wish to join the Triple Alliance. But Depretis and Bismarck shared a low esteem for Spanish power and discretion, hence the undesirability of revealing to Spain the terms of the alliance, just revised in the midst of the negotiations with Spain. The one reason for not rebuffing Spain was the negative one of preventing it from joining the French camp. The impatient and touchy Moret had to be humored, and the final solution was the limited Italo-Spanish agreement, communicated to Britain, which Italy's allies formally approved. Even so, the life of the agreement was brief; first Italy, then Spain, would come directly to terms with France over Morocco. This good scholarly investigation, to be followed by another that will carry the story beyond 1888,

may be regarded as a useful study of the manner in which a "diplomacy of reasonableness" conducted its affairs.

Barnard College

RENÉ ALBRECHT-CARRIÉ

NOSTRADAMUS: LIFE AND LITERATURE. By *Edgar Leoni*. (New York: Exposition Press. [1961.] Pp. 823. \$10.00.) Mr. Leoni's title page continues: "All the prophecies in French and English, with complete notes and indexes; a critical biography of Nostradamus, his will, and personal letters; bibliography of Nostradamus and his commentators; a review of theories about him, his method, and other supplementary material." He has indeed lived up to this program. I have once more to use seriously the not always seriously used word: definitive. In this big volume, which is clearly a labor of love, Leoni has assembled almost all traces left by Nostradamus. He writes as a historian, neither making fun of the prophet nor worshiping him, but recording, sorting out, explaining, relating. This is a work of meticulous scholarship, which seems to include, as the author hopes it does, "everything by and about Nostradamus." It will spare the social and intellectual historian, who can no more afford to neglect Nostradamus than he can neglect spiritualists, theosophists, or any other kind of seers, a great deal of work. And this strange world of seemingly gratuitous prophecy makes surprisingly interesting reading.

Harvard University

CRANE BRINTON

PASQUIER QUESNEL ET LES PAYS-BAS: CORRESPONDANCE. Introduction and notes by *J. A. G. Tans*. [Publications de l'Institut Français d'Amsterdam, Maison Descartes, Number 6.] (Groningen: J. B. Wolters; Paris: Librairie Vrin. 1960. Pp. xxxviii, 639. Fl. 45.) This book is an immensely valuable source for several subjects: the infighting within Jansenism itself during its years of greatest trial, the relations of the Jansenists to the Gallican church and to the Roman Church as a whole in the early years of the eighteenth century, the relations of the Jansenists to Protestant sectarian groups outside France, especially to the Dutch Reformed Church, and the extent to which Jansenist savants contributed to the great historical and historiographical enterprise of the Enlightenment. The research and recovery of Quesnel's letters have been painstaking (the French has been modernized); the notes and bibliographical apparatus are helpful and illuminating without being dull. This *Correspondance* is now indispensable to any serious reconsideration of the Jansenist movement as an intellectual and social phenomenon.

Wesleyan University

R. L. COLIE

CARGAISONS INDIENNES: SOLIER ET CIE., 1781-1793. In two volumes. By *Louis Dermigny*. [École Pratique des Hautes Études, VI^e Section. Centre de recherches historiques. Affaires et gens d'affaires, Volume XV.] (Paris: S.E.V.P.E.N. 1960; 1959. Pp. 308; 456.) This book is based on the business records of the Solier family, Huguenots, who had their roots in the small town of Camarès (Aveyron). One branch made a fortune in Cadiz and then settled in Vevey (Switzerland). In 1780 this branch established a shipping firm in Marseilles, but the management of it was soon entrusted to an impecunious cousin, Antoine-Jean Solier, from the ancestral town of Camarès. He proved to be quite able, and the business thrived, although its success was not spectacular. It sent out ships to both the West and the East Indies. In Volume II, Dermigny publishes the *livre des expéditions*, containing the accounts of nineteen voyages that took place between 1781 and 1789: nine to Martinique and Guadalupe, two to Boston, and eight

to the Ile-de-France and India. This publication shows that venturing was still the dominant form of business organization in colonial trade. Each voyage was a separate undertaking whose capital was provided by a group of shareholders. Membership in this group varied from voyage to voyage. The main problem was to select an outbound cargo that would find a market overseas and to make profitable returns. Profits were determined by deducting the costs of the venture from the proceeds of the inbound cargo. The business was highly speculative: some of the voyages yielded high profits, but others resulted in losses or even ended in disaster. It was impossible to find suitable "returns" in Boston, and the ships, therefore, had to pick up provisions for the West Indies where it was easy to find a cargo of sugar and coffee, for which there was always a demand in Europe. From the East, the main inbound cargo consisted of plain calicoes, which were then transformed in Switzerland into "India" prints. The value of this study lies not so much in the fact that it deals with innovations, but that it shows the persistence of medieval business practices until far into the eighteenth century and even beyond. From the viewpoint of social history the author shows the international ramifications of Huguenot *haut commerce* through family and religious connections in ports and trading centers all over the world.

Brooklyn College

RAYMOND DE ROOVER

CAPITALISME ET CAPITALISTES FRANÇAIS AU XIX^e SIÈCLE. By Guy P. Palmade. (Paris: Armand Colin. 1961. Pp. 297.) This is an outstanding work of *vulgarisation* in the best sense of the word. In it the author seeks to present the evolution of French business from the late eighteenth to the early twentieth century in terms understandable to that omnipresent anonymity, the educated general reader, who, however, seems to be more common in France than in the United States. Unlike E. Beau de Loménie, *Les responsabilités des dynasties bourgeoises* (2 volumes, 1943, 1947), and J. Lhomme, *La grande bourgeoisie au pouvoir* (1960), it is less exclusively concerned with the political aspects of its subject though these are dealt with, and it has the signal advantage over the former of being based to a very large extent on the abundant monographic literature devoted to the economic, social, and business history of France in the last decade or so. This advantage also shows up to some extent in a comparison with *Le monde des affaires en France de 1830 à nos jours*, edited by J. Boudet (1952), over which Palmade's book has the further merit of brevity. In contrast to the works of Charles Morazé, on the other hand, Palmade's is far more concrete and specific. The latter characteristic is, in fact, one of the outstanding features of the book; its index of names (of nineteenth-century French businessmen, primarily, it contains almost a thousand entries) helps correct a major defect of most nineteenth-century French biographical dictionaries. Palmade is at his best in summarizing in a lively, readable fashion the monographic literature referred to above; by contrast, although synthesis is his major aim, he is weakest in that respect. This results partly from his lack of sophistication in economic analysis and his mystification at the intricacies of financial institutions; more fundamental, perhaps, are the inherent difficulties and dilemmas of his subject. What is capitalism? What is a capitalist? Palmade attempts to deal with these questions in a brief introduction, but it boils down to an exegesis of dictionary definitions. He recognizes the paradox inherent in the term capitalist—*rentier* or entrepreneur?—but does not resolve it. Moreover, the variety and contradictions of French behavior do not lend themselves to stylized characterization in terms of ideal types, a fundamental defect of most other attempts at synthesis on this subject. By faithfully recounting this variety of achievement and failure Palmade fails in his effort to portray a "pattern" of French capitalism, but his book is nonetheless interesting and valuable on that account. It is

brief, readable, up to date, and furnished with a convenient bibliography and index; for all of these reasons it merits a high recommendation as an introductory survey of a fascinating aspect of modern French history.

University of Wisconsin

RONDO CAMERON

CATHOLICISM AND CRISIS IN MODERN FRANCE: FRENCH CATHOLIC GROUPS AT THE THRESHOLD OF THE FIFTH REPUBLIC. By *William Bosworth*. (Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press. 1962. Pp. xv, 407. \$8.50.) If Catholicism, in a familiar phrase, is "the religion of the majority of the French people," why is it no more than a "minority" social and intellectual force in France? Here precisely is the question that this excellent study by a talented political scientist explores. The historical answers are obvious and are not dwelt upon at any length. What the book represents is a field study, a panorama of all aspects of present-day Catholic life in France covering the hierarchy, the Catholic action groups, the religious orders, the labor organizations, the press, and even the boy and girl scouts. There emerges a broad heterogeneity of thought in French Catholicism that explains its failure to present a more united front. "Outside of a narrow range of dogma," the author writes, "Catholics disagree among themselves on practically everything relating to social and temporal life." The heart of the book is taken up with the conflicting responses of diverse Catholic groups to such matters as Church-state relations, the schools, the constitution and functioning of the Fifth Republic, De Gaulle, the labor question, Algeria, and other matters. Replete with schematic apparatus, the study includes a number of useful charts, even one on "The 'Political Location' of Major Catholic Groups." The examination of the press is especially rewarding. Those who have found continued stimulation in the brilliant pages of the magazine *Esprit* will be interested in seeing how the author differentiates between the "Catholic Left" and the "non-Catholic Left." In one element, noted by the author but perhaps insufficiently emphasized, lies the core of a continuing though waning anticlericalism in France: the insistence of the Catholic Right that "the principles of hierarchy and authority which govern the Church should also govern the state." One small point: if in tracing the lineage of Emmanuel Mounier, one lists "Pascal and Marx, Gabriel Marcel and Pétain," should one not include Charles Péguy? He early epitomized the Catholic diversity so well portrayed here.

Duke University

JOEL COLTON

NEUERE GESCHICHTE SPANIENS, 1808-1917. By *I. M. Maiski*. German edition edited by *Manfred Kossoff*. Translated from the Russian by *Hans Piazza*. (Berlin: Rütten & Loening. 1961. Pp. 406. DM 14.50.) It must be said that the author of this book is a convinced Communist who from 1936 to 1939 was the Soviet ambassador to Great Britain. In this capacity he served as the Russian delegate in the London Non-Intervention Committee for the Spanish Civil War. Ambassador Maiski states that because of this he developed a great interest in Spanish history. From 1948 to 1953 Maiski gave lectures about modern Spanish history at the University of Moscow; this book is based on these lectures. It was translated into German in 1961 under the auspices of the Latin American Institute of the University of Leipzig. The book deals strictly with Spain and in the words of its author "is the first attempt to write a Marxian history of Spain for the years 1808-1917." Why 1808 to 1917? Maiski responds, "First, because the year 1808 in the history of Spain plays more or less the same role as the year 1789 in the history of France. . . . Second, because 1917 is the year in which Soviet historiography begins the newest history—the history of the socialist

era in the development of humanity." These words of the author explain the nature of the book, and he stays strictly within his Marxian framework. A short book review is not the place to debate a Marxian versus a non-Marxian interpretation of the history of a certain period of a certain country. I think that the author has produced a scholarly summary based on secondary sources in which historical facts are accurate and well digested. There is good organization, easy style, and apparently adequate translation into German. As one who is not a Marxian, I often disagree with the historiographic interpretation, but I respect the author's sober academic moderation. I must admit that the book made me rethink modern Spanish history. I am sorry that Maiski stopped with 1917 (there is a concluding summary chapter of eight pages to 1939) and did not detail the Spanish Civil War. His knowledge and his scholarly Marxism would have made this welcome. My main criticism of the work is that it is too political, based primarily on economics. What about Spanish letters, music, and art? What about the Spaniard (key to Spanish history) and his way of life, the Spanish temper? There is far too little about the Spanish Catholic Church (which would help Maiski's interpretation). A good bibliography includes the Russian items, and there is a whole bibliographic section of writing about Spain by Marx and Lenin.

University of South Florida

CHARLES W. ARNADE

A PRIMER OF DUTCH SEVENTEENTH CENTURY OVERSEAS TRADE. By D. W. Davies. (The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff. 1961. Pp. xii, 160. Glds. 15.) As the author has pointed out, this volume is intended primarily to afford American readers an insight into Dutch trade as it existed in the seventeenth century. The work traces among other things the close correlation between North Sea herring, Baltic corn, and Iberian salt; between the dislocation of the trade with Spain and Portugal and the opening of trade with Asia, the Mediterranean, and North and South America; and between ruthless Dutch commercial policies both within and without the Dutch East India and the Dutch West India Companies and Dutch commercial successes. Emphasis is placed upon the first entrance of Dutch trade into both the overseas areas and into the European markets. Mr. Davies writes informatively and in a lively style and has contributed a work of real value to English-speaking historians. Some specialists will find his treatment of specific areas a bit thin, a trait most noticeable to historians in the English and in the American colonial fields, but the author only set out to write a "primer," and he has done just that and done it very well. The bibliography is most helpful and contains works written in English as well as Dutch sources. It shows that Davies has read widely. One wonders why he did not include Kristof Glamann's excellent *Dutch-Asiatic Trade, 1620-1740* (1958), especially as Martinus Nijhoff was the publisher. An index would have added to the book's usability and would have been more valuable than the excellent illustrations. Admittedly Netherlands' trade tactics left much to be desired, but in giving "an impression of a nation intent only on the pursuit of the almighty guilder" Davies presents a somewhat biased view. Not until the conclusion of the book is the reader informed—and then only in a single sentence—that "in this respect the Dutchmen were much more to be commended than any of their contemporaries." Notwithstanding the above comments the work is a contribution to the historical knowledge of Dutch commerce in the seventeenth century. It covers Dutch trade from Indonesia to Iceland, and along with the studies of Violet Barbour, Charles Boxer, and Charles Wilson adds to the list of works in English illustrating the world-wide scale of Dutch commercial activities which provided the economic basis for the "Golden Age" of the Dutch Republic.

Coe College

JOHN J. MURRAY

LANGRAND-DUMONCEAU, PROMOTEUR D'UNE PUISSANCE FINANCIÈRE CATHOLIQUE. Volume II, VERS L'APOGÉE—I. LES FONDATIONS. By G. Jacquemyns. [Institut de Sociologie Solvay, Centre d'Histoire Économique et Sociale.] (Brussels: Université Libre de Bruxelles, 1960. Pp. 476. 275 fr. B.) Close on the heels of Volume I (*AHR*, LXVII [Jan. 1962], 482) comes the second part of Professor Jacquemyns' projected four-volume study of Langrand-Dumonceau, the Belgian company promoter of the mid-nineteenth century. Volume I left this dubious personage fairly launched on his startling career in 1860. Now at the end of Volume II, 5 years and 450 pages later, we find Langrand close to his apogée, having floated 10 new companies, 4 of them in 1865 alone. On paper some of his new corporations were huge. At a moment when 100,000,000 francs of capital was considered enormous (the *Banque de France* itself had only 91,000,000), Langrand in 1864 launched his International Land Credit Company with a nominal capital of 200,000,000 francs and the next year his *Banque Générale pour favoriser l'Agriculture et les Travaux publics* with a nominal capital of 300,000,000 francs. Since the Belgian government would not authorize limited-liability corporations of such size, Langrand registered them in England under the Companies Act of 1862. The object of all his new companies was ostensibly investment in rural real estate, particularly the purchase and subdivision of great estates in Hungary. Actually some companies were intended to aid earlier enterprises now in trouble. In spite of great apparent success Langrand had often been near disaster. Now in 1865 he scored his greatest triumph. He enticed the fabulously wealthy Prince Thurn und Taxis into a partnership that Langrand believed would automatically double the value of the shares of his many companies and make him the greatest financier of the century. The author, with exemplary patience, has worked through a mass of complex manuscripts and has ordered his results with all possible clarity. Even so, Langrand remains a rather shadowy figure and the "puissance financière catholique" an uncertain quantity. The later volumes may clarify these matters and dispel the doubts that Langrand merits such extensive treatment.

University of Vermont

PAUL D. EVANS

NORDMENNS SYN PÅ DANMARK OG DANSKENE I 1814 OG DE FØRSTE SELVSTENDIGHETSÅR. By Knut Nygaard. [Skrifter utgitt av det Norske Videnskaps-Akademi i Oslo. II, Historisk-Filosofisk Klasse, 1960, Number 1.] (Oslo: H. Aschehoug & Co. (W. Nygaard). 1960. Pp. 514.) During recent decades intellectual history has attracted increased attention in the United States. In the Scandinavian countries extensive work in this field has thus far been relatively rare. Knut Nygaard's book represents a somewhat new approach to one of the main problems in Scandinavian history of the first half of the nineteenth century: the problem of the attitudes of the Norwegians toward Denmark and the Danes in 1814 and the following years. In 1814 Norway's old political connection with Denmark was broken, and Norway was forced into a union with Sweden. Norwegian historians have for a long time discussed the effect of the events on the attitudes toward Denmark and the Danes. This discussion has usually been limited to the question of political opinions. Historians have generally agreed that public opinion in Norway in the years after 1814 was critical toward everything of Danish origin. Nygaard's extensive and thorough research results in a new picture of the attitudes in Norway. As a framework for the whole book, Nygaard discusses the writings of Nicolai Wergeland, the father of the poet Henrik Wergeland. Wergeland represented only the most extreme anti-Danish opinion, but many historians have considered his books to express a widely held view. Of special importance in this connection is his *Denmark's Political Crimes against the Kingdom of Norway*. Nygaard's discussion

of the reaction in Norway against the works of Nicolai Wergeland shows that the latter stood rather alone in his anti-Danish attitudes, and a thorough analysis of Wergeland's own career shows that he had personal reasons to dislike the Danes. Nygaard also demonstrates that Norway at this time had close cultural connections with Denmark, that Norwegian culture depended to a great extent upon contributions from Denmark. All of the teachers in the new University of Kristiania (Oslo), created in 1811, were in fact trained at the University of Copenhagen; some were even of Danish origin. Even after 1814 many students from Norway continued to go to the University of Copenhagen. Nygaard does not limit his research to academic education. He examines textbooks used in Norwegian schools, newspapers, books in the libraries and the bookstores, theater programs, and so forth. In every field he can show Danish influence, and, as a contrast, the nearly complete lack of connection with Swedish cultural life. For example more than 70 per cent of the content of the books used in Norwegian schools consisted of selections from Danish literature, and the Norwegian book market was completely dominated by Danish books and reviews. Nygaard's work thus proves that the cultural ties between Norway and Denmark were not broken by the political separation of 1814, while the Swedish contributions to Norwegian education and cultural life were insignificant. It might seem something of a paradox that cultural ties remained strong between Norway and Denmark in spite of political separation and economic conflict. Nygaard explains this by a rising fear among Norwegians that their country might become incorporated into Sweden. The cultural connection with Denmark thus became a weapon in Norway's fight for national independence against Swedish attempts to strengthen the ties of union between the two countries. It could perhaps be objected that Nygaard has relied mainly on opinions of educated people in Norway, schooled in Denmark with Danish family ties. He is aware of this difficulty, but, nevertheless, does not succeed in avoiding its consequences. He obviously does not pay enough attention to the attitudes of the small businessmen, who often competed with Danish merchants, or to the opinions of the farmers, who later became politically important. As a counterbalance, however, to the predominant view among Norwegian historians, the work of Nygaard is more than justified. Although cultural affinities must still be weighed against political and economic differences, this book is an important contribution.

University of Lund, Sweden

JÖRGEN WEIBULL

HALLITUKSEN YHTENÄISTÄMISPOLITIikka SUOMESSA 1600-LUVULLA (1600-N. 1680). By *Erkki Lehtinen*. [Historiallisia Tutkimuksia, Number 60.] (Helsinki: Suomen Historiallinen Seura. 1961. Pp. 473.) SUOMEN TEHTAANKOULUT, 1636-1881. By *Eelis Aurola*. [Historiallisia Tutkimuksia, Number 61.] (Helsinki: Suomen Historiallinen Seura. 1961. Pp. 252.) SUOMEN TORPPARIKYSMYS VUOTEEN 1909: YHTEISKUNTAHISTORIAALLINEN TUTKIMUS. By *Viljo Rasila*. [Historiallisia Tutkimuksia, Number 59.] (Helsinki: Suomen Historiallinen Seura. 1961. Pp. 493.) These academic dissertations deal respectively with the Swedish government's program of centralization during the 1600's, the factory schools in Finland, 1636-1881, and the Finnish crofter issue to 1909. Three eminent scholars in these fields (Pentti Renvall, Aimo Halila, and Aulis J. Alanen) took over four thousand words in reviewing these contributions (*Historiallinen Aikakauskirja*, LIX [No. 3, 1961], 237-52); this much less qualified reviewer will use his allotted three hundred words merely to report a few of the judgments of his Old World colleagues. Renvall on Lehtinen noted the following: it is the first study to focus explicitly on the centralizing processes and Finland's relation to them; it gets at the ideological sources of the centralizing drives, differentiating between the traditionally political and the emerging nation-

alistic. Halila on Aurola commented that despite the scarcity of sources (drawn chiefly from the nineteenth century), the work illuminates an important aspect of Finnish educational history; it would have profited from comparisons with other Finnish schools (on manors, in barracks for military dependents) as well as other institutions of popular enlightenment such as libraries and the temperance movement; greater attention might also have been given to developments in Scandinavia and England (the founder of the famed Finlayson school was a British Quaker). Alanen on Rasila wrote that the latter's was a pioneering work on two points—it places the crofter issue in a meaningful political propaganda context, and it suggests (though does not exhaustively examine) the interested hand of the Russian government in the controversy, and that if the study lacks anything, it is perhaps a more adequate stress on the "non-Finnish" character of the crofter system. The Rasila volume, of course, is of great importance to American historians of immigration. There can be no understanding of Finnish emigration without a firm grasp of the country's evolving rural structure.

Heidelberg College

JOHN I. KOLEHMAINEN

DER SCHWIERIGE AUSSENSEITER: ERINNERUNGEN EINES ABGEORDNETEN, EMIGRANTEN UND MINISTERPRÄSIDENTEN. By *Wilhelm Hoegner*. (Munich: Isar Verlag. 1959. Pp. 343. DM 24.50.) Wilhelm Hoegner's memoirs, spanning the years 1918–1957, illuminate a commonly overlooked aspect of German history—the interplay between regional and national politics. Hoegner persistently defended regionalism during the Weimar period; he fought for it unsuccessfully against the Nazis; after the war he tried to re-establish it in West Germany. Hoegner's memoirs refute his political foes' mean charge of "particularism." Every page attests to his political integrity and his concern for national well-being. His personal charm and his zest for politics are equally evident. He came by his regional outlook quite naturally as a Bavarian, most unnaturally as a Social Democrat. Outspoken criticism of his party's centralist viewpoint together with his doubts about Marxism had made Hoegner unpopular with the Social Democrats' national leadership before 1933. Their relations grew worse after World War II despite Hoegner's personal success in re-establishing the Bavarian Social Democratic party early in 1946. Hoegner's active political career lasted until 1957. An adverse vote overturned the coalition government that he had headed as Bavarian Minister-President from 1954 to 1957. It had been his second term in that office. The late Walter Dorn's recommendation to General Eisenhower had put him in office in September 1945. Unfortunately, Hoegner's government did not survive the first elections. But he surmounted the Social Democrats' electoral weakness in Bavaria to remain prominent in public life. His administrative and legal abilities presently raised him to the first rank of southern German politicians. To be sure, he enjoyed American patronage in 1945–1946, but he also had confidence in the Americans' good intentions. This collaboration advanced his policy of restoring historic Bavaria. Late in 1946 that restoration was sealed by the new Bavarian constitution which Hoegner had been instrumental in preparing. As a Bavarian and a regionalist he had grave misgivings about the federal government's Basic Law. The Western Powers, he believes, unwisely allowed the cold war to justify its premature enactment. Their haste sacrificed the sound federalism that had come into being in southern Germany by 1949. By that time Hoegner had clashed violently with Kurt Schumacher's Social Democratic centralism. Hoegner's postwar experience and long, earnest reflection about politics during twelve years of exile had confirmed his basic political convictions: federalism in national affairs, self-rule in local affairs, and vigorous social reform as an adjunct to political democracy. He upheld these convictions against government and against party. Finally, in 1957, Erich Ollenhauer made the overtures that ended Hoegner's long feud with the party's national leaders.

His stubbornness about first principles warrants the book's catchy title; Hoegner was indeed "a persistent gadfly."

University of Oregon

WILLIAM O. SHANAHAN

NAZI WAR AIMS: THE PLANS FOR THE THOUSAND YEAR REICH. By *John Robert Bengtson*. [Augustana Library Publications, Number 30.] (Rock Island, Ill.: the Library. 1962. Pp. xi, 155. \$3.95.) The subject of Professor Bengtson's study is of considerable interest to students of recent European history, German history in particular. The author does not offer a definitive work; rather, he hopes that his book "can serve as a guide post to point the way toward further exploration of the subject." It would appear that the present investigation was prompted, in part at least, by the curious view that Hitler's "ultimate aims and final objectives—the master plan of nazism—have tended to remain obscure." One may wonder how intensive and extensive publicity need be in view of the vast literature and documentation bearing on the subject! Even more disturbing is the claim "that scholars have not been inclined to study Nazi planning or its underlying 'philosophy' seriously." Perhaps the fact that Bengtson elected to ignore the entire postwar contribution in historical journals explains his amazing historiographical verdicts. The author's documentation, grouped around *Mein Kampf*, *Hitlers Tischgespräche* . . . , Nuremberg trial records, and a limited collection of supporting materials, is far from exhaustive. Its inadequacy is clearly mirrored in those sections of the book describing German policies and actions in various regions of Europe designed to achieve specific war aims. The summary character of these passages gives them only limited historical value, and, in some instances, brevity actually results in errors of interpretation and fact. Those sections of the book dealing essentially with the theoretical aspect of the war aims do not suffer as seriously from the handicap of limited documentation. The presentation, however, of the material decidedly suffers from needless repetition, poor topical structure, and rough transitions. An otherwise good analysis is marked by flaws which thorough editorial revision could easily have corrected, along with a series of annoying misspellings.

University of Colorado

WILLARD ALLEN FLETCHER

DIE DEUTSCHE POLITIK GEGENÜBER DEM SPANISCHEN BÜRGERKRIEG, 1936–1939. By *Manfred Merkes*. [Bonner Historische Forschungen, Number 18.] (Bonn: Ludwig Röhrscheid Verlag. 1961. Pp. 194. DM 16.) As the years pass, increasingly objective judgments on foreign intervention in the Spanish Civil War can be made. In this book Manfred Merkes has not only confirmed many conclusions already formed concerning German intervention in that conflict, but he has also supplied a detailed narrative concerning the relations of German representatives in Spain with the Nationalist rebels. After a brief consideration of the origin of the German intervention and the dispatch of German volunteers to Spain, he devotes three chapters each to the chronological evolution of the relations of the National Socialist government with the government of Generalissimo Franco and to the attempt to restrict the extension of the war through the nonintervention agreements. His conclusion that the "German Government had no part in the preparations of the military revolt against the Spanish Republican Government" is well supported by the facts that he has previously presented. Hitler disregarded the German Foreign Office from the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War in his support of the Spanish Nationalists. He was prompted by a desire for German security against possible Communist encirclement and expected the war to be a quick victory for the Nationalists. His early recognition of the Spanish Nationalist government attests to that optimism. German aid to Franco, despite the provision of volunteers and the appearance of the Condor Legion in Spain, in November 1936, did not consist of

personnel but of munitions and economic and technical assistance. Italy, on the other hand, was more thoroughly committed to the Nationalist cause and supplied ground troops and aviators. According to Merkes, German intervention in Spain appears to have been prompted by the desire to extend the Axis alignment as well as to test soldiers and tactics in actual combat. Admiral Raeder, who supported the intervention from the beginning, appears to have been enthusiastic over the increased experience and confidence that the German naval units gained in Spain. Germany also received important and critical raw materials from Spain in exchange for technical aid. The joint effort of Italy and Germany produced a rapprochement between them and an extension of the Axis to include Spain. "Germany and Italy had not won the victory for Franco . . .," and Spain "was for Hitler a political side issue." Merkes has utilized both archival sources of the air force training academy and published sources in German, French, English, and Spanish in preparing his study. He has appended an excellent and comprehensive bibliography.

Rollins College

RHEA MARSH SMITH

IL MINISTERO DEGLI AFFARI ESTERI, 1861-1870. By *Ruggero Moscati*. [L'Organizzazione dello Stato: Collano di studi e testi nel Centenario dell'Unità, Number 5.] (Milan: Dott. A. Giuffrè, Editore. 1961. Pp. vii, 277. L. 2,500.) Professor Moscati's valuable study of the first ten years of the Foreign Ministry of the newly united Italy deals with the administrative inheritance from the Sardinian state; with the subsequent reforms in the administration, in the diplomatic and consular services, and in recruiting and training; and with the careers of two important secretaries general, Marcello Cerruti and Raffaele di Barbolani. Part II contains the texts of forty official documents marking the steps in the growth and changes in these organizations and services, while Part III consists of two excellent appendixes: the first containing lists of the ministers, secretaries general, and the heads of missions abroad from 1861 to 1876, and the second, a list of all the Italian treaties, conventions, and protocols of that decade. Students and scholars in the fields of diplomatic history and international relations will find this work a very useful reference.

University of Pennsylvania

LYNN M. CASE

DAL FASCISMO ALLA RESISTENZA: PROFILO STORICO E DOCUMENTI. By *Armando Saitta*. (Florence: La Nuova Italia. 1961. Pp. vii, 246. L. 1,000.) This anthology is intended as a supplement to Italian school texts in contemporary history, which evidently give a very sketchy treatment of the events of the Fascist period. The compiler's viewpoint is well indicated by a key passage in his ample introductory essay: "Fascism rises under certain preconditions: on the one side, a liberal society and a democratic political system which Fascism sets out to destroy; on the other side, a proletariat whose revolutionary drive must be broken. Fascism aims at dictatorship, and once in power inevitably puts it into effect, using the means offered by the mass-regimes of our time . . . and explaining all the single acts of the dictator, which often cannot be related to any long-range program, by means of a pseudo-doctrine, elitist and activist in nature." This definition brings out the strengths and weaknesses of Saitta's treatment of Fascism. He has the merit of discarding certain outworn formulas, like those of Fascism as a "sickness of the European spirit" or the "last phase of monopoly capitalism," which only explain, in a partial way, one aspect of Fascism. But his refusal to take seriously the imperialist "living-space" programs of the regime and his failure to grasp the importance of the colonial frontier in European politics and propaganda preclude a deeper understanding of the Fascist phenomenon. There is a sense in which Fascism continues some of the negative sides of European liberal politics: Fascist colonialism

finds good precedents in the Italian liberal tradition, in particular. The same deficiencies appear in Saitta's underestimation of Fascist racism, which, as it developed in the 1930's, was not merely a search for some sort of ideological underpinning for the regime's improvisations, nor merely a token of the new partnership with Germany. It was a logical enough corollary to a policy of expansion and exploitation in black Africa. Like most anti-Fascists of the democratic Left, Saitta gives no special attention to certain lasting aspects of the regime in the economic sphere and never mentions the state's management of bankrupt enterprises of national importance, which was perhaps the most important innovation of the Fascist regime. On the other hand, he offers splendid documentation of the manifold abuses, tragic, comic, and grotesque, of Mussolini's twenty years, publishing material that has previously been scattered in small journals and out-of-print booklets. The material on the resistance is excellent. One is left with the impression that the Fascist regime really was totalitarian, at least in intent, but that its intrinsic weaknesses, and especially its failure to form any party elite groups, coupled with the skepticism and passivity of much of the Italian people, condemned it to failure.

University of California, Berkeley

RICHARD A. WEBSTER

THE SLOVENES OF CARINTHIA: A NATIONAL MINORITY PROBLEM. By *Thomas M. Barker*. [Studia Slovenica, Number 3.] (Washington, D. C.: League of CSA. 1960. Pp. x, 302. \$5.00.) It would be hard to liberate oneself from the feeling that some marginal problems of human history are, by mere chance or fortune, salvaged from complete oblivion. They may not be entirely divested of any significance for the better understanding of the historic process of human relations. In this category may be included the present survey of the historical development of relations between German- and Slovenian-speaking groups, in one of Europe's frontier lands. It covers centuries of history, stretching from the Carolingian era to the contemporary second Austrian Republic and analyzes one of many nationality problems, so characteristic of Central Europe. The first third of the book covers the span from the migration of nations to the First World War. Here the author unfolds with clarity the life and struggle of a small nation in its obscurity. Political power and the cultural and social supremacy of the Germanic element unquestionably helped in gradual assimilation of a significant part of the Slovenian population and thereby moved the ethnic border further toward the southeast. The remaining two-thirds show the political vicissitudes during the downfall of the old monarchy, the ensuing diplomatic struggle, and the unstable period between two world wars. Germanic thrust against the Slavic population, greatly reactivated by the Nazis, struck first against the Slovenian minority in Austria and subsequently pushed through a vast area of Europe with the spread of Nazi aggression. The end of military operations brought about the sharpening of the power struggle, and the shaping of postwar Europe has taken place in that strange ideological temper when little or no attention was paid to the merits of the individual problem. With great objectivity, Barker exposes both sides of his story, presenting opposing views and debating issues from many angles. He accomplishes well a complicated task. The text, however, might have been improved by putting some of the lengthier quotations in an appendix. The extensive bibliography stresses publications written in German rather than Slovenian.

St. Joseph's College

JOHN A. ARNEZ

THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF POLAND: AN OUTLINE OF HISTORY. By *M. K. Dziewanowski*. [Russian Research Center Studies Number 32.] (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press. 1959. Pp. xvi, 369. \$7.50.) This is a valuable contribution to a field of history which until recently was much neglected: socialism and Communism in Eastern Europe (outside of Russia). It covers the history of Polish socialist and

Communist movements and parties from their beginning in the nineteenth century until after the "October Revolution" of 1956. Reflecting the current preoccupation of the Poles with their relations with Russia, Dziewanowski concentrates in his discussion of Polish socialism before 1918 on its development in Russian Poland. Indeed, in German Poland a specifically Polish socialist movement scarcely existed. But in Austrian Poland the Polish Social Democratic party was not a negligible force. Apart from Ignacy Daszyński, however, it produced no outstanding leaders. On the other hand, Polish socialism in Russian Poland produced many brilliant leaders, but was divided and lacked a mass following. Of its leaders, Joseph Pilsudski was hardly a socialist, while Rosa Luxemburg, Julian Marchlewski, and Felix Dzierżyński were hardly Poles. The last three lived in exile most of their lives, and Poland was for them not a fatherland but—in the words of Marx's famous dictum—"only a birthplace." They made names for themselves first in the international socialist movement and then in the German or Soviet Communist parties, but played no notable role in Poland. The story of the Polish Communist party between the two world wars was again one of exiles and underground leaders, really a group of Comintern agents, intriguing and squabbling among themselves, until their physical liquidation and the formal dissolution of the party in 1938, presumably on Stalin's orders. After World War II the Polish Communist party (formally styled the United Polish Workers' party after forced merger with the Polish Socialist party in 1948) was really a new movement whose leaders, Bierut and Gomułka, were too unimportant in 1938 to be liquidated. Its emergence in the wake of the advancing Soviet army and its seizure of power in Poland constitute the most important part of this book. Of necessity, Dziewanowski depended mainly on published Communist sources, but unlike many writers on Communism he did not acquire the "coloring of his environment," that is, the unintelligible jargon of Marxists. The book is written simply. Modestly subtitled *An Outline of History*, it is in fact as complete a story of Polish Communism as anyone but the most narrow specialist might desire.

Florida State University

VICTOR S. MAMATEY

POLAND AND HER NATIONAL MINORITIES, 1919-39: A CASE STUDY. By *Stephan Horak*. (New York: Vantage Press. 1961. Pp. 259. \$5.00.) This volume attempts to examine "in large outline" a subject that scholars have somewhat neglected: Polish treatment of minorities (Jews, Ukrainians, Belorussians, Germans, and others) between the wars. The author's intention was admirable. The same cannot be said, however, of the final product, which, while liberally sprinkled with citations and references, is superficial, unbalanced, and seems to have an unusual number of sweeping generalities. Although the title speaks of the period from 1919 to 1939, most of the 184 pages of actual text treat the early 1920's, with the remaining years mentioned only casually. The volume has a lengthy bibliography.

Portland State College

BASIL DMYTRYSHYN

VNESHNIAIA POLITIKA ROSSII XIX I NACHALA XX VEKA: DOKUMENTY ROSSIISKOGO MINISTERSTVA INOSTRANNYKH DEL [Foreign Policy of Russia, 19th and Early 20th Centuries: Documents of the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs]. [Ministry of Foreign Affairs USSR.] (Moscow: State Press for Political Literature. 1960. Pp. 798. 24 rubles.) This is the first of seven volumes in a projected series of documents relating to the years 1801-1815; the remainder of the work, under the same running title (to 1917), is planned to be completed in five more series. This volume covers only the three years from the accession of Alexander I (March 1801) to the decision (April 1804) to break with France. As the most important documents have long since been published, notably in F. F. Martens' bilingual *Collection of Treaties and Conventions Con-*

cluded by *Russia with Foreign States* (15 volumes, 1874-1909), they are not reproduced here. This is in essence a supplementary volume comprising a selection of 278 previously unpublished items with brief summaries of the content of and cross references to 165 others previously published. For the most part they consist of dispatches to or from Russian envoys abroad, interspersed with draft proposals and a few careful appraisals of the international situation, either by individuals or by official bodies such as the Secret Committee or the State Council. Great care has been taken to reproduce the original text, accompanied by a Russian translation. All documents are provided with meticulous cross references and explanatory notes, and the whole has been thoroughly indexed. By far the largest number of dispatches (about one-fourth of all the documents included in this volume) were sent to or received from Constantinople. Paris and London come next in frequency (about one-sixth each), while the Ionian Islands account for more items than either Berlin or Vienna. Other European courts are given scattered representation, with Scandinavia and Italy (especially Naples) in the lead. Asia is represented chiefly by instructions to Russia's agents in Georgia and other Transcaucasian states then being taken under Russian protection, with one instruction from the Minister of Commerce to the agent in Bukhara. In point of content, these documents principally reflect concern over extricating Russia from the difficulties into which Paul had plunged the country, the curbing of French ambitions in the Germanies, and Russia's special interests in the Ottoman Empire. Concern with the United States, naturally then peripheral, arose successively from satisfaction with the successful trade rivalry of Americans with the British in the Pacific and from fear that, as a cat's-paw for France, America wanted a trade treaty only to create embarrassing difficulties for Russia in its rapprochement with Britain.

Brooklyn College

JESSE D. CLARKSON

SLAVIANSKIE KOMITETY V ROSSII V 1858-1876 GODAKH [The Slavonic Committees in Russia, 1858-1876]. By S. A. Nikitin. ([Moscow:] Moscow University Press. 1960. Pp. 360. 12 rubles, 50 kopecks.) S. A. Nikitin, a Soviet scholar with access to the archival collections of the Moscow and St. Petersburg Slavic Committees, describes in this monograph the organization of the Slavic Committees from 1858 to 1874, the Slavic Congresses of the 1860's, and the state of the committees on the eve of the war with Turkey. He regards Pan-Slavism as one of the ideological responses among liberal and Slavophile aristocrats to Russia's defeat at the hands of a European coalition. Acting with governmental sanction, these elements in the *dvorianstvo* joined to create the Moscow Slavic Committee, "an organization in form and tasks benevolent, but whose very benevolence bore a decided political tinge." The "political tinge" was inevitable, Nikitin explains, because of the international situation and the concern on the part of the nobility and the government lest the defeat of 1856 cost Russia all influence in the Balkan Peninsula. Of special concern to the group was the Bulgarian "national liberation struggle." The committee had the sympathy of the liberal professions, of parts of the intelligentsia and of the Moscow business class, but only in the name of humanitarian "aid" to the oppressed Slavic subjects of Austria and Turkey. Nikitin's conclusions as to the tangential influence of Pan-Slavism on Russian foreign policy are in substantial agreement with those of recent Western scholarship. He attributes the nugatory character of their effect on policy to financial weakness, a lack of orientation in the diversities of actual Slav life, and to the tsardom's ancient disdain for any sort of public initiative in politics. Notwithstanding its inherent political "tendency," Pan-Slavism's philanthropic and educational work remained "its basic functions." Its only positive achievement lay in the preparation of teachers, artists, and other cultural cadres among the Bulgars, Montenegrins, Bosnians, and Serbs. The absence of a bibliographical essay is

not a defect here, for Nikitin has discussed the literature and the state of unpublished materials on Pan-Slavism throughout this interesting work.

Hamilton College

CHARLES C. ADLER, JR.

STORMY PASSAGE: A PERSONAL HISTORY THROUGH TWO RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONS TO DEMOCRACY AND FREEDOM, 1905-1960. By *W. S. Woytinsky*. Introduction by *Adolf A. Berle*. (New York: Vanguard Press. 1961. Pp. xxii, 550. \$10.00.) *Stormy Passage* is an autobiography that should be as interesting to the general reader as to the historian of our time. Wladimir Woytinsky lived simply, bravely, even heroically, at or near the center of great events. With a modesty that makes him more interested in the meaning of those events than he is in his own part in them, he illuminates the Russian Revolution of 1905, the movement of the unemployed during the subsequent depression, life in tsarist prisons and Siberian exile, the rise and fall of Russian democracy in 1917, the Bolshevik seizure of power, the character and methods of Bolshevism's author and leader, V. I. Lenin, the fate of the short-lived democracy of independent Georgia, the weaknesses and errors that contributed to the fall of the Weimar Republic and the rise of Hitler, and, finally, the protagonist's "discovery of America." All his life Woytinsky was a dedicated scholar and a first-rate economist. Before he was out of the gymnasium he had written a work of economic theory important enough to win the commendation and an introduction from Tugan-Baranowsky. When the strikers of 1905 became the jobless of 1906 and 1907, they asked the bookish young man to write up their demands, which led, characteristically, to his going among them to study them more closely, and ended with his becoming their leader. At this point, V. I. Lenin saw in the youth a valuable staff member, despite his avowed anti-Marxism. As a result, we get an interesting close-up of Lenin. In prison he became leader, spokesman, and crusader for prison reform. In 1917 he was one of the chief trouble shooters for the provisional government, then, despite his myopia and his bookishness, one of the most loved commissars on the military front. On seizing power, Lenin telegraphed Woytinsky offering to make him commissar of war. Woytinsky's answer was his attempt to lead his troops to Petrograd to restore democracy. They got as far as Gatchina where disagreements between Kerensky and Krasnov put an end to the strange crusade of Cossacks guided by a bookworm commissar. In Germany he was the economic adviser of the trade-unions, whom he persuaded that, if the labor movement and government did not provide help for the unemployed, the Nazis and Communists would win them, but the great Marxist Hilferding overawed the unions by his "demonstration" that the business cycle and its consequences were inseparable from capitalism and must be lived through rather than mitigated. Hitler's victory drove him to America where he arrived just in time to help formulate our social security system. Here he achieved a distinguished reputation as an economist, was an ardent discoverer with his fresh European eyes of some of our virtues which we do not notice, and a spokesman for America in two tours around the troubled world. His autobiography is posthumous, for he died worn out from his two long journeys. His wife and collaborator of most of a lifetime is now publishing his unpublished papers.

University of California, Davis

BERTRAM D. WOLFE

NEAR EAST

BRITISH INTERESTS IN PALESTINE, 1800-1901: A STUDY OF RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL ENTERPRISE. By *A. L. Tibawi*. (New York: Oxford University Press. 1961. Pp. ix, 280. \$5.60.) This is an account of two British missions, an

Anglican bishopric, and a British consulate in Palestine. Although the author seems to have aimed only at "producing a text that is at once scientific and clear," his data and interpretations bear on the larger questions of the motivation and effects of Christian missions and on the special problem of the relative influence of Protestant (that is, Anglo-Saxon) missions in the Arab revival. British interests in Palestine were little more than missionary interests. The clergymen began with the aim of converting Jews and Moslems, but soon devoted themselves to seeking proselytes among Ottoman Christians, on the ground that only in this way could Christianity reach the Moslems. After limited success and amid great controversy, the policy was changed at the end of the century. Proselyting was to be abandoned in favor of education alone. The consulate and the bishopric were created largely through the endeavors of politically influential and religiously zealous Englishmen. On the other hand, the government showed little interest in establishing English protection for Protestants and did not always give effective support to the missionaries. Tibawi assigns greater influence in the Arab revival to native initiative and to French and Russian missions than to the Protestants. He proves his point relative to quantitative effect. Although he recognizes the importance of the Protestants as a stimulant, he seems to underrate it. Reaction against the West and missionaries fills the literature of the Arab revival. The Protestants, who were condescending toward Oriental Jews and Christians and hostile to Islam and who sought converts from all communities, fit the role of stimulator of a reaction much better than the French and Russians, who had no need to proselyte. This is a valuable, well-documented study.

University of Illinois

C. ERNEST DAWN

AFRICA

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE ECONOMIC HISTORY OF ETHIOPIA FROM EARLY TIMES TO 1800. By *Richard Pankhurst*. (London: Sidgwick and Jackson. 1961. Pp. xvii, 454. 42s.) An "introduction" in the best sense, this is a guided tour through virtually all of the primary sources that bear on the economic and social life of Ethiopia prior to the nineteenth century. The scanty materials for the long period before 1300 are reviewed in the opening section. Then follows a detailed analysis of the more adequate sources for the succeeding five centuries, with respect to such categories as governmental framework, taxation and land tenure, standard of living, division of labor and the role of foreigners, internal and external trade (including the slave trade), and the impact of wars and armies. The material is clearly organized, and the text is enriched by many excellent illustrations and other reference matter. The popular stereotype of Ethiopia as a nation without a history—fostered to some extent by the famous epigrams of Gibbon and Toynbee—will now stand corrected by the careful documentation in this book. It depicts a stubbornly conservative society, to be sure, but one that nevertheless underwent a number of interesting changes during the millennium in which it was allegedly "asleep," and after. This conclusion and the data supporting it here have long been familiar to Ethiopianists, but some of the questions that Pankhurst has applied to the data are relatively new. This should lead all concerned to look forward to the promised companion volume, in which a more expansive treatment of the period since 1800 is to be based on much original material as well as the standard sources.

University of Chicago

DONALD N. LEVINE

THE AWAKENING OF AFRIKANER NATIONALISM, 1868-1881. By *F. A. van Jaarsveld*. Translated by *F. R. Metrowich*. (Cape Town: Human and Rousseau. 1961.

Pp. 258. R. 3.00.) That there is something called nationalism is certain; what it is most uncertain. Professor van Jaarsveld in this expansion of his essay, *Die Afrikaner en Sy Geskiedenis* (AHR, LXVI [Jan. 1961], 496), does not try to define Afrikaner nationalism. Instead he traces its development in a vigorous manner that loses little in the translation and that will be useful to English South Africans in understanding their fellow Europeans in the Union. The author's enthusiasm for his subject in this year of the Republic nearly leads him into the error he decried in his essay of making every past event, such as the Cape Patriots and even the Great Trek, a stage in developing Afrikanerism. Here he tries to have the best of both worlds by giving these events and others nationalistic overtones at one point and making light of them a few pages later. Van Jaarsveld is on solid ground in his description of the shift of an emotion from the mere negativism typical of nascent nationalisms to one determined to erase borders that had become artificial for many Afrikaners by the late nineteenth century. Directed initially against the Bantu in conflict, negativism shifted its target to the British by virtue of the course of events. Nevertheless, national consciousness was not a quickly grasped feeling. The psychology of early nineteenth-century Afrikaners nearly atomized them, first in the Trek, from whence most of the Cape Afrikaners held aloof because of, as the author admits, good education and government by the British. Trekkers split themselves and only with difficulty consolidated again in two republics, which, however, turned their backs on each other. What brought Afrikaners together in a feeling of unique oneness was fear of British expansion, whose meaning for republican Afrikaners is made wonderfully clear on a map on page eighty-one. This emotion swept forward with British annexation of the diamond fields and then of the Transvaal. When limited independence was restored to the latter in 1881, Afrikanerism as an emotion knew neither colonial nor republican borders. The monograph naturally cites cultural evidence of the growth of this feeling, but it could also have explained how British telegraph and railway lines ended the isolation of the republican heart of Afrikaner nationalism from colonial Afrikaners. Indeed, the whole monograph leaves the reader wondering how such a dynamic factor as Afrikaner nationalism can come to terms with English emotions, let alone non-European ones, to produce a larger South African nationalism—or, indeed, whether it even wants this. Does the long equation of republicanism with Afrikanerism mean that Afrikaner nationalism will be content merely to dominate the Republic of the Union? The translation may reveal something here in its brief glossary of Afrikaans terms, which it cites as "South African English [*sic*] Words." There is also a gently euphemistic rendering of "baasskap" as "Guardianship; specifically White guardianship of non-White races in South Africa."

University of Southern California

COLIN RHYS LOVELL

KAMERUN UNTER DEUTSCHER KOLONIALHERRSCHAFT: STUDIEN. Volume I. Edited by *Helmuth Stoecker*. [Schriftenreihe des Instituts für allgemeine Geschichte an der Humboldt-Universität Berlin, Number 5.] (Berlin: Rütten & Loening, 1960. Pp. 288. DM 16.80.) This book was published in the German Democratic Republic and comprises four highly tendentious studies in the history of Imperial German colonialism in the Cameroons. The authors of the studies are three East German scholars, Hans-Peter Jack, Adolf Rüger, and Hella Winkler; a fourth, Helmuth Stoecker, provides an introduction and critique of sources. The book has a thesis that begins to emerge clearly in the first few pages of the introduction: all imperialism of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was bad, and the record of Germany was certainly no better than that of any other colonial power. None of this is startling, and it has all been said very effectively many times already. But the authors go on to reveal that their real purpose is to show that German colonialism is being revived in the militarism and imperialism of

the German Federal Republic. Adolf Rüger and Hella Winkler have much to say in their essays about the *Kamerunwerker* as pioneers in the class struggle, especially during the revolts at the turn of the century. They do not, however, establish that the natives ("workers") were forced to action because of the "feeling" for the class struggle. Nor are they any more successful in proving that the revolts failed only because the natives lacked organization rather than experience. More than once the fact that the Germans brought schools to the Cameroons is mentioned, but there is no effort to appraise the consequences. On the other hand, there is very careful documentation of atrocities. In short, this book is no more than a political contrivance, a not always subtle attack upon West Germany in an attempt to extol the humanitarian virtues of East Germany. Whatever real value it has lies in its profuse documentation, for the authors have made extensive use of archival as well as published sources.

Morehouse College

MELVIN D. KENNEDY

ASIA AND THE EAST

RECORDS OF THE GRAND HISTORIAN OF CHINA, TRANSLATED FROM THE *SHIH CHI* OF SSU-MA CH'EN. Volume I, EARLY YEARS OF THE HAN DYNASTY, 209-141 B.C.; Volume II, THE AGE OF EMPEROR WU, 140 TO CIRCA 100 B.C. By *Burton Watson*. [Records of Civilization: Sources and Studies, Number 65.] (New York: Columbia University Press. 1961. Pp. xi, 563; viii, 543. \$10.00 each.) The *Shih chi* (Historical Records) written by Ssu-ma Ch'ien is a great book whose organizational framework has set the standard for subsequent Chinese dynastic histories. Its far-reaching influence in China, Japan, and Korea may be favorably compared with that of Herodotus in the West. This masterpiece, written in the first century B. C. with many anecdotes, stories, and literary allusions, is difficult to understand thoroughly. Anyone who has translated the *Shih chi* into Western languages has become famous, such as Édouard Chavannes, one of the world's leading Sinologists. Yet he translated only 47 of the 130 chapters. Now Watson has translated most of the remaining text in two handsome volumes. Undoubtedly, this will guarantee him an eminent place among Sinologists. In checking Watson's translation against Ssu-ma Ch'ien's original text, I find it, on the whole, accurate and readable. Watson's English is excellent, his vocabulary large, and his feeling for the exact shade of meaning, marvelous. Unlike many Chinese-English translators who frequently omit in order to surmount difficult passages, Watson does not leave out a line, whether it is poetry or prose, easy or difficult. Again, unlike many scientific translations, which are overloaded with parentheses, brackets, and numerous other signs and footnotes following the example of the *T'oung Pao* and Dub's translation of the *Han-shu*, Watson keeps these Sinological requirements down to a minimum. Consequently his translation reads smoothly, with few digressions or diversions. No major work is perfect; errors can be found in these volumes, too. The flaws do not, however, impair the over-all quality of the work. Whether or not the author will publish a third volume is uncertain, but, as yet, there are very few footnotes, no bibliography, no mention of secondary sources or reference works. Since the *Shih chi* involves anthropological, sociological, philosophical, literary, and many other facets of ancient China, much more research could be done. For instance, the various official titles deserve special consideration, and the geographical names require an index or glossary to give modern locations. This work, as it now stands, is useful for advanced Sinologists who are familiar with the history of the Han dynasty, can read some of the original text, and have the patience to digest the translation slowly in order to appre-

ciate its worth. The beginning Sinologist, or the student initiated in American or European history who would like to skim through it, may find it too detailed and advanced.
Indiana University S. Y. TENG

IMPERIAL PEKING: SEVEN CENTURIES OF CHINA. By *Lin Yutang*. With an essay on the art of Peking by *Peter C. Swann*. (New York: Crown Publishers. 1961. Pp. 227. \$10.00.) A renowned interpreter of China's humanistic traditions for Westerners has again chosen his subject well. This is a labor of love and nostalgia, to make one of the world's most impressive capitals live again in imagination as it was "until some ten years ago." History is implicit rather than deliberate in the author's approach; he has been more intent on depicting the natural setting of Peking, its changes through the centuries, its art and architecture, and the life of its "gay and courageous" people. Historians will probably wish that a more specifically historical chapter had been provided early in the book. The fourth chapter does have a historical emphasis. There is a chart of Peking's history, and three appendixes ascertain as well as is possible, from Chinese and Occidental sources, the physical dimensions of the capital during the Ming, Yüan, and Chin dynasties—moving in reverse chronological order. Most of the historical detail suffusing the basically topical chapters is naturally from these and the Ch'ing (Manchu) dynasties. Although a native of Fukien, Lin lived in Peking long enough during the 1920's to become familiar with the mellow city and with much of its lore. Perhaps in this treatment he deliberately avoided much attention to the state examinations, the life of scholar-officials in the capital, and the operations of civil government (except for certain ceremonies) because of his greater concern with the life of the common people. Doubtless the salient feature of this volume is its illustrative wealth. No less than 52 of its 119 illustrations are in color. All the architectural illustrations are in the first half and are followed by numerous plates—mostly in color—showing paintings, sculpture, and ceramics. Many of these are related more broadly to China, yet some came into the Palace Museum collection, a large part of which was taken to Taiwan by the Nationalists. Peter Swann has written a survey of Chinese art, more objective in tone than Lin's other chapters, using the reproduced masterpieces as beads in his necklace. Informal maps of Peking and its cultural landmarks have mostly been based on ones published elsewhere. A sense of movement is given in the end papers and at a few points in the main body by photographic reproductions of segments from an interesting Chinese scroll depicting a long imperial cavalcade. In summary, reading this book is sheer civilized pleasure. On the whole it is well written with occasional profundity of observation. In places, as in Chapter v, it loses dignity, becoming rather gossipy and choppy. Lin's system of romanization is not an improvement on that of Wade-Giles, but is still more confusing. His index does not include references to a number of treated subjects (for example, "calligraphy"), but refers chiefly to proper names.

Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy

ALLAN B. COLE

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN HISTORY OF THE MODERN WORLD. INDIA: A MODERN HISTORY, by *Percival Spear*. Edited by *Allan Nevins* and *Howard M. Ehrmann*. (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press. 1961. Pp. x, 491, xix. \$10.00.) This book is a welcome addition to the one-volume histories of India available to the general reader and the college student. Because of the nature of the subject, Dr. Spear quite wisely devotes 200 of the 450 pages to the centuries before 1750, a far higher proportion than is normally allotted to earlier history in the other volumes in this series on the "modern world." Many of the chapters, especially that on the reign of Akbar, are models of clarity. I feel that the author has done better by the general reader in

these earlier chapters than in those devoted to his own special field of interest—the “British” period. Many readers should be moved to increase their knowledge of Indian civilization and culture by turning to A. L. Bacham’s *The Wonder That Was India*. Spear’s “suggestions for further reading” are especially well chosen, though at the next reprinting, errors in authors’ names should be corrected. There are other errors. Adam Smith’s *Wealth of Nations* first appeared in 1776, not 1780. Plassey was fought on June 23, 1757, not June 26. The electorate for the Central Legislative Assembly under the reforms of 1919 numbered approximately 1,500,000, not 5,000,000. Unfortunately, the book bears the marks of haste. It is based on the author’s lectures during the year he visited the United States and taught at the University of California. A few of the allusions to the contemporary American scene in this “space-age,” appropriate in the classroom, seem out of place in the book. When one comes to the later chapters, Spear’s students seem clearly to have been expected to be familiar with the course of events from their assigned reading. They could thus benefit fully from these very thoughtful and penetrating reflections on the period the author knows so well. I have quite naturally enjoyed them and would quarrel with very few of them. The uninitiated general reader may, however, not get all he should out of this book unless he has Spear’s own edition of the one-volume *Oxford History of India* or a survey of comparable scope at hand. Nevertheless, within the limits imposed upon it, which preclude full treatment of many controversial issues, such as the effect of British policy on modern Indian industrial development, this book is a notable achievement.

University of Pennsylvania

HOLDEN FURBER

MODERN NEPAL: RISE AND GROWTH IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. By D. R. Regmi. (Calcutta: Firma K. L. Mukhopadhyay. 1961. Pp. xv, 333. Rs. 18.) This is the third volume in a panoramic history of Nepal undertaken by a learned author. The period brought into focus here was relatively brief, but it was one of significant change, with far-reaching repercussions which are still being felt today. When this period opened, “Nepal” meant only the sheltered little valley where the Newars had built up a unique civilization. Tiny though this valley is, it was at that time split amongst three quarreling kingdoms. When this period closed, the Rajput dynasty now ruling the country we know as Nepal had not only conquered and unified the valley, but had pushed its western borders far beyond their present limits, and in so doing had placed the Himalayan kingdom on a collision course with expanding British power to the south. The story of the high-water mark of the western conquests and the Anglo-Nepali War of 1814–1816 has been reserved for a fourth volume. This volume gives a clearer picture than is found elsewhere of the little principalities in the west at the time of conquest, and of the administrative system developed by the new masters of Nepal, a system which was to remain in effect until the middle of the nineteenth century. The author has carefully examined all sources available to him, including several not hitherto utilized. He discusses the discrepancies found among these sources, and where possible corrects inaccuracies and misinterpretations appearing in the standard histories. The wealth of detail presented by the author makes this book at once indispensable for the specialist and formidable for the beginner. Neither the author nor his editor has made many concessions to the reader unfamiliar with common Indian terms. The reader who is prepared to grapple with problems arising from unfamiliar vocabulary, occasional unidiomatic English, and the anarchy in the spelling of proper names which plagues all laborers in the field of South Asian history will find himself richly rewarded for his efforts.

University of California, Berkeley

MARGARET W. FISHER

AUSTRALIA: THE QUIET CONTINENT. By *Douglas Pike*. (New York: Cambridge University Press. 1962. Pp. xii, 241. \$3.95.) The brief survey of their nation's history has become a fashionable genre for Australian academics, while the need for a large, one-volume history remains unfilled. Its publisher describes this survey as a pioneer attempt to trace the development of the nation as a whole, avoiding the preoccupation with events in the southeastern mainland, characteristic of the works of historians trained or based in Sydney or Melbourne. To the considerable extent that Douglas Pike, a southern Australian recently translated to Tasmania, has achieved this laudable aim he has lessened the value of the book for its intended purpose as an introductory text. To compress so many topics into so few pages, he has employed an allusive style which is rewarding to the initiate but which can be confusing to the novice. There are no bibliography and no footnotes. His concluding chapter gives a sprightly summation of Australian national development.

University of Waterloo

K. A. MacKIRDY

INDONESIA AND THE DUTCH. By *Leslie H. Palmier*. [Issued under the auspices of the Institute of Race Relations, London.] (New York: Oxford University Press. 1962. Pp. xii, 194. \$2.90.) Why have the relations between Indonesians and the Dutch steadily worsened since the end of the Second World War? Dr. Palmier begins his answer by surveying the course of Indonesian-Dutch relations since 1900. Dutch colonial control, particularly in the period after the First World War, became exceedingly intransigent toward the social and economic modernization of Indonesian society. Growing numbers of Indonesian intellectuals were not absorbed by either administrative or economic growth, and this group chafed most under the restrictive policies of the Dutch government. In broad strokes the period of the Japanese occupation, which opened new vistas of self-rule for the Indonesian elite, and the postwar struggle for independence, which ended in the transfer of sovereignty to Indonesia, are described. Palmier attributes the growing radicalization of Indonesian politics to the continued unyielding Dutch attitude since the war, but this does not fully explain the deteriorating relations between the two. Palmier seeks the answer to the original question not in the realm of historical development, but rather in the current political, economic, and social realities of Indonesian life. He contends that the multiparty system of both countries has led to an inability to agree on issues except under threat of imminent danger. Palmier is really at his best in the social and economic realms. In an able analysis he takes the reader into the complexities of Indonesian society, stressing the duality between the Javanese, who for the most part hold government offices, and the non-Javanese, who win a large part of the nation's foreign exchange. The need of the Javanese to retain an upper hand politically is used to explain both "guided democracy" and the New Guinea dispute. These considerations also relate to the lopsided economic structure of Indonesia. Palmier proposes industrialization of Java to rectify a sociopolitical imbalance. This section of the book presents some rather unique ideas which may well serve to stimulate a broader view of current Indonesian issues than is generally held and should open several new avenues of investigation for social scientists seeking to understand current Indonesian policies and attitudes.

Russell Sage College

ROBERT VAN NIEL

NEDERLANDSCH-INDIË ONDER JAPANESE BEZETTING: GEGEVENS EN DOCUMENTEN OVER DE JAREN 1942-1945. Edited by *I. J. Brugmans et al.* [Stichting Indië in de tweede Wereldoorlog.] (2d rev. ed.; Franeker: Uitgave T. Wever. 1960. Pp. xi, 661.) This work seeks to provide an introduction to the history of the Netherlands East Indies during Japanese occupation (1942-1945). It presents an

anthology composed from thousands of documents previously collected by the Netherlands State Institute for War Documentation. Each document is prefaced by the necessary comments. The printed matter amongst these documents consists chiefly of newspapers. Wherever possible, printed matter has not been used, nor have previously published documents. For the orientation of the reader, the collection is preceded by a concise chronology (March 1942–August 1945) which provides short monthly reviews of the conditions in the archipelago. The documents (nearly five hundred in number) are reproduced in their original form; documents not in the Dutch language have been translated into Dutch. From these documents one can get much valuable information about Japanese propaganda, war crimes, internment camps for Europeans, and resistance by Europeans, Eurasians, and Indonesians. This book also tells much about Indonesian collaboration with the Japanese and about the Indonesian military and paramilitary organization. In this connection it is interesting to see the role that Sukarno (now President of Indonesia) played in these years. On July 15, 1943, Sukarno welcomed his Japanese visitor, Tojo, and said in a speech: "Your Excellency, we will still become more faithful to Japan, for we are convinced that the war, which Japan conducts in this period, is a holy war." But four months later Sukarno urged Tojo to grant independence to Indonesia. Japanese military authorities, however, opposed Indonesian independence until the beginning of 1945. In July 1945 Japan decided to grant independence, but at that time the war was almost over, and the plans did not materialize.

Washington, D. C.

P. G. J. KORTEWEG

CHINESE COMMUNIST STUDIES OF MODERN CHINESE HISTORY. By *Albert Feuerwerker* and *S. Cheng*. [Chinese Economic and Political Studies.] (Cambridge, Mass.: East Asian Research Center, Harvard University; distrib. by Harvard University Press. 1961. Pp. xxv, 287. \$4.00.) This fully and meticulously annotated bibliography of more than five hundred important historical studies published in Communist China during the past ten years is an invaluable guide. The arrangement of entries in six broad fields, with numerous subheadings, enables the user to find out quickly what books are available on a given subject and what the general import of each is. The comprehensive index includes subjects, authors, and titles. Although the emphasis is on modern history, the list includes general and theoretical works on Chinese history as a whole and monographs for the period since the fourteenth century. This book is essential to students of China wherever they are working. For those at large libraries, it will save days or weeks of effort in locating material. For those working away from major centers, it should prove no less helpful by providing the information required to borrow needed books or to order them from abroad. For librarians, it is both the basic reference work in its field and the basic list of desiderata.

Yale University

MARY C. WRIGHT

SOUTHEAST ASIA TODAY—AND TOMORROW: A POLITICAL ANALYSIS. By *Richard Butwell*. (New York: Frederick A. Praeger. 1961. Pp. x, 182. Cloth \$4.25, paper \$1.75.) Mr. Butwell's candid and often penetrating comments on the current situation in Southeast Asia have real value. Following a disappointing chapter on historical background, the author describes the development of postwar governmental institutions, political processes, functional aspects of governments, persisting problems, and policies. Concluding chapters concern the Communist challenge and foreign relations. The author speaks his mind freely and paints a close-up picture that is far from reassuring for the future of democratic government in the area. Laos, in his opinion, is virtually lost to Communist rule; Ngo Dinh Diem is sitting on a powder keg; Sukarno

and his alleged "boot-licking Nationalist Party" have no faith in democracy and have never tried to make it function; Thailand is under army rule, while the military are close off stage in Laos, Indonesia, South Vietnam, and Burma. A thoughtful analysis of the lack of utilization of political resources suggests that governmental problems are quite as serious as economic underdevelopment. Frustrated interest groups, lacking effective political organization, coalesce around striking personalities or resort to violence. Meanwhile impatient modernizers tend to find the Communist short cut attractive. The author presents little that is new apart from his personal observations, but the whole constitutes a forthright and generally valid, if pessimistic, political presentation. Considered as history, the book is seriously deficient. The Thai, for example, were widely dispersed in Southeast Asia long before the destruction of Nan Chao in 1253; Java's Sailendra state did not merge with Srivijaya as stated; Majapahit never controlled "lower Thailand and beyond"; wholesale European colonization began, not in the sixteenth century, as stated, but in the nineteenth; the region's commercial contacts were well developed long before the arrival of the Portuguese. A more fundamental deficiency is Butwell's lack of appreciation of the importance of traditional bases of governmental authority: Hindu, Buddhist, and Islamic. Military rule in Bangkok, acting as a façade for traditional royal authority, is a quite different phenomenon from the military take over in Burma or the threat of army rule in South Vietnam and Indonesia. Traditional symbols of authority also support government in Malaya, Laos, and Cambodia. Premier Nu's authority derives from his unique embodiment of the Buddhist ideal of rulership. The cult of personality in the Southeast Asian tradition was completely subordinated to the idea that rulers were avatars of Hindu deities, emergent Buddhas, or recipients of the blessing of Allah. Vietnam is today not as much an alleged dependency of Red China as prewar Indochina was of France because of the historically based Vietnamese opposition to Chinese control, Communist or otherwise. Finally, Nehru's willingness to concede full juridical control over Indian residents by the new Southeast Asian governments contrasts sharply with Red China's efforts to attract the allegiance and support of Nanyang Chinese and goes far to explain Southeast Asian friendship for one great neighbor and their almost universal fear of the other.

Ohio University

JOHN F. CADY

AMERICAS

AMERICA'S QUEST FOR PEACE. By *Dexter Perkins*. (Bloomington: Indiana University Press. 1962. Pp. 122. \$3.00.) A lucid summary of the world's quest for peace from the nineteenth century to 1961, this book is divided into three parts: "Peace through Law," "Peace through Collective Security," and "Peace through Disarmament," with emphasis on the approach of the United States to the problems involved. The author's purpose was limited—to detach from the complicated story of the quest for peace "the most meaningful generalizations" that could be derived from it. Consequently the treatise is at once a primer and a distillation of the conclusions of a brilliant and distinguished scholar's lifetime study of an enormous subject; it should serve both the general reader and the student of history. "Peace through Law"—the extension and codification of international law, arbitration treaties, juridical settlement, and the outlawry of war—though helpful and well intended, does not go to the root of the problem, for nonjusticiable disputes, political ones most likely to lead to war, are generally insolvable under the rules of international law. "Peace through Collective Security," as envisaged in the Covenant of the League of Nations and the Charter of the United Nations, buttressed by regional alliances, reminds one of the old balance of

power concept which failed to eliminate war. In an attempt to arrive at peace through disarmament, we should "abstain from all illusions as to the early dawn of an armament Utopia," for to win through this order "will require all the courage, and all the faith, and all the wisdom that we can command." *America's Quest for Peace* is similar to, yet quite different from, William E. Rappard, *The Quest for Peace Since the World War*, which comprehensively covers the same problem. Perkins accomplishes his limited purpose. Since he did not aim to present details, documentary sources, case illustrations, or even dates of events and first names of people mentioned, one cannot criticize the brevity of the treatment. Every scholar knows, however, from Perkins' previous performances, especially from his three major volumes on the Monroe Doctrine, that he is capable of meticulous scholarship with all the pertinent paraphernalia. Only a Dexter Perkins, after a lifetime of research and writing, could produce and would dare to present such a book as *America's Quest for Peace*.

Howard University

MERZE TATE

THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPERMAN. By *Bernard A. Weisberger*. [The Chicago History of American Civilization.] (Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 1961. Pp. x, 226. \$4.50.) Suitable for the reader who wants a brief but comprehensive history of the American press, this book is not designed as a full history of either the American newspaper or the newspaperman. Although Professor Weisberger does not specifically state his purpose, the presumption must be that he has written to fill the requirements of the editor of the Chicago History of American Civilization series. The book is a synthesis, without footnotes, and does not delve deeply. The chief contribution is in the author's interpretations. He has related the history of the press to American social, economic, and technological changes, and he brings the coverage up to date. The last half of the book is more satisfactory than the first. The earlier chapters appear to be garnished to make up for a leanness in facts. Throughout the book the political role of the press has been intentionally subordinated, though not ignored. Weisberger's interest in the newsgatherers, shown in his earlier book *Reporters for the Union*, is reflected in this one. The title, however, suggests an emphasis that is not borne out by the book, for newspapermen are treated no more fully than is necessary to show the changes in the character of American newspapers themselves. Yet the author's characterizations of newsmen are perceptive and in some cases incisive. Weisberger combines a sprightly vocabulary with compact phrasing. The bibliographical essay of ten pages will be valuable to those who want to make further investigations. Not all materials on American newspaper history are included, but representative literature is described.

University of Chattanooga

CULVER H. SMITH

THE SEARCH FOR A COMMON LEARNING: GENERAL EDUCATION, 1800-1960. By *Russell Thomas*. [The Carnegie Series in American Education.] (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company. 1962. Pp. x, 324. \$6.95.) "The search for common learning" has thus far produced many common problems but few common solutions if Dr. Thomas' accounts of general education at eighteen institutions, comprising the major portion of this book, are taken as evidence. The historical origins of this diversity are ably but all too briefly told in the opening chapters. These trace the changing ideas from 1800 to 1930 on the objectives, organization, and content of general education. The focus is on the theories and social forces that guided the shift from the prescribed classical curriculum through the free elective system to the almost universally accepted distribution-concentration principle. The questions at issue are nearly always the same: Is there a need for common curricular experiences? If so, what should these consist of, when and how should they be provided, and how should they be related to specialized

studies? There are excellent treatments also of more specific problems such as the aims, structure, and content of general courses, the merits of distribution versus required courses, and the ways of providing for individual differences, but these are unfortunately rather lost amidst the details of the eighteen programs. History receives special attention because of the disagreement as to its divisional home. Since the distribution system and the general course assume a fundamental relationship among the disciplines involved, the author wonders whether the principles of classification are understood as well as they should be. While never disguising his sympathies for general education, Thomas leaves to the final chapter his defense against the criticisms of it. Thus the book is both polemic and history, useful on both accounts. It provides a rich source of information on the evolution of general education, on the many forms in which it is practiced today, and on the issues that have been and will continue to be associated with it.

Inter-university Committee on the Superior Student

NORMAN D. KURLAND

AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE AND OTHER WRITINGS. In two volumes. By *Montgomery Schuyler*. Edited by *William H. Jordy* and *Ralph Coe*. [The John Harvard Library.] (2d ed.; Cambridge, Mass.: Belknap Press of Harvard University Press. 1961. Pp. xvi, 328; xii, 332-664. \$12.50 the set.) A new edition of Montgomery Schuyler's essays in architectural criticism is exceedingly welcome, for these writings represent the most progressive thought of that seminal period in American architectural development, 1880-1914. Schuyler was mentioned by Frank Lloyd Wright as the sole critic who regarded his early work sympathetically, and he was described by Lewis Mumford as "an eager and searching exponent of the new architecture," one who "never hauled down the flag" despite the ridicule of its enemies. Moreover, his literary gift and intense involvement in his subject, whether Victorian Gothic or the Brooklyn Bridge, make the essays captivating reading and worthy of a place in American literature as well as in the history of architectural theory. In addition to seven essays published as *American Architecture—Studies* (1891), the new edition includes scattered magazine articles that correspond to and illuminate developments in American building design. Excellent photographs and drawings make graphically clear the buildings referred to in the text. An extraordinarily fine introduction by the joint editors deals with the facts of Schuyler's career and with the intellectual currents of his milieu. It relates his architectural philosophy to that of other nineteenth-century theorists, suggesting that his ethical criterion of "honesty" in the use of materials derived from Ruskin, that his ideal image resembled the disciplined picturesqueness of Richardson's composition, and that his most consistent standards of judgment stemmed from the functional and structural rationalism of Viollett-le-Duc and Leopold Eidlitz. The editors' commentary will be invaluable to architectural students. Buildings referred to obliquely in Schuyler's work are identified, and their history given in footnotes. The standards implicit in each essay are analyzed and appraised. As a result, although some of Schuyler's ideas are shown to be out of fashion, his place as a precursor of modern functionalism is fully established.

Rutgers University

RUTH EMERY

THE OSAGES: CHILDREN OF THE MIDDLE WATERS. By *John Joseph Mathews*. [The Civilization of the American Indian Series, Number 60.] (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press. 1961. Pp. xx, 826. \$7.95.) This is both more and less than a scholarly history of the Osages. The author, great-grandson of a missionary and his Osage wife, has blended the oral tradition of tribal informants with the documents of traders, government officials, and missionaries. The intended result is epic rather than monographic. Mathews has great respect for storytellers; his narrative is leisurely,

occasionally digressive, self-consciously poetic. At its beginning, the "Sky People" descend from the stars, and the "Little Old Men" create for the tribe a way of life in harmony with their earth. Europeans enter the scene in the late seventeenth century. The Osages trade, fraternize, and intermarry with the French "Heavy Eyebrows," but find that aside from metal tools, cloth, and horses, the Europeans have little to offer them. Later the American "Heavy Eyebrows" take their land, first for civilized tribes removed from the East, then for themselves. Since the Osages show little interest in Christianity and farming, and scalp trespassers, white men think them bad Indians. Author Mathews holds most of the intruding white men in similarly low regard, referring to some as the "immigrant gutter-sweepings of Europe" and attributing to them an urge to destruction derived from "racial memory" of European oppression. Their missionaries, vain men, "wore the blind bridles of righteousness." He has similar contempt for the civilized tribes, who learned hypocrisy and double-dealing along with their lessons in commercial agriculture. Nonetheless, Mathews' view of the conflict between Indian and "Amer-European" is ecological rather than sentimental; he implies that had the Amer-Europeans been honest Darwinians rather than habitual moral hypocrites, they and the Osages might have reached a better understanding. They did not, and the Osage "men pre-eminent," in the face of agents, missionaries, cholera, smallpox, and removal, remained resistant to the white men's culture. Finally the loss of their lands and the destruction of their animal brothers demoralized them. They accepted an amended version of peyotism and the allotment of their lands. Land and oil revenues left the tribal residents of Osage County, Oklahoma, comfortably off, if somewhat confused. Mathews weaves into his historical narrative acute descriptions of the rituals surrounding marriage, birth, and death, and of the development of other ceremonies. In all this, he takes pains not to confuse documentation with truth. He discusses his evidence critically, but provides no footnotes and explicitly bases unspecified parts of the narrative on "inherent knowledge" and informed "fiction."

Ohio State University

MARY E. YOUNG

THE LAYMAN'S PROGRESS: RELIGIOUS AND POLITICAL EXPERIENCE IN COLONIAL PENNSYLVANIA, 1740-1770. By *Dietmar Rothermund*. (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press. 1961. Pp. xvi, 202. \$5.00.) Much has been written on the religious history of colonial Pennsylvania and much also on its political history. This slim volume is a pioneering attempt to analyze the interaction of religious and political forces within the colony during the generation preceding the American Revolution. The author argues that the Great Awakening prepared Pennsylvanians of diverse religious persuasions for active participation in political affairs through fostering denominational rivalry, through giving laymen increased power in church administration, and through encouraging the growth of religious organizations. The progress of the layman's power in the ecclesiastical realm, he contends, set the pace for the growth of political democracy. "People who had helped to throw ministers out of churches and had participated in mass revivals," he writes, "were soon eager at the polls and as participants of political rallies. Men who could hold their own on the vestry soon found their way into the assembly." The author then illustrates the growth of political consciousness and leadership among the various religious and ethnic groups of the colony during the years 1740 to 1770. Revivals gave way to political campaigns, and religious leaders lost their influence to political bosses. Religious concerns were replaced by secular interests. The sectarian groups were transformed into a "public." The Revolution is seen as the culmination of the process of cultural integration and political maturity in the colony. This is perhaps an oversimplified statement of the author's somewhat abstruse lines of argument. The theory is an interesting and stimulating one, but whether it is

proved by the rather sketchy factual evidence presented is open to question. It is not buttressed, for example, by careful attention to the growth of suffrage and to the specific political events of the period.

Pennsylvania State University

IRA V. BROWN

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, 1763-1783. By *Herbert Aptheker*. [A History of the American People: An Interpretation.] (New York: International Publishers. 1960. Pp. 304. \$3.50.) Designed as a Marxist interpretation of the Revolution, this could have been an interesting and useful book. As it turned out, the work is occasionally interesting but seldom useful. Most obvious is the basic uncertainty of focus, which blurs the whole effort. Sometimes the approach is that of a bibliographical essay, sometimes an exposition of the obvious, sometimes a straight chronicle of events. Proportions are distorted: six pages for a chapter on "Class Divisions and Revolution," twenty-two pages for "The Negro in the Revolution." There is no continuing interpretation of the revolutionary era, but neither is there a connected narrative; no new, or significantly rearranged, information is offered; no balance is achieved.

George Washington University

RICHARD C. HASKETT

PETER SKENE OGDEN'S SNAKE COUNTRY JOURNAL, 1826-27. Edited by *K. G. Davies*, assisted by *A. M. Johnson*. Introduction by *Dorothy O. Johansen*. [Publications of Hudson's Bay Record Society, Number 23.] (London: the Society. 1961. Pp. lxxii, 255, xv.) The editing of this volume provides a good example of the masterful utilization, by historical scholars in England, of local geographical knowledge furnished by persons "on the spot." Professor Johansen's able introduction allows the reader to follow the rather complicated movements of Ogden in southern Oregon and of McLeod along the coast without fear of "getting lost." While searching for the mythical Buena-ventura River, Ogden contributed greatly to contemporary knowledge of the region of the Klamath and Rogue Rivers, dominated by Mount Shasta. That he could conclude, after his exploration, that the Klamath and the Rogue were identical should cause historians to be more charitably disposed than has often been their wont toward the errors of explorers. Two large maps illustrate, in detail, the difficulties inherent in both terrain and route. Peter Skene Ogden, one of the most observant and reflective of the early western fur traders, made comments on the Indians that are of anthropological interest. He did not view them as unspoiled children of nature, yet he was convinced that contact with white men would inevitably make them worse. The publication of Ogden's journals should open the way for someone to undertake a biography of this cynical but sensitive mountain man, whose career was so important to the early history of the Pacific Northwest.

Colorado College

HARVEY L. CARTER

REDSKINS, RUFFLESHIRTS, AND REDNECKS: INDIAN ALLOTMENTS IN ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI, 1830-1860. By *Mary Elizabeth Young*. [The Civilization of the American Indian Series, Number 61.] (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press. 1961. Pp. xiv, 217. \$5.00.) In the early 1830's the Creek, Choctaw, and Chickasaw tribes negotiated treaties with the United States as a part of the general Indian removal policy. The unique feature of these treaties was their provision for allotment of land to Indians either choosing to remain or desirous of profiting from sale of the allotment. The accounts of the treaty negotiations have a familiar ring. There is the usual cast of characters including the conservative full bloods, progressive half bloods, greedy land speculators, calloused politicians, anxious missionaries, and aggressive settlers. Although in justice and equity the Chickasaw treaty compares favorably with the other two, col-

lectively they reflect the strength of the white man and the weakness of the Indian. Even though it was assumed that most Indians would quickly dispose of their holdings, the provisions for allotment did ease the conscience of the whites. "It was moral," Miss Young suggests with some irony. "It protected the Indian's right to private property and freedom of contract." Unfortunately, these were principles and rights beyond the ken of the Indian. It was the land speculator and the settler who most frequently profited from the Indian's introduction to property rights as conceived by the white man. It is in her detailed analysis of what happened to the Indian lands that Miss Young makes a real contribution. Through the use of government manuscripts and documents, personal and business manuscripts, journals and newspapers, she traces the devious efforts of speculators and settlers to profit from the allotment policy. The author's conclusion is that the speculators, while not doing as well as they had hoped, benefited more than the settlers. The government's refusal for the next twenty years to employ the allotment policy indicates its temporary disillusionment with that practice. Although the title might not lead one to expect it, this is a model of historical scholarship in the area of public land administration.

North Texas State University

WILLIAM T. HAGAN

OREGON ARGONAUTS: MERCHANT ADVENTURERS ON THE WESTERN FRONTIER. By *Arthur L. Throckmorton*. (Portland: Oregon Historical Society. 1961. Pp. xvii, 372. \$10.00.) This study in economics deals not with Argonauts in the traditional sense, but with merchants, particularly Abernethy, Corbett, and Failing, secondary Argonauts whose primary interest was "mining" the western miners, farmers, and laborers. The principal contention is that, during the period concerned (1839-1869), while inaccessibility and Indian hostility arrested the growth of Oregon, the lumbering, flour milling, and other enterprises generated by mining booms in California and the Pacific Northwest spawned villages, nurtured some of them to cityhood, provided the capital base for subsequent industrial growth, and in general quickened Oregon's economic activity. The thesis is old; the emphasis is new and overdue. In simple, understandable language, the author marshals his data into convincing support of this central theme. He might have made a more valuable contribution by devoting greater emphasis to the activities of other businessmen (such as Ladd and Lewis) and less to the familiar general history of Hudson's Bay furriers, pioneer farmers, and the intermingling of missionary and mercenary zeal. He maintains a good sense of perspective in portraying Oregon's relationship to national and world-wide events. Documentation and bibliography are extensive. Some important materials not cited include Schafer's account of Jesse Applegate, Woodward's description of the Oregon manuscripts in the Bancroft Collection, various documents in the Bancroft Library, and many pertinent dissertations and theses such as Stewart's massive "Steamboats on the Columbia River, 1850-1869." Such deficiencies in so unremunerative an activity as historical research are often as unavoidable as they are unfortunate. More such volumes are needed on the merchant, whose vital frontier function has been obscured by the glorification of early pioneer episodes. In part owing to new material presented, but primarily because of what is drawn together under one cover (including several articles by the same author), the volume is a valuable addition to the historian's bookshelf.

Long Beach State College

NICHOLAS P. HARDEMAN

THE LITERARY MEMORANDA OF WILLIAM HICKLING PRESCOTT. In two volumes. Edited and with an introduction by *C. Harvey Gardiner*. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press. 1961. Pp. xxiv, 265; vii, 275. \$12.50 the set.) In June 1823 the future historian of the conquest of Mexico, William Hickling Prescott, started a

literary diary with fresh determination. The determination lasted, and this remarkable journal, filling twelve manuscript notebooks, covers the remainder of Prescott's writing career. It is an intellectual diary with very little biographical material, but it contains fascinating insights into Prescott's thinking. His first interest was in literary criticism and literary history; his original field of study was Italian literature. Early entries reveal his struggle over Italian literature versus Spanish history and literature as the field for his life's work. One can easily see the literary background and philosophical views that formed the basis, the foundation, of his historical attitudes. In December 1824 he gave evidence that he was entertaining an interest in history rather than simply in the history of literature. In the summer of 1825 he began to read American history and to look for a suitable subject for a historical composition. He recorded his worries, his lectures to himself on self-discipline, and his comments on his reading for all of his historical works. He recorded his own rules for composition, which students today might well observe. He also studied in some depth the contemporary polemics over Biblical criticism; he has some astute pages of analysis of the work of higher criticism. This is a valuable source, not only for those interested in Prescott, but for intellectual historians and for literary historians interested in standards of literary criticism in the romantic period. Each volume is indexed separately. The editing appears to be adequate, although the sparse footnotes are of little help in understanding some of the passages in the journal. Professor Gardiner is to be congratulated for this fine addition to Prescott material in advance of his forthcoming biography.

University of Texas

DAVID D. VAN TASSEL

STEPHEN WATTS KEARNY: SOLDIER OF THE WEST. By *Dwight L. Clarke*. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press. 1961. Pp. xv, 448. \$5.95.) During an active career that began with the War of 1812 and continued through the War with Mexico, Stephen Watts Kearny founded more frontier posts than any contemporary, conducted some of the longest marches in American military history, led the Army of the West in 1846-1847, served as military governor of New Mexico and California, and won some claim to the honor of being the founder of the United States Cavalry. Despite this impressive list of achievements, he had no full-length biography until this volume appeared, and has been remembered, if at all, as the intransigent antagonist of John C. Frémont in California and the undeserving victor in the bizarre court-martial proceedings conducted in Washington in the winter of 1847-1848. The author of this biography, a California businessman, has endeavored to lift Kearny from an unwarranted obscurity and to correct the record of his controversy with Frémont. In many respects, he has succeeded admirably. Kearny emerges from these pages as a dedicated public servant, an able and at times an inspiring leader. Clarke is particularly effective in discussing the invasion of New Mexico and Kearny's administration of affairs in Santa Fe; his treatment of the Battle of San Pasqual is an excellent example of vividly written military history. He is avowedly partisan in his account of the California controversy and the ensuing court-martial, but he is much fairer to Frémont than many of Frémont's biographers have been to Kearny. The book's principal shortcoming is in its documentation. The author originally prepared "abundant footnotes," but abandoned them in favor of grouping his sources by chapter section at the end of the volume. Had the footnotes been published, this long-needed study of Kearny would have been much more useful than it is.

University of Nebraska

JAMES C. OLSON

A CASUAL VIEW OF AMERICA: THE HOME LETTERS OF SALOMON DE ROTHCHILD, 1859-1861. Translated and edited by *Sigmund Diamond*. (Stanford,

Calif.: Stanford University Press. 1961. Pp. vi, 136. \$3.75.) This small volume of thirty-five letters, written between December 1859 and June 1861, with all but one from this side of the Atlantic, presents a significant view of our country and culture by an intelligent foreign observer in what was, of course, one of the most critical moments of our history. The author, a perhaps spoiled young man some twenty-five years old, of a cultivated background, was the son of Baron James Mayer de Rothschild, head of the Paris branch of the famous banking family. The letters were evidently written to various members of the Rothschild family, and at some later date they were brought together and copied into a notebook which is now in the Bibliothèque Nationale. But, in the process of copying, all references to members of the family were suppressed, and possibly other matter was excised. This book is a translation (so far as one can judge, an excellent translation) of this mutilated copy of the original letters. Overlooking this defect, one finds that the letters constitute an important addition to the growing mass of documentary material bearing on the period of our Civil War. The author, extremely class conscious and apprehensive of a general overthrow of the social order, was really incapable of understanding the America of 1860, but he was well placed, notably in his association with August Belmont, to gain easy entry into influential circles both in the North and in the South. He traveled widely not only in the East and Northeast but in the South. He remained for several weeks in New Orleans and saw much of the influential French element there. Increasingly his sympathies turned to the South, and he urged his correspondents to do their utmost to bring about a recognition of the Confederacy by France and Britain. The letters are well and interestingly written, often pungent in their commentary on American mores and the democratic way of life. Within its limitations, this is a good book.

Eleutherian Mills Historical Library

CHARLES W. DAVID

RICHARD KEITH CALL: SOUTHERN UNIONIST. By *Herbert J. Doherty, Jr.* (Gainesville: University of Florida Press. 1961. Pp. vii, 195. \$5.50.) Richard Keith Call did, indeed, lead a life "fascinating in its variety" between the War of 1812 and the Civil War. An Indian fighter with Jackson, a brigadier of militia afterward, a land speculator, a lawyer (who lost all fifteen of the land cases he argued before the Supreme Court), a railroad president (of a line without a locomotive), a two-time governor of Florida, a banker, and a planter—all of these things Call was. Yet, unless this competent biography is misleading, the general and governor never quite scaled the heights of greatness. Unquestionably he represents the kind of leadership associated with the conservative Virginians of an earlier era, but one is never quite sure that his patriotism and his self-interest are not one and the same. This seems to be true, except for the crusade of the last dozen or so years of his life. In this period, after he had formally retired from seeking public office, Call fought his hardest fight for a romantic and mystical Union. He believed the South could best protect its cherished institutions by merging with his assumed nonsectional majority of conservatives which would foster "an attitude of reverence for the sanctity of the Constitution" and cloak the Union with a religious symbolism. The Constitution and the Union would be raised to the level of the Bible and the Cross. In the search for his country's salvation, Call supported the Compromise of 1850, denounced the Kansas-Nebraska Act, joined the American party, returned to the Democratic fold until the Charleston hassle, and then turned in despair to the Constitutional Union party. Pleading with the South to wait for an overt act from Lincoln against its interests, Call termed secession "high treason against our constitutional government," and correctly predicted "the most fatal consequences" if people failed to listen. As Professor Doherty states, Call "possessed the courage to fight to the

end against overwhelming odds for his convictions"—the pity of it being that he lost the fight.

University of Mississippi

JAMES W. SILVER

DELAWARE DURING THE CIVIL WAR: A POLITICAL HISTORY. By *Harold Bell Hancock*. (Wilmington: Historical Society of Delaware. 1961. Pp. 197. \$5.00.) Studies of this sort fill a real need, for they bring many events and developments during the Civil War into sharper focus. Delaware offers a tragic example of the contradictions and crosscurrents that tore the political and social fabric of a border state. Though loyal to the Union in name, its sentiments were in doubt. It contributed its quota of brave soldiers to the federal army while nearly all its influential political leaders were southern sympathizers. Despite the rapid growth of the Republican party after 1860, when it "ran a poor third," and the frequent use of federal troops at the polls, the Democrats dominated state politics during the war and for many years thereafter. More striking perhaps than anything else was the story of their refusal to face reality and to give Lincoln's plan of compensated emancipation serious consideration. Slavery continued in Delaware until the Thirteenth Amendment became the law of the land. Careful and painstaking research has gone into the preparation of this book, as shown in the liberal use of diaries, letters, newspapers, and a variety of other primary sources, but the book's organization is at times faulty. Despite this shortcoming the book deserves recommendation as a worthy contribution to Civil War literature.

Lafayette College

EDWIN B. CODDINGTON

VIRGINIA RAILROADS IN THE CIVIL WAR. By *Angus James Johnston II*. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press for the Virginia Historical Society. 1961. Pp. xiv, 336. \$6.00.) Scarce among recent Civil War books has been the old-fashioned monograph. A trend toward special studies continues, but on a different level—the "day book" has become the darling of war writers and book buyers. Welcome, indeed, is a genuine monograph on *Virginia Railroads in the Civil War*. Mr. Johnston offers a scholarly analysis of the Old Dominion's rail lines in wartime, and one of the most intriguing facets of his book is that it makes an attempt to survey these lines under both Union and Confederate management. The author is careful to present details of equipment, repairs, and finances, and to relate all these to larger matters of policy, logistics, and government pre-emption. Throughout the book are many helpful tables of mileage, rolling stock, and price fluctuations. While the breadth of the book is commendable, its style generally smooth, its sources many, it has, nonetheless, some real deficiencies. Perhaps a basic fault lurks in the author's lack of acquaintance with Confederate history, a lack that leads to such bold and bad generalizations as: an assumption, as early as the preface, that the Confederate government willed a policy of *laissez faire* upon itself; a questionable assumption that General Lee lost the initiative after the Seven Days' Battles; a misunderstanding of General Bragg's geographical, political, and military situation in Kentucky during the fall of 1862 which prompts the surprising assertion that "lack of political success" led to Bragg's withdrawal after a "tactical victory" at Perryville on October 8. Another deficiency is that the author over-stresses his special interest. None will deny the importance of rail systems in the Civil War, but few will agree with Johnston that they were the overriding factor in strategy, tactics, and logistics. Considering previous work in Civil War railroad history—R. C. Black III, *Railroads of the Confederacy* (1952), G. E. Turner, *Victory Rode the Rails* (1953), Thomas Weber, *Northern Railroads in the Civil War* (1952), C. W. Ramsdell, "The Confederate Government and the Railroads" (*AHR*, XXII [July 1917], 794-810)

—it would seem that further studies should either fill in gaps or discover new material. This book does fill some gaps in the Virginia story, but fails to find much new material. The author would have profited greatly from a look at the Brock Collection in the Henry E. Huntington Library, a collection rich in wartime Virginia railroad papers. Johnston has essayed a monograph of proper scope and suitable substance, but has not given it sufficient subtlety or an adequate base.

Rice University

FRANK E. VANDIVER

LEE'S MAVERICK GENERAL: DANIEL HARVEY HILL. By *Hal Bridges*. (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company. 1961. Pp. viii, 323. \$7.50.) Students of the Civil War have long bemoaned the lack of a biography of Daniel Harvey Hill, the peppery Tar Heel whose caustic phrases relieved the boredom of camp and whose fearless leadership in battle commanded the respect of both friends and foes. At last this glaring gap has been filled by Professor Bridges. Some readers will doubtless be disappointed by the very sparse treatment of Hill's thirty-five-year career as an educator and journalist, but Bridges' objective, as stated in the preface, was a military study rather than a complete biography. Hill was best known for his record as a soldier, and this phase of his career is developed fully and in a manner that meets the highest standards of scholarship. The research is thorough; the tone is sympathetic but judicious; the writing is always clear and at times is vivid and moving. Hill is not an easy subject. He possessed many admirable qualities. He was conscientious, industrious, intelligent, courageous, forthright, and honorable. He was deeply religious, a devoted husband, and an affectionate father. But a chronic spinal ailment soured his disposition, and a fondness for cutting criticism roused bitter enmities and kept him embroiled in controversy. He was amazingly tactless in dealing with his superiors. Yet he seemed surprised and hurt when they resented his barbs. Despite the fact that he received less than his share of credit for outstanding achievement in some of the early battles, particularly Seven Pines, Hill built up a solid reputation as a combat commander. But his pointed criticism of Lee in official reports and the charge, which the author adjudges unwarranted, that he lost Special Order Number 191 during the Maryland campaign brought him under a cloud. He partially redeemed himself by successfully defending Richmond during the Gettysburg campaign. As a reward Davis gave him a corps in the Army of Tennessee. This proved his undoing. He made mistakes at Chickamauga, as did other high-ranking leaders. But his costliest error came after the battle, when he let himself appear as the leading critic of Jefferson Davis' pet, Braxton Bragg. For this unpardonable sin Hill was deprived of his lieutenant generalcy and was never permitted to hold another important command. Bridges' detailed and penetrating analysis of Chickamauga and its consequences reflects far more credit on Hill than upon Polk, Bragg, and Jefferson Davis.

Emory University

BELL I. WILEY

RACE RELATIONS IN VIRGINIA, 1870-1902. By *Charles E. Wynes*. (Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press. 1961. Pp. ix, 164. \$5.00.) In 1954 Professor C. Vann Woodward delivered the James W. Richards Lectures at the University of Virginia. In these lectures, later published under the title *The Strange Career of Jim Crow*, Woodward asserted that race relations in the South's post-Reconstruction years were not as unhappy as we have been led to believe. Negroes continued to vote in many places, and most of the segregation laws date not from the 1870's but rather from the late 1890's and the early twentieth century. The uncertainty of the conservatives regarding their own future, the lack of definition of the possible role of the Negro as a political being, and the competition between the two parties for the Negro's vote point up the complexity of the situation and help to explain the delay in fixing a place for the Negro in

the post-Reconstruction South. The author of this volume examines the Woodward thesis in the light of developments in Virginia for the years 1870-1902. In doing so he looks at the early overthrow of Radical Reconstruction in Virginia and the role of the white conservatives in the years of redemption. The uncertainty of their strength made them hesitate to impose restrictions on Negroes. When the readjusters were in power between 1880 and 1883, the new, stronger position of Negroes greatly embittered the white conservatives and emboldened them to pursue a vigorous anti-Negro policy when they returned to power. It was then, in the 1890's and the early years of the twentieth century, that white Virginians wrote elaborate segregation practices into law. What happened in Virginia is essentially what Woodward had suggested as the pattern for the entire South. Wynes indicates that there were some variations and exceptions in the Virginia picture, but none that did not prove the rule. This elaboration of the Woodward thesis is a valuable addition to the literature of race relations in the post-Reconstruction South.

Brooklyn College

JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN

THE REYNOLDS CAMPAIGN ON POWDER RIVER. By *J. W. Vaughn*. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press. 1961. Pp. xv, 239. \$5.00.) In 1876 there were three military campaigns against northern Plains tribes. One of them, the Reynolds campaign on Powder River, as part of General Crook's command, proved to be a fiasco. The Cheyenne and Sioux in the village escaped, wounded soldiers were left on the battlefield, and even many of the captured ponies were recovered by the Indians. In the court-martial that followed, Captain Reynolds was found guilty of incompetency, but the sentence was remitted, and the whole command was shaken by the quarrel over responsibility for the failure. The author, an attorney who previously has written a book on the Rosebud campaign, believes the Reynolds campaign "one of the most important events in western history" and offers pages of contemporary observations and encyclopedic information about every aspect of this indecisive campaign. What the book lacks in verve, it has in minute documentation supplied by a dedicated researcher.

Wisconsin State College, River Falls

WALKER D. WYMAN

"I AM A DEMOCRAT": THE POLITICAL CAREER OF DAVID BENNETT HILL. By *Herbert J. Bass*. (Syracuse, N. Y.: Syracuse University Press. 1961. Pp. xii, 315. \$5.50.) This monograph on the political career of wily David B. Hill of New York fills an important gap in the history of the Bourbon Democracy during the Grover Cleveland era. Hill occupied political offices on several levels. He was mayor of Elmira, a member of the legislature, lieutenant governor when Grover Cleveland was governor, governor, and finally United States senator. Mr. Bass makes thorough and thoughtful use of manuscripts and newspapers relative to New York State politics. He proves himself capable of escorting us behind election statistics and legislative battles to a better understanding of the state. He shows us how the ultrapartisan Hill slowed the pace of state reform. To Governor Hill, ballot and civil service reform were unjustified threats to efficient party organization and to loyal party workers. Bass demonstrates how Hill's devotion to the Democratic party, combined with his great skill as a politician, produced a machine in upstate New York that enabled him "to force Tammany into an alliance in which it acknowledged fealty rather than proclaimed supremacy." Bass made two errors in his account of the Hill-Cleveland contest for the 1892 presidential nomination. He perpetuates the old and false notion that Cleveland's famous 1891 "silver letter" was a bold, nonpartisan repudiation of bimetallism. He also has Cleveland announce his 1892 candidacy a year earlier than was the actual case. That mistake is traceable to a typographical error in the published letters of Cleveland. Perhaps these

errors contributed to Bass's failure to recognize that in a serious clash of will and wits the sometimes wily Cleveland was more than a match for the narrowly partisan, politically parochial Hill. Their major difference as vote getters was that Hill relied chiefly on party strength and Cleveland on party strength plus mugwump support.

University of Maryland

HORACE SAMUEL MERRILL

WISCONSIN WITNESS TO FREDERICK JACKSON TURNER: A COLLECTION OF ESSAYS ON THE HISTORIAN AND THE THESIS. Compiled by *O. Lawrence Burnette, Jr.* (Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin. 1961. Pp. xvi, 204. \$4.00.) Frederick Jackson Turner was born in Portage, Wisconsin, in November 1861. To commemorate the centennial of this event, the Wisconsin State Historical Society has published a collection of essays on the life and work of the state's most distinguished historian. The eleven selections, written by Carl R. Fish, Joseph Schafer, Curtis Nettels, Fulmer Mood, Avery Craven, George Wilson Pierson, J. A. Burkhart, and Merle E. Curti, are well known to scholars interested in the history of the American frontier. The question immediately comes to mind: what criteria were used in selecting these essays among the many equally valuable interpretations of Turner? The primary consideration was previous publication in the *Wisconsin Magazine of History* for, with the exception of the Curti article published by the Commission of History of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History, all have appeared in that journal. In fact, the material has been reproduced by a photolithographic process and provides an excellent example of a forward step in the art of attractive book production. Scholars will also be pleased to have these scattered contributions assembled in a single volume even though the arrangement without adequate concern for the subject matter destroys both the unity and the continuity of the book. The editor has contributed a well-written introduction.

University of California, Davis

W. TURRENTINE JACKSON

GIFFORD PINCHOT: BULL MOOSE PROGRESSIVE. By *Martin L. Fausold*. [Men and Movements Series.] (Syracuse, N. Y.: Syracuse University Press. 1961. Pp. viii, 270. \$4.50.) Emphasizing Gifford Pinchot's activities from 1910 to 1917, Professor Fausold hopes "that a thorough examination of Gifford Pinchot's political activities during [these years] . . . will provide a new key to understanding and appreciating the significance of the early progressive movement." Unhappily, the intention is not realized. Professor M. Nelson McGeary's *Gifford Pinchot, Forester-Politician* (1960) remains the standard study, giving us more facts and more understanding than does this latest book. In his wish to make Pinchot a truly key Progressive (and progressive), Fausold sometimes overstates his case. On occasion, one feels that almost by himself Pinchot shaped public political opinion. The record shows that he was a member—an influential member, to be sure—of a group, but he was not the central figure in the pageant. Similarly, Pinchot did not "peculiarly epitomize the radical spirit of the Progressive Party"; the members of the self-styled "radical nucleus," of which Amos Pinchot was a spokesman, were to the left of Gifford. Another difficulty is that while we are told who campaigned for office, the intraparty differences, the maneuverings, the pushings and compromises that went on are not made very clear. Incidentally, I am grateful to the author for this opportunity to correct an impression I unintentionally have given. Quoting a sentence from my introduction to Amos Pinchot's *History of the Progressive Party*, he concludes that I agreed with Amos Pinchot "that with [George] Perkins gone, Progressives would have had 'something left to continue fighting for.'" On the contrary, I think that Pinchot was mistaken. President Wilson's legislative program and the European war had done much to nullify "Perkinsism." Furthermore, the

majority of influential Progressives supported Colonel Roosevelt's position. But to return to *Gifford Pinchot: Bull Moose Progressive*, it is a pity that the book is neither a satisfactory introduction nor the last word on the subject. One wishes that Fausold had given us a more extended study of his subject's interesting career.

Queens College

HELENE MAXWELL HOOKER

VAIN ENDEAVOR: ROBERT LANSING'S ATTEMPTS TO END THE AMERICAN-JAPANESE RIVALRY. By *Burton F. Beers*. [Duke Historical Publications.] (Durham, N. C.: Duke University Press. 1962. Pp. ix, 207. \$6.00.) That Woodrow Wilson and his second Secretary of State differed sharply on some questions of Far Eastern policy, notably at the Peace Conference in Paris, is well known. Mr. Beers shows that the disagreement appeared as early as 1914, when Lansing was still counselor in the State Department. Though clear to Lansing, the disagreement was not always evident to Wilson, the author believes, because until 1919 Lansing rarely argued with his chief, preferring to work by indirection. At the foundation of the difference were the two men's divergent attitudes toward the distressed China of those years. Lansing took the traditional view that the primary objective of American policy in China was the protection of American interests there. Wilson thought first of the welfare and independence of the Chinese people. Both men accepted the conventional American desiderata of the Open Door and the territorial integrity of China, but Lansing was willing to bargain with Japan, recognizing its "special interests" in Manchuria, Inner Mongolia, and even Shantung in return for liberties for American business and other concessions. At one point, according to Colonel House's record, he even suggested turning over the Philippines to Japan. These plans were frustrated when Wilson himself set the terms for the Lansing-Ishii negotiations of 1917. From this point on the pattern is less clear. Lansing's efforts to modify the concept of spheres of interest had little success. At Versailles it was Wilson who made a deal with Japan, Lansing who objected. There were puzzling divergences of opinion and purpose between the two men over the Siberian intervention. Lansing, like several later Secretaries, sought means of sustaining and strengthening the moderates in Japan against the militarists, in the hope that the United States could reach an understanding with the former. Beers inclines to the view that if Lansing had had his way on several occasions he might have succeeded in his endeavor to reach an agreement with Japan that would have given adequate protection to American interests in China. The supposition is far from proved, and it cannot be said that Lansing's stature as a statesman is appreciably enhanced by this monograph.

Williamsville, New York

JULIUS W. PRATT

ROCHESTER: AN EMERGING METROPOLIS, 1925-1961. By *Blake McKelvey*. [Rochester Public Library, Kate Gleason Fund Publications.] (Rochester, N. Y.: Christopher Press. 1961. Pp. xvi, 404. \$6.00.) Dr. McKelvey has ably shown the contemporary influence on Rochester during the last thirty-five years. It is no longer a city primarily concerned with local affairs. The "Flower City" has accomplished its quest for quality. Now a metropolitan center, its influence spreads far beyond legal municipal boundaries. In turn, county, state, national, and international events have increasing effect on all phases of its life. Changes in the nature of population, the baby boom, increasing longevity, mass communication and transportation, and nationalization of industry influence not only politics, government, and civic affairs but economic, cultural, and social life as well. The suburbs, no longer rural outposts, are residential and industrial appendages whose problems and life are integrally entwined with Rochester. The story opens on a note of optimistic faith in the future based on the past. Even the stock market crash of 1929 was viewed only as a temporary recession. The problems of change,

however, posed by the national and world-wide depression that followed, the New Deal and reactions to it, the advent of World War II, peace and postwar dilemmas were surmounted more or less satisfactorily. The story ends on another note of optimism. Through long-range planning and cooperation of the citizenry to achieve the goals, Rochester is confident of its place as a modern metropolis. In spite of McKelvey's excellent organization, the book is slow reading. The inclusion of innumerable details and names distracts the reader from the main subject under discussion. Contemporary history is difficult to write, however, because the historian is so close to the scene he cannot always see the forest for the trees. There are no footnotes, but the bibliography is an essay describing the sources and their use.

Wayne State University

JOE L. NORRIS

THE POLITICAL WORLD OF AMERICAN ZIONISM. By *Samuel Halperin*. (Detroit, Mich.: Wayne State University Press. 1961. Pp. ix, 431. \$8.00.) This is a detailed study, by a political scientist, of the process by which the Zionist program for the creation of a Jewish state in Palestine came to dominate opinion in the United States. In 1929 only a handful of visionaries were enlisted in Zionist organizations, and they hardly hoped to see the attainment of their objective in their own lifetime. By 1948, when the state of Israel came into being, it had the support of the vast majority of Americans, Jews and others. Professor Halperin is concerned with the reasons for the change. A careful analysis examines each segment of the Jewish and non-Jewish population in an effort to discover the means of its conversion. The author concludes with a series of theoretical propositions about the nature of group activity in the political process. The book is most useful in the detailed description of the tortuous course through which the Zionists beat down opposition and established the alliances that brought them victory. But the work is less successful in accounting for this outcome. In part the deficiency is due to the author's acceptance of the premise, so persuasively argued by the Zionists after 1945, that there was no alternative solution to the problem of European Jews; he therefore finds it unnecessary to explain why so many Americans should have been swayed by that argument. Furthermore, Halperin fails to treat the concept of Zionism with the precision it demands. The term sometimes referred to a sentimental attachment to a cultural center, sometimes to a place of refuge, and sometimes to a religious figure of speech. But it also could apply to a specific political program for the creation of a Jewish state. In the decade before 1948, somehow, the specific political program, which had formerly concerned only a tiny minority, became inseparably identified with all the other meanings of the word. The survival of Jews and of Judaism then seemed dependent on the creation of a Zionist state. The forces leading to that conflation significantly illuminate the development of modern nationalism. The book contains much of the material necessary to an understanding of the problem, but it has not itself adequately provided the solution.

Harvard University

OSCAR HANDLIN

ROOSEVELT'S FARMER: CLAUDE R. WICKARD IN THE NEW DEAL. By *Dean Albertson*. (New York: Columbia University Press. 1961. Pp. ix, 424. \$6.00.) The author of this volume served for a number of years as assistant director of the Oral History Project of Columbia University. This book, he tells us, is his "attempt to combine the knowledge gained from the seven years' labor as assistant director of this project with the time-tested historical methodology of the past." He states further that "Claude Wickard made his papers available to me, but he insisted that it should be an independent study. The book is, therefore, neither 'official' nor 'authorized' nor a collaboration, but an independent biography for which I am solely responsible." The

author is not precise in identifying the materials used, but from the scattered footnotes one gathers that in addition to the large mass of published and private papers he had Wickard's letters, a diary, and very extensive transcripts prepared from interviews with Wickard and members of his administration by members of the Oral History Project. Appropriately enough over three hundred pages of this four-hundred-page book are devoted to Wickard's work in the USDA and more than half of that to the years of his service as Secretary. Three of the eighteen chapters carry Wickard's story to his appointment to a post in the Department in 1933, and only three pages are devoted to his life after May 1945 when he resigned as Secretary of the Department. Despite the apparent abundance of source material available to the author and the importance of the subject, the book is a disappointment in most respects. It offers little direct analysis of men and events; rather it provides an adjectival commentary on the problems, the personalities, and the administration of those parts of the USDA with which Wickard was concerned. Often the author is able to tell us exactly how people behaved and even felt at particular times. On one occasion, Wickard "waited, his pulse pounding happily." On another occasion he "divined instantly" that a discussion was to be about politics. One Sunday, we are told, Wickard, seated at his Chippendale desk in his Westchester apartment, having finished his diary entry, put aside his pen and reflected. "Over and over in his mind he had been moiling [*sic*] impressions gained from the past two months of feverish Lend-Lease activity, Farm Bureau dueling, and intradepartmental strife." On other occasions Wickard "felt vengefully triumphant," or he "felt the frown of public disapproval." And once, in dealing with a member of his staff, we are told that "Wickard eyed him narrowly, quick with the dreaded certainty of what he must do."

University of Wisconsin

VERNON CARSTENSEN

FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES: DIPLOMATIC PAPERS, 1940. In five volumes. Volume I, GENERAL. [Department of State Publication 6818.] (Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office. 1959. Pp. viii, 832. \$3.75.) The spreading conflagration of World War II is the theme of this volume of selected documents. The material is arranged in five categories: discussions of peace and postwar problems, extensions of the European war, Soviet activities in Eastern Europe, Japanese relations with the Axis and Soviet powers, and Western Hemisphere cooperation in regard to the war. The American role during these developments was that of a spectator limited to verbalizing disapproval as the Nazi armies swarmed over Denmark, Norway, and the Lowlands, and forced France out of the war. Similarly, Washington could only freeze exchanges and indicate its disapprobation when the Baltic States were forcibly incorporated into the Soviet Union. One of the most interesting of the documents in this collection is the ninety-six-page report of Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles on his "peace mission" to Europe in early 1940. The initial Allied fear lest the tour presage an attempted American mediation was followed by relief when it was made clear that Welles was only engaged in a fact-finding trip. Welles, in often caustic and usually penetrating language, described the various belligerent leaders and their conceptions of a durable peace settlement. Although Hitler and Göring made a rather favorable impression, the Undersecretary had only scorn for other Nazi leaders, describing Ribbentrop as of "a very stupid mind" and Hess as "devoid of all but a very low order of intelligence." His mission revealed that the German leaders envisioned a peace only after full military victory, while the British and French governments were convinced that a stable settlement could not be made with the Nazi regime. As he advised Roosevelt and Hull, there was no real possibility of a negotiated peace. Although it covers a well-worked period, this is a useful compilation of important documents. Despite the excellent index,

however, the discontinuance of the former practice of listing the individual papers is regrettable.

University of Colorado

DANIEL M. SMITH

THE HOOSIER COMMUNITY AT WAR. By *Max Parvin Cawnes*. [Indiana University Social Science Series, Number 20; Indiana in World War II, Volume IX.] (Bloomington: Indiana University Press. 1961. Pp. ix, 527. \$6.00.) In a series of ten volumes contemplated by the Indiana War History Commission the ninth in number is fourth in date of publication. Three earlier volumes have been compilations, including fighting men's letters and a civilian directory. Nine chapters take up population shifts, 1940-1945; war boom towns; race relations (housing, education, servicemen's clubs, tensions, and a special section on Gary); public health; child welfare, juvenile delinquency, and recreation; public welfare and state institutions; public education; college education; and servicemen's organizations. Detailed notes at the back cite hundreds of newspaper issues, federal and state documents, and the extensive records of the state War History Commission and Civilian Defense Files on which the work is largely based. Approach and organization are those of public welfare studies and social work rather than of the social historian. The chapters, independent articles rather than parts of an integrated book, differ greatly in substance. Most are descriptive and analytical, whether primarily statistical, institutional, or, with human interest items, anecdotal. Fortright judgments are offered on specific situations, and local heroes and their antagonists are identified, but the volume offers no general conclusions or interpretations. Portions read like a nonfiction *Peyton Place*, alternately shocking and amusing, for example, the service club feud in Fort Wayne and the absurd tinkering with college calendars. Housing was certainly cleaner at the Hotel de Gink on Guadalcanal than in the chicken coops of Charlestown, Indiana. The panorama is vivid and on the whole depressing. Four good population maps and an adequate index are included. Probably few other states are as well prepared to review their social problems in the Second World War.

Ohio University

HARRY R. STEVENS

PUBLIC PAPERS OF THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, 1960-61. CONTAINING THE PUBLIC MESSAGES, SPEECHES, AND STATEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT, JANUARY 1, 1960, TO JANUARY 20, 1961. (Washington, D. C.: Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration. 1961. Pp. xliii, 1165. \$7.75.) By containing the public papers of President Dwight D. Eisenhower from January 1, 1960, to the end of his second administration, this volume completes publication of the first full presidency in the new series of papers begun several years ago under the auspices of the National Archives. It continues the excellent editing and format contained in the earlier volumes and improves on the indexing with more precise citations. Of the 436 items, arranged in chronological sequence, the most useful are the annual messages—regular, budget, economic report—to Congress, special messages pertaining to specific problems, and news conferences. An additional feature of interest for the 1960 campaign year includes the President's "political" speeches, both on his western tour in October and thereafter. As in past volumes, the proclamations, executive orders, and similar documents published elsewhere in the *Federal Register* and the *Code of Federal Regulations* are not included, but a list of them appears in the appendix, along with a list of the White House press releases and the presidential reports to Congress. Such material renders these volumes invaluable research aids for the historian of the Eisenhower administration. The promptness in the publication of the presidential papers is especially heartening to students of politics, and the progress, announced in the pre-

face, toward completion of papers for the Truman administration, as well as continuation of current coverage, is equally so. These are excellent reference volumes for the historian of modern America.

University of Pittsburgh

SAMUEL P. HAYS

THE CONSCRIPTION CRISIS OF 1944. By *R. MacGregor Dawson*. (Toronto: University of Toronto Press. 1961. Pp. 136. \$3.75.) On November 22, 1944, William Lyon Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada, announced to a surprised cabinet that despite personal reservations he intended to shift from voluntarism to conscription to find sixteen thousand urgently needed men to reinforce the Canadian army in Italy and Northwest Europe. To force such a shift upon French Canada meant endangering the biracial nature of the government and of the Liberal party, as well as a betrayal in the minds of many of the spirit of King's famous slogan, "Conscription if necessary, but not necessarily conscription." King's announcement of his decision was, according to the late Professor Dawson of the University of Toronto, "the most dramatic incident in Canadian cabinet history" as well as one of the most controversial. Dawson, King's official biographer, had drafted three chapters of the second volume of his biography (the first volume of which appeared in 1958) before his death. These chapters dealt with the crisis presented to King by the rapidly deteriorating situation in Europe. They now are published as an extended essay, still somewhat rough in form, on King's superb manipulative abilities, an essay which concludes that his part in the affair, including his virtual dismissal of Minister of National Defence J. L. Ralston from the cabinet, was "not open to serious criticism." Dawson reserves his sharpest remarks for Ralston's successor, A. G. L. McNaughton, and for the "malignity of Conservative partisanship. . . ." The result is very much a brief for King, who agreed with W. E. Gladstone that "the first essential for a Prime Minister is to be a good butcher." As Freya Stark has reminded us, the terrible thing about men of good will is that so few of them survive.

Yale University

ROBIN W. WINKS

CORONA INCAICA. By *Juan Larrea*. (Cordoba: Universidad Nacional de Cordoba, Facultad de Filosofía y Humanidades. 1960. Pp. 299.) This handsome Argentine publication consists of nine essays on aspects of pre-Spanish Peruvian civilization. The essays on the Incaic *yauri* insignia, on the *lihuis* used in bird hunting, and on a narrow-mouthed Nazca jar now in the Museo Arqueológico Nacional in Madrid have previously been published as journal articles. The principal new studies are an analysis of the Incaic crown or *mascapeicha*, an account of a remarkable sculptured head from Cuzco, and a description of the holy place at Huillcanota. Other sections deal with Machupicchu and the symbolism of the *paqcha*. These subjects are tenuously interrelated, but no real unity of theme connects them, and the book is best understood as a collection of articles. Larrea makes penetrating observations, especially in linking archaeological objects with items mentioned or casually described in historic chronicles. Each essay is of value. The plates are of good quality.

State University of Iowa

CHARLES GIBSON

LEVE REVOLUTIONEN: TRADITION OCH DYNAMIK I LATINAMERIKANSKT SAMHÄLLSLIV. By *Magnus Mörner*. [Ibero-Amerikanska Biblioteket och Institutet vid Handelshögskolan i Stockholm.] (Stockholm: Natur och Kultur. 1960. Pp. 237. Cloth Kr. 22.50, paper Kr. 17.50.) This book is a useful introductory social, political, and economic survey of Latin America treated as a unit, topically, rather than by consideration of individual countries. The author tackles this difficult method of

presentation with exceptional ability and conveys a good, scholarly understanding of key factors affecting modern Latin America, presented as historical essays. Following a short introduction to Latin American history, the author discusses the people, with separate consideration of the Indian and Negro contribution, but not of the Spanish and Portuguese heritage. The cultural figures Ricardo Rojas and Rómulo Gallegos and the political leaders Víctor Raúl Haya de la Torre and Alberto Lleras Camargo are discussed as typifying important aspects of Latin American thought. He then treats the Latin American social structure, economics, and politics with its "traditions and dynamics." Separate sections cover the landownership system, subsistence economy and export of raw materials, *caudillos* and the military, church and state, immigration, industrialization, the labor movement and the middle class, educational tradition and student revolutionaries, democracy as an ideal and as a political action program, and ill-matched neighbors—Latin America's view of the United States and the United States view of Latin America. The work also provides eight pages of useful summary data on the individual countries and a well-selected current bibliography of twenty-five books. The approach to each aspect is generally traditional, but tends toward modern Latin American liberalism, minimizing the beneficial aspects of earlier dictatorships. The book would, moreover, provide a deeper understanding of current regional problems if it had devoted greater attention to the threat of international Communism, although failure to appreciate this necessity at the time the manuscript was written was only natural. The treatise deserves recommendation.

Falls Church, Virginia

JOSEPH R. WEST

JOSÉ ANTONIO MIRALLA Y SUS TRABAJOS. Compiled by *Francisco J. Ponte Domínguez*. [Publicaciones del Archivo Nacional de Cuba, Number 52.] (Havana: [the Archivo.] 1960. Pp. vi, 365.) In 1960 Argentina celebrated its sesquicentennial year of independence, and Cuba paid tribute to its sister republic by publishing this volume on José Antonio Miralla. No other person perhaps could symbolize as well as Miralla the fraternal union between Argentina and Cuba. In Argentina he is known as a minor poet, possibly a romanticist. For the Cubans, however, he is a precursor of their independence. The present book contains three parts. First there is an essay by the editor, Francisco J. Ponte Domínguez, which briefly sketches the life of Miralla and analyzes his political thought. Much of the ground has been covered elsewhere, but the author does present new data and ably defends his thesis that Miralla's conversion to the idea of continental emancipation took place after the unsuccessful Rocafuerte mission to Spain in 1821. It was then that Miralla began to agitate for the independence of Cuba. An expanded and revised third edition of Eduardo Labougle's study of Miralla makes up the second part. This is not a definitive biography of Miralla, as Labougle himself admits, but it does point the way for future investigators. The third and final part consists of the known and some heretofore unknown writings of Miralla. In summary the Archivo Nacional de Cuba and Ponte Domínguez are to be congratulated for having brought together for the first time the works of Miralla and the verifiable facts of his fascinating career.

Boston College

JOSEPH T. CRISCENTI

ARTICLES AND OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED¹

General

ARTICLES

J. W. BRÜGEL. Die sudetendeutsche Frage auf der Potsdamer Konferenz. *Vierteljahrsh. f. Zeitgesch.*, Jan. 1962.

ERIC W. COCHRANE. French Literature and the Italian Tradition in Eighteenth-Century Tuscany. *Jour. Hist. Ideas*, Jan.-Mar. 1962.

MICHAEL D. COE. Social Typology and the Tropical Forest Civilizations. *Comp. Stud. in Society and Hist.* (The Hague), Nov. 1961.

BERNARD S. COHN. An Anthropologist among the Historians: A Field Study. *South Atlantic Quar.*, Winter 1962.

PHILIP D. CURTIN. "The White Man's Grave": Image and Reality, 1780-1850. *Jour. British Stud.*, Nov. 1961.

JOHN H. DALTON. Colony and Metropolis: Some Aspects of British Rule in Gold Coast and Their Implications for an Understanding of Ghana Today. *Jour. Econ. Hist.*, Dec. 1961.

JEAN DELUMEAU. Les progrès de la centralisation dans l'État pontifical au xvi^e siècle. *Rev. hist.*, Oct.-Dec. 1961.

WALTER L. DORN. Personality and History: The Significance of the Individual in World Events. *Jour. Higher Educ.*, Jan. 1962.

JAMES DUGAN and CARROLL STEWART. Ploesti: German Defenses and Allied Intelligence. *Airpower Historian*, Jan. 1962.

JOHN FRIEDMANN. Cities in Social Transformation. *Comp. Stud. in Society and Hist.* (The Hague), Nov. 1961.

LARS HERLITZ. Trends in the Development of Physiocratic Doctrine. *Scand. Econ. Hist. Rev.*, no. 2, 1961.

RICHARD HOFSTADTER. A Note on Intellect and Power. *Am. Scholar*, Autumn 1961.

CHARLES ISSAWI. The Christian-Muslim Frontier in the Mediterranean: A History of Two Peninsulas. *Pol. Sci. Quar.*, Dec. 1961.

LEO JUST. Stufen und Formen des Absolutismus. *Hist. Jahrb.*, LXXX, 1961.

WALTHER KIRCHNER. Relations économiques entre la France et la Russie au xviii^e siècle. *Rev. d'hist. éc. et soc.*, no. 2, 1961.

ALEXANDRE KOYRÉ and I. BERNARD COHEN. The Case of the Missing *Tanquam*: Leibniz, Newton & Clarke. *Isis*, Dec. 1961.

LOTHAR KRECKER. Die diplomatischen Verhandlungen über den Viererpakt vom 15. Juli 1933. *Welt als Gesch.*, no. 4, 1961.

A. KRIEGER. Le socialisme international en juillet 1914: À propos d'un débat récent. *Rev. hist.*, Oct.-Dec. 1961.

HELMUT KUHN. Wahrheit und geschichtliches Verstehen: Bemerkungen zu H.-G. Gadamer's philosophischer Hermeneutik. *Hist. Zeitsch.*, Oct. 1961.

DAVID S. LANDES. Some Thoughts on the Nature of Economic Imperialism. *Jour. Econ. Hist.*, Dec. 1961.

OWEN LATTIMORE. La Civilisation, mère de Barbarie? *Ann.: Éc., soc., civil.*, Jan.-Feb. 1962.

HERBERT LÜTHY. Colonization and the Making of Mankind. *Jour. Econ. Hist.*, Dec. 1961.

W. E. KNOWLES MIDDLETON. Archimedes, Kircher, Buffon, and the Burning-Mirrors. *Isis*, Dec. 1961.

HENRI MONIOT. Pour une histoire de l'Afrique Noire. *Ann.: Éc., soc., civil.*, Jan.-Feb. 1962.

JOHN B. NOONE, JR. The Philosophy of History: A Prolegomenon to Political Philosophy. *Rev. of Politics*, Oct. 1961.

ERNST POSNER. Round Table on Archives, Warsaw, 1961. *Am. Archivist*, Jan. 1962.

GASTON V. RIMLINGER. Social Security, Incentives, and Controls in the U. S. and U.S.S.R. *Comp. Stud. in Society and Hist.* (The Hague), Nov. 1961.

JINDŘICH ŠEBÁNEK. Über die Stellung und die Aufgaben der historischen Hilfswissenschaften im Rahmen der Geschichtswissenschaft. *Zeitsch. f. Geschichtswiss.*, no. 8, 1961.

BERNARD SEMMEL. The Philosophic Radicals and Colonialism. *Jour. Econ. Hist.*, Dec. 1961.

KOENRAAD W. SWART. "Individualism" in the Mid-Nineteenth Century (1826-1860). *Jour. Hist. Ideas*, Jan.-Mar. 1962.

SYLVIA L. THRUPP. The Creativity of Cities: A Review Article. *Comp. Stud. in Society and Hist.* (The Hague), Nov. 1961.

G. WILLIAMS. An Eighteenth-Century Spanish Investigation into the Apocryphal Voyage of Admiral Fonte. *Pacific Hist. Rev.*, Nov. 1961.

WM. DAVID ZIMMERMAN. Live Cattle Export Trade between United States and Great Britain, 1868-1885. *Agric. Hist.*, Jan. 1962.

BOOKS

Actes du Congrès. Comité International des Sciences Historiques, XI^e Congrès International des Sciences Historiques, Stockholm, 21-28 août 1960. Stockholm: Almqvist & Wiksell. 1962. Pp. 326.

¹ The lists of articles are compiled by the section editors whose names appear. The listed books are those received by the *Review* between January 15 and April 15, 1962.

Angola: *A Symposium. Views of a Revolt.* Issued under the auspices of the Institute of Race Relations, London. New York: Oxford University Press. 1962. Pp. 160. \$2.25.

BLAKE, RALPH M., et al. *Theories of Scientific Method: The Renaissance through the Nineteenth Century.* Ed. by EDWARD H. MADDEN. Seattle: University of Washington Press. 1960. Pp. iv, 346. \$6.50.

BODIN, JEAN. *The Six Bookes of a Commonwealth.* A facsimile reprint of the English translation of 1606, corrected and supplemented in the light of a new comparison with the French and Latin texts. Ed. with an introd. by KENNETH DOUGLAS McRAE. Harvard Political Classics. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press. 1962. Pp. xii, 103, x, 794, 105-214. \$22.50.

CARROLL, HARRY J., JR. *The Development of Civilization: A Documentary History of Politics, Society, and Thought.* Vol. II. Chicago: Scott, Foresman. 1962. Pp. 534. Textbook.

CHAMBERLIN, JO HUBBARD. *Careers for Social Scientists: Anthropology, Economics, History, Political Science, Sociology.* Careers for Tomorrow. New York: Henry Z. Walck. 1961. Pp. 108. \$3.50.

CLARKE, CHARLES WALTER. *Taboo: The Story of the Pioneers of Social Hygiene.* Washington, D. C.: Public Affairs Press. 1961. Pp. vii, 109. \$3.25.

COOPERMAN, DAVID, and WALTER, E. V. *Power and Civilization: Political Thought in the Twentieth Century.* New York: Thomas Y. Crowell. 1962. Pp. xiv, 587. \$8.75. Textbook.

DELEHAYE, HIPPOLYTE. *The Legends of the Saints.* With a memoir of the author by PAUL PEETERS. Trans. by DONALD ATTWATER. New York: Fordham University Press. 1962. Pp. xx, 252. \$5.95.

DOBREE, BONAMY. *Three Eighteenth Century Figures: Sarah Churchill, John Wesley, Giacomo Casanova.* New York: Oxford University Press. 1962. Pp. xi, 248. \$4.80.

First International Conference of Economic History, Stockholm, August 1960. Contributions: Industrialisation as a Factor in Economic Growth after 1700; Comparative Study of Large-Scale Agricultural Enterprise in Post-Medieval Times. École Pratique des Hautes Études—Sorbonne. VI^e Section: Sciences économiques et sociales. Congrès et colloques, No. 1. Paris: Mouton. 1960. Pp. 593.

GRENFELL, RUSSELL. *The Bismarck Episode.* Macmillan Paperbacks. Reprint; New York: Macmillan. 1962. Pp. 219. \$1.65.

HALLE, LOUIS J. *Men and Nations.* Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press. 1962. Pp. x, 228. \$4.75.

HARGREAVES, REGINALD. *Red Sun Rising: The Siege of Port Arthur.* Great Battles of History. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott. 1962. Pp. xi, 210. \$3.95.

HILL, C. P. *The Teaching of History to Non-Specialists in Sixth Forms.* Teaching of History Leaflet No. 19. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul for the Historical Association. 1962. Pp. 19. 2s.6d.

HUNOLD, ALBERT (ed.). *Freedom and Serfdom: An Anthology of Western Thought.* Dordrecht, Holland: D. Reidel. 1961. Pp. 288. Fl. 21.75.

KINGSNORTH, G. W. *Africa South of the Sahara.* New York: Cambridge University Press. 1962. Pp. vii, 160. \$1.95.

LEAKEY, L. S. B. *The Progress and Evolution of Man in Africa.* New York: Oxford University Press. 1961. Pp. 50. \$2.25.

MARCONI, DEGNA. *My Father, Marconi.* New York: McGraw-Hill. 1962. Pp. x, 320. \$7.50.

Mémoires et documents publiés par la Société d'Histoire et d'Archéologie de Genève. Vol. XL, *Mélanges offerts à M. Paul-E. Martin par ses amis, ses collègues, ses élèves.* Geneva: the Société. 1961. Pp. 677.

NEF, JOHN. *A Search for Civilization.* Chicago: Henry Regnery. 1962. Pp. xii, 210. \$4.00.

OLIVAR-BERTRAND, RAFAEL. *Grandeza y miseria en tiempos de Newton: Homenaje al sesquicentenario de la Revolución de Mayo.* Bahía Blanca: Universidad Nacional del Sur, Extensión Cultural. 1960. Pp. 23.

ORTEGA Y GASSET, JOSÉ. *Man and Crisis.* Trans. from the Spanish by MILDRED ADAMS. The Norton Library. Reprint; New York: W. W. Norton. 1962. Pp. 217. \$1.55. See rev. of 1st ed. (1958), *AHR*, LXV (Jan. 1960), 406.

PEARSON, GEORGE. *Towards One World: An Outline of World History from 1600 to 1960.* New York: Cambridge University Press. 1962. Pp. vii, 332. \$4.95. Textbook.

POLLOCK, SIR FREDERICK. *Jurisprudence and Legal Essays.* Selected and introduced by A. L. GOODHART. New York: St Martin's Press. 1961. Pp. xlviii, 243. \$5.75.

RICH, CLIFFORD A. L., et al. *European Politics and Government: A Comparative Approach.* Ed. by CLIFFORD A. L. RICH. New York: Ronald Press. 1962. Pp. vii, 780. \$8.00. Textbook.

RIEMER, NEAL. *The Revival of Democratic Theory.* Current Political Problems. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts. 1962. Pp. ix, 190. \$1.95.

ROSENAU, JAMES N. (ed.). *International Politics and Foreign Policy: A Reader in Research and Theory.* New York: Free Press of Glencoe. 1961. Pp. xii, 511. \$8.50. Textbook.

RULE, JOHN C. (comp.) *Bibliography of Works in the Philosophy of History, 1945-1957.* History and Theory: Studies in the Philosophy of History, Supplement No. 1. The Hague: Mouton. 1961. Pp. vii, 87.

SIEVERS, ALLEN M. *Revolution, Evolution, and the Economic Order.* A Spectrum Book.

Englewood Cliffs, N. J.: Prentice-Hall. 1962. Pp. vii, 173. \$1.95.

SNYDER, LOUIS L. (ed.). *The Imperialism Reader: Documents and Readings on Modern Expansionism*. The University Ser. in History. Princeton, N. J.: D. Van Nostrand. 1962. Pp. xvii, 619. \$8.50. Textbook.

THORNE, J. O. (ed.). *Chamber's Biographical Dictionary*. New ed.; New York: St Martin's Press. 1962. Pp. v, 1432. \$15.00.

VAN DEN TEMPEL, B. *The Evolution of Social Systems in Europe*. London: Robert Hale. 1962. Pp. 128. 15s.

VAN RENSBURG, PATRICK. *Guilty Land: The History of Apartheid*. New York: Frederick A. Praeger. 1962. Pp. 224. \$4.95.

VERLINDEN, CHARLES. *Christoph Kolumbus: Vision und Ausdauer*. Persönlichkeit und Geschichte, No. 25. Göttingen: Musterschmidt-Verlag. 1962. Pp. 102. DM 3.90.

VOLTAIRE. *Philosophical Dictionary*. Vol. I, A-I; Vol. II, J-Z. Trans. with an introd. and glossary by PETER GAY. Preface by ANDRÉ MAUROIS. New York: Basic Books. 1962. Pp. xix, 332; xi, 334-661. \$12.50 the set.

WIEWIÓRA, BOLESŁAW. *Uznanie Nabytków Terytorialnych w Prawie Międzynarodowym* [Recognition of Territorial Acquisitions in International Law]. Prace Instytutu Zachodniego, No. 33. Poznań: Instytut Zachodni. 1961. Pp. 243. Zł. 45.

WILLIAMS, CHANCELLOR. *The Rebirth of African Civilization*. Washington, D. C.: Public Affairs Press. 1961. Pp. 328. \$6.00.

WOOD, SUSAN. *Kenya: The Tensions of Progress*. Issued under the auspices of the Institute of Race Relations, London. 2d ed.; New York: Oxford University Press. 1962. Pp. x, 135. 8s.6d.

Ancient

T. Robert S. Broughton

GENERAL ARTICLES

BURCHARD BRENTJES. Das Kamel im Alten Orient. *Klio*, XXXVIII, 1960.

G. G. DILIGVENSKIĬ and L. P. MARINOVICH. Izuchenie istorii antichnogo mira v 1956-1960 gg. [Historiography of the Ancient World, 1956-1960]. *Vestnik drev. ist.*, no. 4, 1961.

M. M. SLONIMSKIĬ. K probleme antichnogo rabstva [The Problem of Ancient Slavery]. *Ibid.*

R. HARRIS. On the Process of Secularization under Hammurapi. *Jour. Cuneiform Stud.*, XV, no. 4, 1961.

JEAN-MARIE CASAL. Les débuts de la civilisation de l'Indus à la lumière de fouilles récentes. *Comptes-rendus Acad. Inscr. Belles-Lettres*, 1960.

IUSIF B. IUSIFOV. Kuplia-prodazha nedvizhimogo imushchestva i chastnoe zemlevladienie v Elame [Purchase and Sale of Immovable Property and Private Landowning in Elam]. *Klio*, XXXVIII, 1960.

Id. Terminy dlia rabov v Medii, Elame i Persii srednyĭ I tysiacheletii do n. e. [The Terms for Slaves in Media, Elam, and Persia in the Middle of the First Millennium before Our Era]. *Vestnik drev. ist.*, no. 4, 1961.

LOUIS F. HARTMAN. The Date of the Cimmerian Threat against Ashurbanipal according to ABL 1391. *Jour. Near East. Stud.*, Jan. 1962.

I. V. P'ANKOV. Svedeniia Ktesii o vladeniakh Bardii na vostoĭke Irane [The Information from Ktesias on the Estates of Bardia in Eastern Iran]. *Vestnik drev. ist.*, no. 4, 1961.

CYRIL ALDRED. The Tomb of Akhetaten at Thebes (with an appendix by A. T. Sandison). *Jour. Egypt. Archaeol.*, Dec. 1961.

H. W. FAIRMAN. Once Again the So-called Coffin of Akhenaten. *Ibid.*

HEINRICH QUIRING. Die Abkunft des Tutanchamon (1358-1351). *Klio*, XXXVIII, 1960.

PIERRE MONTET. Le rituel de fondation des temples. *Comptes-rendus Acad. Inscr. Belles-Lettres*, 1960.

G. A. WAINWRIGHT. Some Sea-Peoples. *Jour. Egypt. Archaeol.*, Dec. 1961.

SIR ALAN GARDINER. The Egyptian Memnon. *Ibid.*

F. C. FENSHAM. The Possibility of the Presence of Casuistic Legal Material at the Making of the Covenant of Sinai. *Palestine Explor. Quar.*, July 1961.

WERNER PLAUTZ. Zur Frage des Mutterrechts im Alten Testament. *Zeitsch. alttestament. Wissensch.*, LXXIV, no. 1, 1962.

T. CANAAN. Das Opfer in palästinischen Sitten und Gebräuchen. *Ibid.*

MENAHEM HARAN. Shiloh and Jerusalem: The Origin of the Priestly Tradition in the Pentateuch. *Jour. Bibl. Lit.*, Mar. 1962.

F. CHARLES FENHAM. Malediction and Benediction in Ancient Near Eastern Vassal-Treaties and the Old Testament. *Zeitsch. alttestament. Wissensch.*, LXXIV, no. 1, 1962.

A. G. LUNDIN. Spisok sabeiskikh eponimov epokhi mukarribov Saba' [List of Sabaeen Eponyms of the Period of the Mukarribas of Saba']. *Vestnik drev. ist.*, no. 4, 1961.

MARIO DORIA. Le nuove iscrizioni di Pilo. *Parola del Passato*, no. 81, 1961.

F. CORNELIUS. Zum Ahijawaa-Problem. *Historia*, Jan. 1962.

CHESTER G. STARR. The Rediscovery of Early Greek History. *Historian*, Feb. 1962.

- SILVIO ACCAME. La concezione del tempo nell'età omerica e arcaica. *Riv. filol.*, LXXXIX, no. 4, 1961.
- MARY E. WHITE. Colonization and Expansion in History: Greek Colonization. *Jour. Econ. Hist.*, Dec. 1961.
- R. M. COOK. Reasons for the Foundation of Ischia and Cumae. *Historia*, Jan. 1962.
- PAVEL OLIVA. Die Bedeutung der frühgriechischen Tyrannis. *Klio*, XXXVIII, 1960.
- JEAN DUCAT. Note sur la chronologie des Kypselides. *Bull. Corr. Hell.*, LXXXV, no. 2, 1961.
- FRITZ GSCHNITZER. Zur Geschichte der griechischen Staatenverbindungen: Halikarnassos und Salmakis (Syll.³ 45). *Rhein Mus.*, CIV, no. 3, 1961.
- DONALD KAGAN. The Origin and Purposes of Ostracism. *Hesperia*, Oct. 1961.
- J. A. O. LARSEN. A Note on the Representation of Demes in the Athenian Boule. *Class. Philol.*, Apr. 1962.
- W. KENDRICK PRITCHETT. Herodotus and the Themistokles Decree. *Am. Jour. Archaeol.*, Jan. 1962.
- GEOFFREY E. M. DE STE CROIX. Notes on Jurisdiction in the Athenian Empire II. *Class. Quar.*, Nov. 1961.
- HAROLD B. MATTINGLY. The Methone Decrees. *Ibid.*
- I. V. POZDEEVA. Politicheskie sudebnye protsessy v Afinakh v 403-400 gg. do n. e. (po recham Lisiia) [Political Trials in Athens from 403 to 400 B.C. (according to the Speeches of Lysias)]. *Vestnik drev. ist.*, no. 4, 1961.
- R. J. HOPPER. The Mines and Miners of Ancient Athens. *Greece and Rome*, Oct. 1961.
- H.-J. DIESNER. Skythische Religion und Geschichte bei Herodot. *Rhein Mus.*, CIV, no. 3, 1961.
- I. A. F. BRUCE. The Democratic Revolution at Rhodes. *Class. Quar.*, Nov. 1961.
- LEONARD C. SMITH. Demochares of Leuconoe and the Dates of His Exile. *Historia*, Jan. 1962.
- ANNE PIPPIN BURNETT. Thebes and the Expansion of the Second Athenian Confederacy: IG II² 40 and IG II² 43. *Ibid.*
- JEAN RUDHARDT. La reconnaissance de la paternité, sa nature et sa portée dans la société athénienne. *Mus. Helvet.*, Jan. 1962.
- CLAUDE WEHRLI. Les gynéconomes. *Ibid.*
- GEORGE DAUX. Thasos et les contrées danubiennes. *Stud. Clas.*, III, 1961.
- T. C. SKEAT. Notes on Ptolemaic Chronology. *Jour. Egypt. Archaeol.*, Dec. 1961.
- P. M. FRASER. The ΑΙΟΑΚΟΣ of Alexandria. *Ibid.*
- CHRISTO DANOV. Thracian Penetration into the Greek Cities on the West Coast of the Black Sea. *Klio*, XXXVIII, 1960.
- HERMANN BENGTSOHN. Neues zur Geschichte des Hellenismus in Thrakien und in der Dobrudscha. *Historia*, Jan. 1962.
- TRUESDELL S. BROWN. Apollonophanes and Polybius, Book 5. *Phoenix*, no. 4, 1961.
- JOSEF WOLSKI. Les iraniens et le royaume gréco-bactrien. *Klio*, XXXVIII, 1960.
- PHILIPPE BRUNEAU. Isis pélagia à Délos. *Bull. Corr. Hell.*, LXXXV, no. 2, 1961.
- D. M. PIPPIDI. Istros et les Gètes au III^e siècle av. notre ère. *Stud. Clas.*, III, 1961.
- A. ARICESCU. Die bodenständige Bevölkerung der Dobrudscha und ihre Beziehungen zu den Griechen in der hellenistischen Epoche. *Ibid.*
- BUCUR MITREA. Sur les monnaies des cités pontiques découvertes sur le territoire des populations locales. *Ibid.*
- J.-P. AUDET, O. P. QUMRÂN et la notice de Pline sur les Esséniens. *Rev. biblique*, July 1961.
- H. H. ROWLEY. The Qumran Sect and Christian Origins. *Bull. John Rylands Lib.*, Sept. 1961.
- JOHN N. HOUGH. History and Literature. *Class. Jour.*, Oct. 1961.
- GUIDO A. MANSUELLI. La cité étrusque de Marzabotto et les problèmes de l'Etrurie padane. *Comptes-rendus Acad. Inscr. Belles-Lettres*, 1960.
- CL. NICOLET. Appius Claudius et le double Forum de Capoue. *Latomus*, Oct. 1961.
- JÉRÔME CARCOPINO. À propos du traité de l'Ebre. *Comptes-rendus Acad. Inscr. Belles-Lettres*, 1960.
- W. HOFFMANN. Hannibal und Sizilien. *Hermes*, Nov. 1961.
- GUIDO A. MANSUELLI. La civilisation en Italie septentrionale après la conquête romaine (II^e-I^{er} siècle av. J.-C., I^{er} siècle ap. J.-C.). *Rev. archéol.*, July 1961.
- WILL RICHTER. Zum Bauprogramm der Censoren des Jahres 174 v. Chr. (Livius 41, 27, 9-12). *Rhein Mus.*, CIV, no. 3, 1961.
- HENRY C. BOREN. Tiberius Gracchus: The Opposition View. *Am. Jour. Philol.*, Oct. 1961.
- ELEANOR G. HUZAR. Roman-Egyptian Relations in Delos. *Class. Jour.*, Jan. 1962.
- T. S. CARNEY. The Flight and Exile of Marius. *Greece and Rome*, Oct. 1961.
- LILY ROSS TAYLOR. The Corrector of the Codex of Cicero's *De Re Publica*. *Am. Jour. Philol.*, Oct. 1961.
- P. A. BRUNT. Cicero, *Ad Atticum* xiv. 5. 1. *Class. Rev.*, Dec. 1961.
- HENRY C. BOREN. The Sources of Cicero's Income: Some Suggestions. *Class. Jour.*, Oct. 1961.
- THEODOR HORN. P. Sextius Baculus. *Greece and Rome*, Oct. 1961.
- J. HARMAND. Les travaux de la Commission de la topographie des Gaules autour d'Alésia et l'album inédit conservée au Musée des Antiquités nationales. *Comptes-rendus Acad. Inscr. Belles-Lettres*, 1960.
- ALFRED HEUSS. Matius als Zeuge von Caesars staatsmännischer Grösse. *Historia*, Jan. 1962.

- S. L. UTCHENKO. Istoriko-filosofskie voz-zreniia Sallustiiia [The Historical-Philosophical Outlook of Sallust]. *Stud. Clas.*, III, 1961.
- CHARLES L. BABCOCK. Dio and Plutarch on the *damnatio* of Antony. *Class. Philol.*, Apr. 1962.
- P. V. HILL. Propaganda on Coins of the Civil Wars, 44-30 B.C. *Numismatic Circular*, Mar. 1962.
- J. GWYN GRIFFITH. The Death of Cleopatra VII. *Jour. Egypt. Archaeol.*, Dec. 1961.
- WALTER SCHMITTHENNER. Augustus spanischer Feldzug und der Kampf um den Prinzipat. *Historia*, Jan. 1962.
- JOSEF DOBIAŠ. King Maroboduus as Politician. *Klio*, XXXVIII, 1960.
- CLEMENTINA GATTI. La tribunicia potestas nelle monete di Nerone. *Parola del Passato*, no. 81, 1961.
- MARY FRANCIS GYLES. Nero: Qualis artifex. *Class. Jour.*, Feb. 1962.
- K. F. C. ROSE. The Author of the Satyricon. *Latomus*, Oct. 1961.
- W. H. SEMPLE. The Poet Persius, Literary and Social Critic. *Bull. John Rylands Lib.*, Sept. 1961.
- J. C. HAINSWORTH. Verginius and Vindex. *Historia*, Jan. 1962.
- ALVARO D'ORS. Miscelánea epigráfica: Los bronces de Mulva. *Emerita*, XXIX, no. 2, 1961.
- HANS PETERSEN. The Legionary Command of Salvius Liberalis. *Class. Philol.*, Apr. 1962.
- EDWARD ECHOLS. The Provincial Urban Cohorts. *Class. Jour.*, Oct. 1961.
- P. CREŢIA. Dion de Pruse et l'esclavage. *Stud. Clas.*, III, 1961.
- B. BALDWIN. Lucian as a Social Satirist. *Class. Quar.*, Nov. 1961.
- LADISLAV VARCL. Lucien et les chrétiens. *Stud. Clas.*, III, 1961.
- ABD EL-MOHSN EL-KHACHAB. 'O "KAPAKAΛΛOΣ" KOΣMOKPATΩP. *Jour. Egypt. Archaeol.*, Dec. 1961.
- THOMAS PEKÁRY. Bemerkungen zur Chronologie des Jahrzehntes 250-260 n. Chr. *Historia*, Jan. 1962.
- GEROLD WALSER. Zu den Ursachen der Reichskrise um dritten nachchristlichen Jahrhundert. *Schweiz. Beitr. z. allgemeinen Gesch.*, XVIII-XIX, 1960-61.
- PAOLO BREZZI. Impero Romano e regni barbarici nella valutazione degli scrittori cristiani alla fine del mondo antico. *Studi Romani*, May 1961.
- K. I. NOVITSKAYA. Nekotorye voprosy agraroi politiki nachala Dominata [Some Questions of Agrarian Policy at the Beginning of the Dominate]. *Vestnik drev. ist.*, no. 4, 1961.
- M. K. HOPKINS. Social Mobility in the Later Roman Empire: The Evidence of Ausonius. *Class. Quar.*, Nov. 1961.
- A. CHASTAGNOL. La famille de Caecinia Lolliana, grande dame païenne du IV^e siècle après J.-C. *Latomus*, Oct. 1961.
- ISTVAN HAHN. Der ideologische Kampf um den Tod Julians des Abtrünnigen. *Klio*, XXXVIII, 1960.
- STEWART IRVIN OOST. Count Gildo and Theodosius the Great. *Class. Philol.*, Apr. 1962.
- J. M. WALLACE-HADRILL. Gothia and Romania. *Bull. John Rylands Lib.*, Sept. 1961.
- ELENA SHTAERMANN. Obshchina v zapadnykh provintsiakh rimskoi imperii [The Community in the Western Provinces of the Roman Empire]. *Klio*, XXXVIII, 1960.
- DUNCAN FISHWICK. The Imperial Cult in Roman Britain. *Phoenix*, XV, nos. 3, 4, 1961.
- J. LINDSAY. Camulos and Belenos. *Latomus*, Oct. 1961.
- ALBERT GRENIER. Le tribuns militaires de la Narbonnaise. *Comptes-rendus Acad. Inscr. Belles-Lettres*, 1960.
- ANTONIO GARCÍA Y BELLIDO. Vier Probleme der iberischen Geschichte und Kunst. *Klio*, XXXVIII, 1960.
- THEOPHIL IWANOW. Die thrakisch-römischen politischen Beziehungen am Vorabend der römischen Herrschaft in Thrakien. *Stud. Clas.*, III, 1961.
- B. GEROV. Römische Bürgerrechtsverleihung und Kolonisation in Thrakien vor Trajan. *Ibid.*
- CHRISTO DANOFF. Zum Kriegswesen der alten Thraker während der Periode der militär-democratie. *Ibid.*
- V. BEŠEVĽIEV. Die Thraken im ausgehender Altertum. *Ibid.*
- PAVEL OLIVA. Some Remarks on the Pan-nonian Historiography. *Ibid.*
- VELIZAR VELKOV. Der römische Limes in Bulgarien während der Spätantike. *Ibid.*
- CONSTANTIN DAICOVICIU. Dacia Capta. *Klio*, XXXVIII, 1960.
- RONALD SYME. La Dacie sous Antonin le Pieux. *Ibid.*
- D. PROTASE. Formes particulières de l'art romain provincial en Dacie. *Ibid.*
- IORGU STOIAN. Contribution à l'étude des tribus de Tomis. *Ibid.*
- SIR MORTIMER WHEELER. Size and Baalbek. *Antiquity*, Mar. 1962.
- JERRY VARDAMAN. A New Inscription Which Mentions Pilate as "Prefect." *Jour. Bibl. Lit.*, Mar. 1962.
- H.-G. PFLAUM. À propos d'une inscription funéraire de Césarée: Un préfet de la Legio VI Ferrata. *Latomus*, Oct. 1961.
- WOLFGANG LIEBESCHÜTZ. Money Economy and Taxation in Kind in Syria in Fourth Century A.D. *Rhein Mus.*, CIV, no. 3, 1961.
- IZA BIEŻUŃSKA MAŁOWIST. Les esclaves nés dans la maison du maître (OIKOTENEIS) et le travail des esclaves en Égypte romaine. *Stud. Clas.*, III, 1961.
- AMAR MAHJoubi. Découverts d'une cité à Henchir el-Fouar. *Comptes-rendus Acad. Inscr. Belles-Lettres*, 1960.
- JAN BURIAN. L. Clodius Macer—dominus minor Africae. *Klio*, XXXVIII, 1960.

Id. Zur Geschichte der nordafrikanischen einheimischen Bevölkerung in den ersten Jahrhunderten u. Z. *Stud. Clas.*, III, 1961.

HANS-JOACHIM DIESNER. Die Lage der nordafrikanischen Bevölkerung im Zeitpunkt der Vandaleninvasion. *Historia*, Jan. 1962.

L. HERRMANN. Les juifs et la persécution des chrétiens par Néron. *Latomus*, Oct. 1961.

KENNETH L. CARROLL. The Place of James in the Early Church. *Bull. John Rylands Lib.*, Sept. 1961.

MARTA SORDI. I "nuovi decreti" di Marco Aurelio contro i Cristiani. *Studi Romani*, July 1961.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ARTICLES

ELLEN L. KOHLER and ELIZABETH R. RALPH. C-14 Dates for Sites in the Mediterranean Area. *Am. Jour. Archaeol.*, Oct. 1961.

ALAN ROWE. Studies in the Archaeology of the Near East: II. Some Facts concerning the Great Pyramids of El-Giza and Their Royal Constructors. *Bull. John Rylands Lib.*, Sept. 1961.

ANNA SADURSKA. Die polnischen Ausgrabungen in Ägypten im Jahre 1958. *Klio*, XXXVIII, 1960.

✓ MACHTELD J. MELLINK. Archaeology in Asia Minor. *Am. Jour. Archaeol.*, Jan. 1962.

HOWARD E. STUTCHBURY. Excavations in the Kedron Valley. *Palestine Explor. Quar.*, July 1961.

G. R. H. WRIGHT. Petra—The Arched Gate, 1959–60. *Ibid.*

R. G. GOODCHILD. Helios on the Pharos. *Antiquaries' Jour.*, July 1961.

GEORGES DAUX. Chronique des fouilles et découvertes archéologiques en Grèce en 1960. *Bull. Corr. Hell.*, LXXXV, no. 2, 1961.

D. ADAMESTEANU and P. ORLANDINI. Gela. Nuovi Scavi. *Notizie d. Scavi*, LXXXV, nos. 1–6, 1960.

E. BERGGREN and M. MORETTI. San Giovenale (Blera). *Ibid.*

MARIO A. DEL CHIARO. An Archaeological-Topographical Study of the Tolfa-Allumiere District: Preliminary Report. *Am. Jour. Archaeol.*, Jan. 1962.

W. JOHANNOWSKY. Relazione preliminare sugli scavi di Cales. *Boll. d'Arte*, July 1961.

GILBERT PICARD. L'arc de Carpentras. *Comptes-rendus Acad. Inscr. Belles-Lettres*, 1960.

INSCRIPTIONS, COINS, PAPYRI

ÉMILE SZLECHTER. Tablettes juridiques cunéiformes du Musée Fitzwilliam de Cambridge. *Comptes-rendus Acad. Inscr. Belles-Lettres*, 1960.

JEAN NOUGAYROL. Nouveaux textes accadiens de Ras Shamra. *Ibid.*

JAROSLAV ČERNÝ. The Stela of Merer in Cracow. *Jour. Egypt. Archaeol.*, Dec. 1961.

JOSEPH A. FITZMYER, S.J. The Aramaic Inscriptions of Sefira I and II. *Jour. Am. Oriental Soc.*, Aug. 1961.

Id. The Padua Aramaic Papyrus Letters. *Jour. Near East. Stud.*, Jan. 1962.

SINCLAIR HOOD. The Knossos Tablets: A Complete View. *Antiquity*, Mar. 1962.

JACQUES RAISON. Le tesson "mycénien" de Cnossos Ir. 2632 avec une inscription peinte en signes linéaires. *Bull. Corr. Hell.*, LXXXV, no. 2, 1961.

WILLIAM F. WYATT, JR. The Ma Tablets from Pylos. *Am. Jour. Archaeol.*, Jan. 1962.

HENRI VAN EFFENTERRE. Pierres inscrites de Dréros. *Bull. Corr. Hell.*, LXXXV, no. 2, 1961.

I. V. BRASHENSKII. Po novodu nimfeiskoi nadpisi s tak nazyvaemym posviashcheniem Garmodiiu [The New Inscription of Nymphaeum with the So-called Dedication to Harmodius]. *Vestnik drev. ist.*, no. 4, 1961.

GEORGES DAUX. Apollon ΠΑΑΤΥΤΟΕΟΣ. *Bull. Corr. Hell.*, LXXXV, no. 2, 1961.

DIMITTOS I. LAZARIDIS. Trois nouveaux contrats de vente à Amphipolis. *Ibid.*

JAMES H. OLIVER. New Fragments of *Sacred Gerousia* 24 (I. G. II² 1108). *Hesperia*, Oct. 1961.

KEITH STANLEY. Notes on an Athenian Prytany Decree. *Am. Jour. Philol.*, Oct. 1961.

E. I. SOLOMONIK. Epigraficheskoe svidetelstvo o skifskoi kreposti v Krymu [Epigraphic Information on the Scythian Fortress in the Crimea]. *Vestnik drev. ist.*, no. 4, 1961.

JOACHIM M^A. DE NAVASCUÉS. Los epitafios Hispano-Romanos de Antonia Festa y de Clodia Lupa. *Klio*, XXXVIII, 1960.

JEAN BOUSQUET. Inscription hellénistique de Dalmatie. *Bull. Corr. Hell.*, LXXXV, no. 2, 1961.

P. O. KARYSHKOVSKII. Zametki po numizmatike antichnogo Prichernomor'ia [Notes on the Numismatics of the Ancient Black Sea Coast]. *Vestnik drev. ist.*, no. 4, 1961.

INŌ MICHAELIDOU-NICOLAOU. Deux épitaphes inédites de Chypre (époque romaine). *Bull. Corr. Hell.*, LXXXV, no. 2, 1961.

ARIE KINDLER. The Eleazar Coins of the Bar Kokhba War. *Numismatic Circular*, Mar. 1962.

A. M. HONEYMAN. Epigraphic South Arabian Antiquities. *Jour. Near East. Stud.*, Jan. 1962.

PIETRO ROMANELLI. Un nuovo governatore della provincia di Creta e Cirene: P. Pomponio Secondo. *Quaderni Archeol. d. Libia*, no. 4, 1961.

GIOVANNI PUGLIESE CARRATELLI. Un documento del culto di Ecate a Cirene. *Parola del Passato*, no. 81, 1961.

JEAN BOUSQUET. Un statère d'or de Cyrène sur la côte du Finistère. *Comptes-rendus Acad. Inscr. Belles-Lettres*, 1960.

I. A. RICHMOND. A New Building-Inscription from the Saxon-Shore Fort at Reculver, Kent. *Antiquaries' Jour.*, July 1961.

BOOKS

BRUN, PATRICK. *Studies in Constantinian Chronology*. Numismatic Notes and Monographs, No. 146. New York: American Numismatic Society. 1961. Pp. xi, 116, 8 plates. \$5.00.

DUVAL, PAUL-MARIE. *Les inscriptions antiques de Paris*. Vol. I, *Texte*; Vol. II, *Planches*. Histoire générale de Paris. Paris: Imprimerie Nationale. 1960. Pp. xxix, 186; 32 plates.

FERRERO, GUGLIELMO. *The Life of Caesar*. Trans. by A. E. ZIMMERN. The Norton Library. New York: W. W. Norton. 1962. Pp. 16-515. \$1.95.

HEICHELHEIM, FRITZ M., and YEO, CEDRIC A. *A History of the Roman People*. Englewood Cliffs, N. J.: Prentice-Hall. 1962. Pp. xv, 480. \$10.60. Textbook.

KRAWCZUK, ALEKSANDER. *Kolonizacja Sulańska* [Colonization of Lucius Cornelius Sulla]. Polska Akademia Nauk, Oddział w Krakowie, Prace Komisji Nauk Historycznych, No. 4. Wrocław: Zakład Narodowy im. Ossolińskich. 1960. Pp. 91. Zł. 15.

LINDERSKI, JERZY. *Państwo a Kolegia: Ze Studiów nad Historią Rzymskich Stowarzyszeń u Schyłku Republiki* [State and Corporations: Studies in the History of the Roman Corporations at the End of the Republic]. Zeszyty Naukowe Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego, Rozprawy i Studia, Vol. XXIX. Kraków: Jagiellonian University. 1961. Pp. 118. Zł. 18.

Mémoires présentés par divers savants à l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres de l'Institut de France. Vol. XV, Pt. 1. Paris: Imprimerie Nationale; distrib. by Librairie Klincksieck, Paris. 1960. Pp. 347, 29 plates.

MORISON, FRANK. *Who Moved the Stone?* University Paperback. Reprint; New York: Barnes and Noble. 1962. Pp. 192. \$1.25.

PIRENNE, JACQUES. *The Tides of History*. Vol. I, *From the Beginnings to Islam*. Trans. from the French by LOVETT EDWARDS. New York: E. P. Dutton. 1962. Pp. 580. \$8.95. See rev. of French ed., *AHR*, LXIII (Oct. 1957), 75.

Prace Archeologiczne, Zeszyt 1. Pradzieje Powiatu Krakowskiego, Tom 1 [Archaeological Works, Pt. 1. Prehistory of Kraków County, Vol. I]. Zeszyty Naukowe Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego, Prace 28. Kraków: Jagiellonian University. 1960. Pp. 264. Zł. 37.

Leage's Roman Private Law, Founded on the Institutes of Gaius and Justinian. 3d ed. by A. M. PRICHARD. New York: St Martin's Press. 1961. Pp. xxv, 502. \$6.75.

SCHARLEMANN, MARTIN H. *Qumran and Corinth*. New York: Bookman Associates. 1962. Pp. 78. \$1.95.

SCHONFIELD, HUGH J. *A History of Biblical Literature*. Mentor Book. New York: New American Library. 1962. Pp. vii, 11-223. 75 cents.

Medieval

Bernard J. Holm

GENERAL AND POLITICAL ARTICLES

KARL JORDAN. Holder-Egger und der Plan seiner Berufung nach Kiel. *Deutsches Archiv*, no. 2, 1961.

Anon. Travaux relatifs à l'histoire du moyen âge, 1960. *Moyen âge*, no. 4, 1961.

† JACQUES MOREAU. Das dritte Jahrhundert n. Chr. als historisches Problem. *Heidelberger Jahrb.*, V, 1961.

KARL KURT KLEIN. Frithigern, Athanarich und die Spaltung des Westgotenreichs am Vorabend des Hunneneinbruchs (375 n. Chr.). *Stüdost-Forsch.*, XIX, 1960.

HANS-JOACHIM DIESNER. See Ancient list.

LÉOPOLD GÉNICOT. La noblesse au moyen âge dans l'ancienne "Francie." *Ann.: Éc., soc., civil.*, Jan.-Feb. 1962.

GUY DEVAILLY. De nouveau sur les *Colli-berti*: Le témoignage du cartulaire de Vierzon. *Moyen âge*, no. 4, 1961.

WILHELM LEVISON. Die "Annales Lindis-farnenses et Dunelmenses." *Deutsches Archiv*, no. 2, 1961.

DAVID H. WRIGHT. Some Notes on English Uncial. *Traditio*, XVII, 1961.

P. J. H. VERMEEREN. Parallelogram van engelse Handschriftenkunde. *Het Boek*, no. 1, 1961.

W. NELSON FRANCIS. Graphemic Analysis of Late Mediaeval English Manuscripts. *Speculum*, Jan. 1962.

HANS EBERHARD MAYER. Ein Rundschreiben Rudolfs II. von Burgund aus dem Jahre 932. *Deutsches Archiv*, no. 2, 1961.

JOACHIM WOLLASCH. Muri und St. Blasien. *Ibid.*

AUGUST NITSCHKE. Beobachtungen zur normannischen Erziehung im 11. Jahrhundert. *Arch. f. Kulturgesch.*, no. 3, 1961.

FRÉDÉRIC DURAND. Les Vikings et l'Amérique. *Études germaniques*, Oct.-Dec. 1961.

W. E. WIGHTMAN. The Palatine Earldom of William fitz Osbern in Gloucestershire and Worcestershire (1066-1071). *Eng. Hist. Rev.*, Jan. 1962.

C. R. CHENEY. Rules for the Observance of Feast-Days in Medieval England. *Bull. Inst. Hist. Research*, Nov. 1961.

C. WARREN HOLLISTER. King John and the Historians. *Jour. British Stud.*, Nov. 1961.

JOHN C. MOORE. Count Baldwin IX of Flanders, Philip Augustus, and the Papal Power. *Speculum*, Jan. 1962.

D. E. QUELLER. L'évolution du rôle de l'ambassadeur: Les pleins pouvoirs et le traité de 1201 entre les Croisés et les Vénitiens. *Moyen âge*, no. 4, 1961.

HEINRICH BÜTTNER. Geschichtliche Grundlagen zur Ausbildung der alemannisch-romanischen Sprachgrenze in der heutigen Westschweiz. *Zeitsch. f. Mundartforsch.*, Oct. 1961.

GEORG DROEGE. Pfalzgrafschaft, Grafschaften und allodiale Herrschaften zwischen Maas und Rhein in salisch-staufischer Zeit. *Rhein. Vierteljahrsbl.*, no. 1-2, 1961.

HENRI DUBLED. Grundherrschaft und Dorfgerichtsbarkeit im Elsass vom 13. bis zum 15. Jahrhundert und ihr Verhältnis zueinander. *Deutsches Archiv*, no. 2, 1961.

ERNST SCHWARZ. Die Orts- und Flurnamenforschung im deutsch-slawischen Berührungsbereich, 1945-1960. *Zeitsch. f. Ostforsch.*, no. 4, 1961.

HORST JABLONOWSKI. Die mittelalterliche Ostsiedlung in der östlichen Literatur. *Jahrb. f. Gesch. Mittel- und Ostdeutschlands*, IX-X, 1961.

PIERRE CHAPLAIS. Some Private Letters of Edward I. *Eng. Hist. Rev.*, Jan. 1962.

CONSTANCE M. FRASER. Some Durham Documents relating to the Hilary Parliament of 1404. *Bull. Inst. Hist. Research*, Nov. 1961.

R. VIRGOE. A List of Members of the Parliament of February 1449. *Ibid.*

CAPITAINE DE FRÉGATE COUSOT. Provence, terre de Civilisation. *Bull. de l'Assoc. Guillaume Budé*, Mar. 1962.

D. OLIVIERI. La terminologia relativa al Villaggio, al Borgo, alla Parrocchia e ad altre circoscrizioni consimili riflessa nella toponomastica lombarda. *Arch. stor. lombardo*, X, 1960.

OLIMPIA AUREGGI. Pievi, Villaggi e Borghi nelle Valli dell'Adda e della Mera. *Ibid.*

G. D. OLTRONA VISCONTI. Osservazioni sulla formazione dei comuni e delle frazioni, con particolare riguardo al territorio gallaratese. *Ibid.*

GIUSEPPE CONIGLIO. Fonti archivistiche per la provincia di Mantova. *Ibid.*

AMOS EDALLO. L'aspetto storico-archeologico del Cremasco alla luce dei nuovi ritrovamenti. *Ibid.*

ALFREDO BOSISIO. Crema ai tempi di Federico Barbarossa (1152-1190). *Ibid.*

GINO FRANCESCHINI. La città di Crema nei tre secoli dopo la sua rinascita. *Ibid.*

W. TERNI DE GREGORY. La cronaca di Crema di Pietro Terni. *Ibid.*

† ALESSANDRO COLOMBO. L'amministrazione civica di Milano comunale. *Ibid.*

Id. La topografia di Milano medievale. *Ibid.*

FELICE FOSSATI. Francesco Sforza: Ultime spigolature d'archivio. *Ibid.*

EMILIO MENESES GARCÍA. Documentos sobre la caballería de alarde madrileña. *Hispania*, no. 83, 1961.

JOSEPH O. BAYLEN. John Maunsell and the Castilian Treaty of 1254: A Study of the Clerical Diplomat. *Traditio*, XVII, 1961.

JOSEPH F. O'CALLAGHAN. The Earlier "Definiciones" of the Order of Calatrava, 1304-1383. *Ibid.*

Id. Don Pedro Girón, Master of the Order of Calatrava, 1445-1466. *Hispania*, no. 83, 1961.

FR. ALONSO ANDRÉS. Belver de los Montes (Zamora): Resumen histórico de la Villa y de su Castillo. *Bol. de la Real Acad. de la Hist.*, July-Sept. 1961.

R. B. TATE. An Apology for Monarchy: A Study of an Unpublished Fifteenth-Century Castilian Historical Pamphlet. *Romance Philol.*, Nov. 1961.

MARJORIE REEVES. Joachimist Influence on the Idea of a Last World Emperor. *Traditio*, XVII, 1961.

HERMANN HEIMPEL. Reformatio Sigismundi, Priesterehe und Bernhard von Chartres. *Deutsches Archiv*, no. 2, 1961.

ALPHONS LHOTSKY. Zur Edition der Cronica Austrie des Thomas Ebendorfer. *Ibid.*

HENNY GRÜNEISEN. Die westlichen Reichstände in der Auseinandersetzung zwischen dem Reich, Burgund und Frankreich bis 1473. *Rhein. Vierteljahrsbl.*, no. 1-2, 1961.

B.-A. POCQUET DU HAUT-JUSSÉ. Une idée politique de Louis XI: La sujétion éclipse la vassalité. *Rev. hist.*, Oct.-Dec. 1961.

M. FERNANDEZ ALVAREZ. See Spanish list.

ERNST SCHULIN. [Review of] Erich Hassinger, *Das Werden des neuzeitlichen Europa 1300 bis 1600* (Braunschweig, 1959) [discusses this periodization]. *Göttingische Gelehrte Anzeigen*, no. 1-2, 1960.

ECONOMIC AND LEGAL

SPEROS VRYONIS, JR. The Question of the Byzantine Mines. *Speculum*, Jan. 1962.

JORJO TADIĆ. Les archives économiques de Raguse. *Ann.: Éc., soc., civil.*, Nov.-Dec. 1961.

FRANTIŠEK GRAÜS. Au bas Moyen Âge: Pauvres des villes et pauvres des campagnes. *Ibid.*

C. GAIER. Documents relatifs aux domaines hesbignons de l'abbaye de Saint-Denis en France. *Bull. Comm. roy. d'hist.*, no. 4, 1961.

JOHN W. BALDWIN. The Intellectual Preparation for the Canon of 1215 against Ordeals. *Speculum*, Oct. 1961.

BRIAN TIERNEY. "Tria Quippe Distinguit Iudicia . . .": A Note on Innocent III's Decretal *Per Venerabilem*. *Ibid.*, Jan. 1962.

FREDERIC CHEYETTE. Procurations by Large-Scale Communities in Fourteenth-Century France. *Ibid.*

H. J. JANSSENS. Les Juifs au haut moyen âge. *Moyen âge*, no. 4, 1961.

HANS PATZE. Zum ältesten Rechtsbuch der Reichsstadt Mühlhausen/Th. aus dem Anfang des 13. Jahrhunderts. *Jahrb. f. Gesch. Mittel- und Ostdeutschlands*, IX-X, 1961.

DIETHEER HAACKE. Die Romplersche Handschrift des Strassburger Stadtrechts. *Zeitsch. f. Gesch. des Oberrheins*, no. 1, 1961.

SIEGFRIED FREY. Westschweizer Schiedsurkunden bis zum Jahre 1300. *Schweiz. Zeitsch. f. Gesch.*, no. 3, 1961.

ROBIN JEFFS. The Poynings-Percy Dispute: An Example of the Interplay of Open Strife and Legal Action in the Fifteenth Century. *Bull. Inst. Hist. Research*, Nov. 1961.

UGO VAGLIA. I Mercati della Valle Sabbia. *Arch. stor. lombardo*, X, 1960.

ALFREDO BOSIO. Il contributo rurale nella formazione dello spirito cittadino. *Ibid.*

HORST KAUFMANN. "Causa debendi" und "causa petendi" bei Glanvill sowie im römischen und kanonischen Recht seiner Zeit. *Traditio*, XVII, 1961.

MYRON P. GILMORE. The Jurisprudence of Humanism. *Ibid.*

BYZANTIUM, EAST EUROPE, AND ISLAM

J. DEÉR. Der Globus des spätrömischen und des byzantinischen Kaisers: Symbol oder Insigne [cont.]? *Byzantin. Zeitsch.*, no. 2, 1961.

J. KARAYANNOPOULOS. Zur Frage der Autorschaft am Strategikon des Kekaumenos. *Ibid.*

JEAN GOUILLARD. Deux figures mal connues du second Iconoclisme. *Byzantion*, no. 2, 1961.

P. KARLIN-HAYTER. New Arethras Texts for the Historical Study of the *Vita Euthemii*. *Ibid.*

P. L. M. LEONE. Prolegomena ad J. Tzetzae *Historias*. *Byzantin. Zeitsch.*, no. 2, 1961.

HANS EBERHARD MAYER. [Review of] Steven Runciman, *Geschichte der Kreuzzüge* [tr. into German by Peter de Mendelssohn] (3 vols., Munich, 1957, 1958, 1960). *Göttingische Gelehrte Anzeigen*, no. 1-2, 1960.

CYRIL TOUMANOFF. Introduction to Christian Caucasian History, II. States and Dynasties of the Formative Period. *Traditio*, XVII, 1961.

A. PHILIPSBORN. Der Fortschritt in der Entwicklung des byzantinischen Krankenhauswesens. *Byzantin. Zeitsch.*, no. 2, 1961.

IVAN DUJČEV. Slawische Heilige in der byzantinischen Hagiographie. *Südost-Forsch.*, XIX, 1960.

PETER WIRTH. Der Beginn des ersten Patriarchats Pachomios' I. von Antiochien. *Ostkirchliche Stud.*, Dec. 1961.

Id. Der Patriarchat des Gerasimos und der zweite Patriarchat des Lazaros von Jerusalem. *Byzantin. Zeitsch.*, no. 2, 1961.

Id. Zum Verzeichnis der venezianischen Baili von Konstantinopel. *Ibid.*

GEORGE T. DENNIS. The Correspondence of

Rodolfo de Sanctis, Canon of Patras, 1386. *Traditio*, XVII, 1961.

WOLFGANG H. FRITZE. Slawomanie oder Germanomanie? Bemerkungen zu W. Stellers neuer Lehre von den älteren Bevölkerungsschichten Ostdeutschlands. *Jahrb. f. Gesch. Mittel- und Ostdeutschlands*, IX-X, 1961.

DJORDJE SP. RADOJČIĆ. Die politischen Bestrebungen in der serbischen mittelalterlichen Geschichtsschreibung. *Südost-Forsch.*, XIX, 1960.

NIKOLA RADOJČIĆ. Die wichtigsten Darstellungen der Geschichte Bosniens. *Ibid.*

A. V. RIASANOVSKY. A Fifteenth-Century Russian Traveller in India: Comments in Connection with a New Edition of Afanasii Nikitin's Journal. *Jour. Am. Oriental Soc.*, Apr.-June 1961.

THE MEDIEVAL CHURCH

J. LECLERCQ. Textes et manuscrits cisterciens dans les bibliothèques des États-Unis. *Traditio*, XVII, 1961.

ANTOINE LAURAS. Études sur Saint Léon le Grand. *Recherches de sci. relig.*, Oct.-Dec. 1961.

CORBINIAN GINDELE. Das Problem der Offiziumsordnung in den sogenannten Mischregeln der gallischen Klöster. *Zeitsch. f. Kirchengesch.*, LXXII, 1961.

JOACHIM SCHARF. Studien zu Smaragdus und Jonas. *Deutsches Archiv*, no. 2, 1961.

JACQUES DUBOIS. Le martyrologe métrique de Wandelbert. *Analecta Bollandiana*, no. 3-4, 1961.

MAURICE COENS. Analyse du Légendier perdu de l'abbaye d'Acey près de Besançon d'après les archives Bollandiennes. *Ibid.*

AMBROGLIO PALESTRA. Il culto dei Santi come fonte per la storia delle Chiese rurali. *Arch. stor. lombardo*, X, 1960.

JÜRGEN PETERSOHN. Grundlegung einer Geschichte der mittelalterlichen Heiligenverehrung in Pommern. *Blätter f. deutsche Landesgesch.*, XCVII, 1961.

W. GOFFART. The Privilege of Nicolas I for St. Calais: A New Theory. *Rev. Bénédictine*, no. 3-4, 1961.

CYRIL L. SMETANA. Aelfric and the Homiliary of Haymo of Halberstadt. *Traditio*, XVII, 1961.

FRITZ WEIGLE. Studien zur Überlieferung der Briefsammlung Gerberts von Reims, IV. *Deutsches Archiv*, no. 2, 1961.

EDUARD HLAWITSCHKA. Zur Lebensgeschichte Erzbischof Odelrichs von Reims. *Zeitsch. f. Gesch. des Oberrheins*, no. 1, 1961.

DOM JACQUES HOURLIER. Saint Odilon bâtisseur. *Rev. Mabillon*, Oct.-Dec. 1961.

P. LEFÈVRE. L'épisode de la conversion de S. Norbert et la tradition hagiographique du *Vita Norberti*. *Rev. d'hist. ecclési.*, no. 3-4, 1961.

H. SILVESTRE. Notice sur Adelman de Liège, évêque de Brescia (1061-1961). *Ibid.*

EDITH PASZTOR. Luca Wadding, editore della "Vita Anselmi episcopi Lucensis." *Arch. Franciscanum Historicum*, no. 3-4, 1961.

ROBERT-HENRI BAUTIER. L'abbaye de Saint-Pierre et Saint-Merry de Paris du VIII^e au XII^e siècle. *Bibliothèque de l'École des chartes*, CXVIII, 1960.

F. COUTANSAIS. Un projet de *Gallia Monastica*: I. Abbayes bénédictines du diocèse de Reims. Quelques résultats obtenus. *Rev. d'hist. ecclési.*, no. 3-4, 1961.

FRANZ-JOSEF SCHMALE. Papsttum und Kurie zwischen Gregor VII. und Innocenz II. *Hist. Zeitsch.*, Oct. 1961.

GENEVÈVE NORTIER. Les bibliothèques médiévales des abbayes bénédictines de Normandie. *Rev. Mabillon*, Oct.-Dec. 1961.

LAWRENCE F. BARMANN. Reform Ideology in the *Dialogi* of Anselm of Havelberg. *Church Hist.*, Dec. 1961.

TAYYIB OKIÇ. Les Kristians (Bogomiles Parfaits) de Bosnie d'après des documents turcs inédits. *Südost-Forsch.*, XIX, 1960.

TH. VENCKELEER. Un recueil cathare: Le manuscrit A.6.10 de la "Collection Vaudoise" de Dublin [cont.]. *Rev. belge*, no. 3, 1961.

GORDON LEFF. Heresy and the Decline of the Medieval Church. *Past and Present*, Nov. 1961.

PIERRE GASNAULT. Une supplique originale de l'Abbaye de Cluny approuvée par Martin V. *Rev. Mabillon*, Oct.-Dec. 1961.

P. GLORIEUX. Gerson au chapitre de Notre-Dame de Paris [concl.]. *Rev. d'hist. ecclési.*, no. 3-4, 1961.

PETER KING. A Fifteenth-Century Inventory of Lincoln: Chapter Documents. *Archives*, Michaelmas 1961.

MARIANKA S. FOUSEK. The Perfectionism of the Early *Unitas Fratrum*. *Church Hist.*, Dec. 1961.

MEDIEVAL AND RENAISSANCE LEARNING

A. BRUCKNER. *Umbræ codicum occidentali-um*. *Schweiz. Zeitsch. f. Gesch.*, no. 3, 1961.

DOM PAUL MEYVAERT. Bede and the *Libellus Synodicus* of Gregory the Great. *Jour. Theol. Stud.*, Oct. 1961.

. *Id.* The Date of the Leningrad Bede. *Rev. Bénédictine*, no. 3-4, 1961.

HORT ALTHAUS. Marginalien zu Lessings Wolfenbüttler Berengarforschung. *Zeitsch. f. Kirchengesch.*, LXXII, 1961.

BERTRAM COLGRAVE and ANN HYDE. Two Recently Discovered Leaves from Old English Manuscripts. *Speculum*, Jan. 1962.

HEINRICH WEISWELER. Die Klagenfurter Sentenzen *Deus est sine Principio*, die erste Vorlesung aus der Schule Anselms von Laon. *Scholastik*, no. 1, 1962.

P. DAMIEN VAN DEN EYNDE. Le recueil des

sermons de Pierre Abélard. *Antonianum*, Jan. 1962.

MAURICE DE GRANDILLAC. Sur quelques interprétations récentes d'Abélard. *Cahiers de civilisation médiévale*, July-Sept. 1961.

RICHARD C. DALES. Robert Grosseteste's Scientific Works. *Isis*, Sept. 1961.

VERN L. BULLOUGH. Medical Study at Mediaeval Oxford. *Speculum*, Oct. 1961.

LOREN C. MACKINNEY. Mediaeval Medical Miniatures in Central and Eastern European Collections: Three Months of Search behind the Iron Curtain. *Manuscripta*, Oct. 1961.

EMIL SCHULTHEISS. Beitrag zur Pestliteratur des Spätmittelalters. *Centaurus*, no. 2, 1961.

E. J. MORRALL. Michel Velsler, Übersetzer einer deutschen Version von Sir John Mandevilles "Reisen." *Zeitsch. f. deutsche Philol.*, no. 1, 1962.

HANS BARON. A British Symposium on Italian Renaissance Civilization. *Jour. Hist. Ideas*, Jan. 1962.

. *Id.* The Evolution of Petrarch's Thought: Reflections on the State of Petrarch Studies. *Bibliothèque d'Humanisme et Renaissance*, Jan. 1962.

TERESA LODI. Il "Catalogus Scriptorum Florentinorum" di Giambattista Doni. *Bibliofilia*, no. 2, 1961.

PAUL OSKAR KRISTELLER. The Platonic Academy of Florence. *Renaissance News*, Autumn 1961.

T. HANKEY. The Successive Revisions and Surviving Codices of the *Fons Memorabilium Universi* of Domenico di Bandino. *Rinascimento*, June 1960.

R. ROEDEL. Poggio Bracciolini nel quinto Centenario della morte. *Ibid.*

A. ROTONDO. Pellegrino Prisciani (1435 ca.-1518). *Ibid.*

EDWARD ROSEN. Copernicus and Al-Bitruji. *Centaurus*, no. 2, 1961.

THOMAS W. AFRICA. Copernicus' Relation to Aristarchus and Pythagoras. *Isis*, Sept. 1961.

ERICH-HANS KADEN. Zum humanistischen Rechtsdenken [concerning Guido Kisch, *Erasmus und die Jurisprudenz seiner Zeit* (Basel, 1960)]. *Bibliothèque d'Humanisme et Renaissance*, Jan. 1962.

J. J. SCARISBRICK. Henry VIII and the Vatican Library. *Ibid.*

LITERATURE AND THE ARTS

W. P. LEHMANN. Das Hildebrandslied: Ein Spätzeitwerk. *Zeitsch. f. deutsche Philol.*, no. 1, 1962.

J. MARX. Recherches sur le conte d'aventure canevas du conte du Graal de Chrétien de Troyes. *Moyen âge*, no. 4, 1961.

ANDRÉ BURGER. La question rolandienne, faits et hypothèses. *Cahiers de civilisation médiévale*, July-Sept. 1961.

J. WATHELET-WILLEM. Le Mystère chez Marie de France. *Rev. belge*, no. 3, 1961.

JACOB SEIDE. The Barnacle Goose Myth in the Hebrew Literature of the Middle Ages. *Centaureus*, no. 2, 1961.

R. E. KASKE. Dante's "DXV" and "Veltro." *Traditio*, XVII, 1961.

JOHN M. STEADMAN. Felicity and End in Renaissance Epic and Ethics. *Jour. Hist. Ideas*, Jan.-Mar. 1962.

ROLF WALLRATH. Das Stundenbuch vom Meister des Bartholomäusaltars. *Philobiblion*, Dec. 1961.

HANS WEIGERT. Die gotische Baukunst. *Universitas*, Mar. 1962.

KRYSZYNA JÓZEFOWICZ. Recherches sur l'architecture de la cathédrale de Poznań, d'après les récentes fouilles. *Cahiers de civilisation médiévale*, July-Sept. 1961.

PIERRE HÉLIOT. Les déambulatoires dotés de niches rayonnantes. *Ibid.*

N. A. BRODSKY. L'iconographie oubliée de l'Arc Éphésien de Sainte-Marie-Majeure à Rome. *Byzantion*, no. 2, 1961.

BOOKS

BIGWOOD, GEORGES. *Les livres des comptes des Gallerani*. Vol. I, *Le texte*. Rev., completed, and pub. by ARMAND GRUNZWEIG. Brussels: Académie royale de Belgique, Commission royale d'Histoire. 1961. Pp. 269.

BOCHNAK, ADAM, and PAGACZEWSKI, JULIAN. *Polskie Rzemiosło Artystyczne Wieków Śred-*

nich [Polish Art Crafts of the Middle Ages]. Kraków: Jagiellonian University. 1959. Pp. 318. Zł. 50.

KARASIEWICZ, WŁADYSŁAW. *Działalność Polityczna Andrzeja Żaręby w Okresie Jednoczenia Państwa Polskiego na Przełomie XIII/XIV Wieku* [Political Activity of Andrzej Żaręba at the Time of the Unification of the Polish State at the Turn of the XIII and XIV Centuries]. Poznańskie Towarzystwo Przyjaciół Nauk, Wydział Historii i Nauk Społecznych, Prace Komisji Historycznej, Vol. XIX, Pt. 1. Poznań: the Society. 1961. Pp. 89. Zł. 19.50.

MAILLARD, FRANÇOIS (pub.). Under the direction of ROBERT FAWTIER. *Comptes royaux (1314-1328)*. Pt. 2. Recueil des historiens de la France. Documents financiers, Vol. IV. Paris: Imprimerie Nationale. 1961. Pp. 556.

Mémoires de l'Institut National de France, Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres. Vol. XLIV, Pt. 1. Paris: Imprimerie Nationale; distrib. by Librairie Klincksieck, Paris. Pp. 262, 27 plates.

OLDENBOURG, ZOÉ. *Massacre at Montségur: A History of the Albigensian Crusade*. Trans. from the French by PETER GREEN. New York: Pantheon Books. 1961. Pp. viii, 420. \$6.95.

SCHIRMER, WALTER F. *John Lydgate: A Study in the Culture of the xvth Century*. Trans. by ANN E. KEEP. Berkeley: University of California Press. 1961. Pp. xiii, 303. \$6.00.

British Commonwealth and Ireland

Leland H. Carlson

ARTICLES

TUDORS AND STUARTS

SYDNEY ANGLO. The *British History* in Early Tudor Propaganda, with an Appendix of Manuscript Pedigrees of the Kings of England, Henry VI to Henry VIII. *Bull. John Rylands Lib.*, Sept. 1961.

LOUIS ARÉNILLA. The Notion of Civil Disobedience according to Locke. *Diogenes*, Fall 1961.

ROBERT ASHTON. Cavaliers and Capitalists: Reflections on Current Controversies on the Role of Material Factors in the Genesis of the English Civil War. *Renaissance and Mod. Stud.*, V, 1961.

LLOYD E. BERRY. Giles Fletcher, the Elder: A Bibliography. *Trans. Cambridge Bibliog. Soc.*, III, no. 3, 1961.

BROTHER BONAVENTURE. The Teaching of Latin in Later Medieval England. *Mediaeval Stud.*, XXIII, 1961.

KENNETH L. CARROLL. The Place of James in the Early Church. *Bull. John Rylands Lib.*, Sept. 1961.

BRUCE DICKINS. Henry Gostling's Library: A Young Don's Books in 1674. *Trans. Cambridge Bibliog. Soc.*, III, no. 3, 1961.

JOHN M. FLETCHER and JAMES K. MCCONICA. A Sixteenth-Century Inventory of the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. *Ibid.*

W. R. FRYER. The "High Churchmen" of the Earlier Seventeenth Century. *Renaissance and Mod. Stud.*, V, 1961.

PHILIP PETTIT. Charles I and the Revival of Forest Law in Northamptonshire. *Northamptonshire Past and Present*, III, no. 2, 1961.

ÉMILE PONS and JOSÉ AXELRAD. Rénovation de la Biographie Swiftienne. *Études anglaises*, Oct.-Dec. 1961.

DAVID B. QUINN. Historical Revision, XIII: Henry VIII and Ireland, 1509-34. *Irish Hist. Stud.*, Sept. 1961.

ERNEST SIRLUCK. *Areopagitica* and a Forgotten Licensing Controversy. *Rev. Eng. Stud.*, Aug. 1960.

R. B. WALKER. The Growth of Puritanism in the County of Lincoln in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth I. *Jour. Religious Hist.*, June 1961.

MURIEL WEST. Notes on the Importance of Alchemy to Modern Science in the Writings of Francis Bacon and Robert Boyle. *Ambix*, June 1961.

MODERN BRITAIN SINCE 1714

HAROLD J. ABRAHAMS and WYNDAM D. MILES. The Priestley-Levi Debate. *Trans. Unitarian Hist. Soc.*, Oct. 1961.

PETER BROCK. Polish Socialists in Early Victorian England: Three Documents. *Polish Rev.*, Winter, Spring 1961.

DONALD C. BRYANT. "A Scarecrow of Violence": Colonel Isaac Barré in the House of Commons. *Speech Monographs*, Nov. 1961.

RONALD J. BUTLER. Natural Belief and the Enigma of Hume. *Arch. f. Gesch. der Philosophie*, XLII, no. 1, 1960.

W. J. CAMERON. Henry Hills—Pirate. *Turnbull. Lib. Rec.*, XIV, 1960.

ANDRÉ CREPIN. John Middleton Murry. *Études anglaises*, Oct.–Dec. 1961.

WARREN R. DAWSON. A Bibliography of the Printed Works of Dawson Turner. *Trans. Cambridge Bibliog. Soc.*, III, no. 3, 1961.

MICHAEL W. FLINN. Timber and the Advancement of Technology: A Reconsideration. *Ann. Science*, June 1959.

R. A. GALEY. Mobility of Tenants on a Highland Estate in the Early Nineteenth Century. *Scottish Hist. Rev.*, Oct. 1961.

HARVEY GLICKMAN. The Toryness of English Conservatism. *Jour. British Stud.*, Nov. 1961.

JAMES L. GOLDEN. John Wesley on Rhetoric and Belles Lettres. *Speech Monographs*, Nov. 1961.

FREDERICK B. HEATH. The Grenvilles in the Nineteenth Century: The Emergence of Commercial Affiliations. *Huntington Lib. Quar.*, Nov. 1961.

FRANCIS H. HERRICK. Gladstone, Newman, and Ireland in 1881. *Catholic Hist. Rev.*, Oct. 1961.

ROBERT HEUSSLER. The Legacy of British Colonialism: The Colonial Service. *South Atlantic Quar.*, Summer 1961.

GEORGE HILTON JONES. English Diplomacy and Italian Silk in the Time of Lombe. *Bull. Inst. Hist. Research*, Nov. 1961.

ASGER LOMHOLT. Captain F. L. Norden's Journey to Egypt and Nubia, 1737–38. *Libri*, XI, no. 4, 1961.

WILLIAM DAVID MCINTYRE. Disraeli's Election Blunder: The Straits of Malacca Issue in the 1874 Election. *Renaissance and Mod. Stud.*, V, 1961.

DOUGLAS MCKIE. On Some MS. Copies of Black's Chemical Lectures—II. *Ann. Science*, June 1959.

BASIL MOGRIDGE. Militancy and Inter-Union Rivalries in British Shipping, 1911–1929. *Internat. Rev. Social Hist.*, VI, pt. 3, 1961.

DOROTHY M. OWEN. The Chichele Professorship of Modern History, 1862. *Bull. Inst. Hist. Research*, Nov. 1961.

JACOB M. PRICE. Party, Purpose, and Pattern: Sir Lewis Namier and His Critics. *Jour. British Stud.*, Nov. 1961.

B. McL. RANFT. Labour Relations in the Royal Dockyards in 1739. *Mariner's Mirror*, Nov. 1961.

ROBERT R. REA. "The Liberty of the Press" as an Issue in English Politics, 1792–1793. *Historian*, Nov. 1961.

D. A. REEDER. The Politics of Urban Leaseholds in Late Victorian England. *Internat. Rev. Social Hist.*, VI, pt. 3, 1961.

H. W. RICHARDSON. The New Industries between the Wars. *Oxford Econ. Papers*, Oct. 1961.

KENNETH WALTON. Population Changes in Northeast Scotland 1696–1951. *Scottish Stud.*, V, no. 2, 1961.

HUMPHREY WYNDHAM. The Farming Activities of the Third Earl Spencer. *Northamptonshire Past and Present*, III, no. 2, 1961.

COMMONWEALTH AND IRELAND

F. H. ARMSTRONG. The Rebuilding of Toronto after the Great Fire of 1849. *Ontario Hist.*, Dec. 1961.

SABYASACHI BHATTACHARYYA. Trevelyan, Wilson, Canning and the Foundations of Indian Financial Policy. *Bengal Past and Present*, Jan.–June 1961.

A. E. CAHILL. Catholicism and Socialism: The 1905 Controversy in Australia. *Jour. Religious Hist.*, Dec. 1960.

L. F. CRISP. New Light on the Trials and Tribulations of W. M. Hughes, 1920–1922. *Hist. Stud., Australia and New Zealand*, Nov. 1961.

D. P. CROOK. Occupations of the People of Brisbane: An Aspect of Urban Society in the 1880s. *Ibid.*

KALI KINKAR DATTA. Historical Importance of Some Unpublished Records. *Bengal Past and Present*, Jan.–June 1961.

J. DUNCAN M. DERRETT. The Administration of Hindu Law by the British. *Comp. Stud. in Society and Hist.* (The Hague), Nov. 1961.

D. K. FIELDHOUSE. Sir Arthur Gordon and the Parihaka Crisis, 1880–1882. *Hist. Stud., Australia and New Zealand*, Nov. 1961.

B. D. GRAHAM. The Country Party and the Formation of the Bruce-Page Ministry. *Ibid.*

F. G. JAMES. Irish Smuggling in the Eighteenth Century. *Irish Hist. Stud.*, Sept. 1961.

HAZEL KING. The Humanitarian Leanings of Governor Bourke. *Hist. Stud., Australia and New Zealand*, Nov. 1961.

DONALD W. MEINIG. Goyder's Line of Rainfall: The Role of a Geographic Concept in South Australian Land Policy and Agricultural Settlement. *Agric. Hist.*, Oct. 1961.

MARK NAIDIS. John Lawrence and the Origin of the Punjab System, 1849–57. *Bengal Past and Present*, Jan.–June 1961.

N. B. NAIRN. The 1890 Maritime Strike in New South Wales. *Hist. Stud., Australia and New Zealand*, Nov. 1961.

G. ODDIE. The Lower Class Chinese and the Merchant Elite in Victoria, 1870-1890. *Ibid.*

RACHEL O'HIGGINS. The Irish Influence in the Chartist Movement. *Past and Present*, Nov. 1961.

V. P. S. RAGHUVANSHI. Fall of Sirajuddaula, the Nawab of Bengal. *Jour. Indian Hist.*, Aug. 1961.

SUNIL K. SEN. Government Purchase of Stores for India (1858-1914). *Bengal Past and Present*, Jan.-June 1961.

HIRA LAL SINGH. The Indian Currency Problem 1885-1900. *Ibid.*

JULIAN SYMONS. Buller in South Africa. *History Today*, Nov. 1961.

PATRICK GORDON WALKER. Federalism in the Commonwealth. *Jour. Parliaments of the Commonwealth*, Oct. 1961.

W. H. WHITELEY. The Records of the Moravian Mission in Labrador. *Am. Archivist*, Oct. 1961.

Writings on Irish History, 1960; with Addenda, 1958-59. *Irish Hist. Stud.*, Sept. 1961.

BOOKS

ALLEN, RALPH. *Ordeal by Fire: Canada, 1910-1945*. The Canadian History Ser., Vol. V. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday. 1961. Pp. ix, 492. \$5.95.

Bibliography of Research in the Social Sciences of Australia, 1957-1960. [Canberra:] Social Science Research Council of Australia. 1961. Pp. 67.

BOLTON, G. C., and MOZLEY, ANN. *The Western Australian Legislature, 1870-1930*. Australian Parliaments: Biographical Notes, No. 2. Canberra: Australian National University. 1961. Pp. xxii, 225. 25s.

CHAPMAN, R. M. (ed.). *Ends and Means in New Zealand Politics*. Bulletin No. 60, His-

tory Ser. No. 7. Auckland: University of Auckland. 1961. Pp. 47.

COBB, HENRY S. (ed. with an introd.). *The Local Port Book of Southampton for 1439-40*. Southampton Records Ser., Vol. V. Southampton: the University. 1961. Pp. lxx, 142. £2 2s.

FLINN, M. W. *An Economic and Social History of Britain, 1066-1939*. New York: St Martin's Press. 1961. Pp. xii, 388. \$4.50. Text-book.

KEARNEY, HUGH F. *The Eleven Years' Tyranny of Charles I*. Aids for Teachers Ser., No. 9. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul for the Historical Association. 1962. Pp. 15. 2s.

MCMAWATY, JAMES G. *The Authorship of Shakespeare*. Folger Booklets on Tudor and Stuart Civilization. Washington, D. C.: Folger Shakespeare Library. 1962. Pp. 50.

NAMIER, SIR LEWIS. *England in the Age of the American Revolution*. 2d ed.; New York: St Martin's Press. 1961. Pp. x, 450. \$12.00. See rev. of 1st ed. (1930), *AHR*, XXXVI (Apr. 1931), 583.

OWEN, JOHN B. *The Pattern of Politics in Eighteenth Century England*. Aids for Teachers Ser., No. 10. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul for the Historical Association. 1962. Pp. 18. 2s.

REESE, M. M. *The Cease of Majesty: A Study of Shakespeare's History Plays*. New York: St Martin's Press. 1961. Pp. ix, 350. \$8.00.

TRAIN, K. S. S. (ed.). *Lists of the Clergy of North Nottinghamshire*. Thoroton Society, Record Ser., Vol. XX. Nottingham: Derry and Sons for the Society. 1961. Pp. xii, 233.

WILLIAMS, BASIL. *The Whig Supremacy, 1714-1760*. 2d ed., rev. by C. H. STUART. The Oxford History of England, Vol. XI. New York: Oxford University Press. 1962. Pp. xix, 504. \$6.75. See rev. of 1st ed. (1939), *AHR*, XLV (July 1940), 956.

France

Beatrice F. Hyslop

ARTICLES

PIERRE DEYON. Quelques remarques sur l'évolution du régime seigneurial en Picardie (xvi^e-xviii^e siècle). *Rev. d'hist. mod. et contemp.*, Oct.-Dec. 1961.

GEORGE A. ROTHROCK, JR. The Gallican Resurgence after the Death of Henry IV. *Historian*, Nov. 1961.

NORBERT DUFOURQ. Un musicien, officier du roi et gentilhomme campagnard au xvii^e siècle, Jean-Baptiste de Boesset (1614-1685). *Bibliothèque de l'École des chartes*, CXVIII, 1960.

J. D. CHARRON. La Fronde en Provence: Gassendi, médiateur entre le Comte d'Alais et les Frondeurs de Digne, d'après trois lettres inédites. *Ann. du Midi*, no. 4, 1961.

FREDERIC O. SARGENT. Feudalism to Family Farms in France. *Agric. Hist.*, Oct. 1961.

CYRIL B. O'KEEFE, S. J. Conservative Opinion on the Spread of Deism in France, 1730-1750. *Jour. Mod. Hist.*, Dec. 1961.

PHYLLIS ALLEN RICHMOND. The Hôtel-Dieu of Paris on the Eve of the Revolution. *Jour. Hist. Medicine*, Oct. 1961.

FRANÇOISE WEIL. La correspondance Buffon-Cramer. *Rev. d'hist. des sciences*, Apr.-June 1961.

LESLEY HANKS. Buffon et les fusées volantes. *Ibid.*

LUCIEN SCHELER. Antoine-Lavoisier et le *Journal d'histoire naturelle*. *Ibid.*, Jan.-Mar. 1961.

Id. Note sur un portrait inconnu de La-voisier [the portrait is reproduced]. *Ibid.*

EDGAR FAURE. Turgot et la théorie du produit net. *Rev. d'hist. éc. et soc.*, nos. 3, 4, 1961.

RENÉ TAVENEUX. Les monastères lorrains à la fin de l'ancien régime. *Ann. de l'Est*, no. 3, 1961.

CHRISTIAN AMBROSI. Aperçus sur la répartition et la perception de la taille au xviii^e siècle. *Rev. d'hist. mod. et contemp.*, Oct.-Dec. 1961.

GEORGE KATEB. Aspects of Rousseau's Political Thought. *Pol. Sci. Quar.*, Dec. 1961.

GEORGE RUPÉ. La taxation populaire de mai 1775. *Ann. hist. Rév. fr.*, July-Sept. 1961.

VINCENT W. BEACH. The Count of Artois and the Coming of the French Revolution. *Jour. Mod. Hist.*, Dec. 1961.

NORMAN HAMPSON. Les ouvriers des arsenaux de la marine au cours de la Révolution française (1789-1794). *Rev. d'hist. éc. et soc.*, nos. 3, 4, 1961.

RENÉ TAVENEUX. Les anciens constitutionnels et l'Église d'Utrecht. *Ann. de l'Est*, no. 3, 1960.

MARIE-LOUISE MASSONIE-WEHRUNG. Le jeu de la constitution civile du clergé en Lorraine. *Ibid.*

R. J. MARAS. Nicolas-Jacques Conté (1755-1805): Un savant et un inventeur sous la Révolution, le Directoire et l'Empire. *Rev. d'hist. des sciences*, Apr.-June 1961.

EMMA JEAN WALKER. André Amar and His Role in the Committee of General Security. *Historian*, Aug. 1961.

MARCEL HENRIOT. Une accusation de Saint-Just et Le Bas contre le département de la Côte-d'Or, pourvoyeur de l'armée du Rhin. *Ann. hist. Rév. fr.*, Oct.-Dec. 1961.

PIERRE MASSÉ. Les amortissements de rentes foncières, en l'an III. *Ibid.*, July-Sept. 1961.

JOHN HALL STEWART. Poetry on the French Revolution in the Irish Press. *Historian*, Feb. 1962.

J. THOME-PATENÔTRE. Les droits civiques de la femme. *Rev. deux mondes*, Jan. 1, 1962.

KURT VON RAUMER. Politiker des Massen? Talleyrands Strassburger Friedensplan (17. Oktober 1805). *Hist. Zeitsch.*, Oct. 1961.

G. THUILLIER. Pour une histoire de la monnaie de billion: Troubles monétaires à Bordeaux en 1810. *Ann. du Midi*, no. 4, 1961.

PHILIPPE ERLANGER. Napoléon I et Louis XVIII. *Rev. de Paris*, Mar. 1962.

COLETTE GIRARD. Famine et criminalité dans la Meurthe en 1816-1817. *Ann. de l'Est*, no. 3, 1961.

PIERRE CLARAC. La politique dans l'oeuvre de Chateaubriand. *Rev. polit. et parl.*, Mar. 1962.

VINCENT W. BEACH. The Fall of Charles X of France: A Case Study of Revolution. *Univ. of Colorado Bull.* [historical series], no. 2, 1961.

M. CH. H. POUTHAS. Les listes électorales sous la Monarchie censitaire et leur utilisation. *Bull. d'hist. mod. et contemp.*, no. 3, 1961.

LOUIS TRÉNARD. Aspects de la presse lilloise (1845-1848). *Rev. du Nord*, Oct.-Dec. 1961.

CLAUDE LÉVY. Un journal "rouge" sous la Seconde République, *L'Union républicaine* d'Auxerre. *Ann. de Bourgogne*, July-Sept. 1961.

A. FORTIN. Les conflits sociaux dans les houillères du Pas-de-Calais sous le Second Empire. *Rev. du Nord*, Oct.-Dec. 1961.

A.-J. TUDESQ. La Banque de France au milieu du xix^e siècle: Étude des structures sociales. *Rev. hist.*, Oct.-Dec. 1961.

M. P. RENOUVIN. La presse française devant les événements et les problèmes italiens (janvier 1858-février 1861). *Bull. soc. d'hist. mod. et contemp.*, no. 3, 1961.

CLAUDE FOHLEN. La guerre de sécession et le commerce franco-américain. *Rev. d'hist. mod. et contemp.*, Oct.-Dec. 1961.

FRANÇOIS MAURIAC. L'affaire Dreyfus vue par un enfant. *Rev. de Paris*, Feb. 1962.

MADELEINE REBÉRIOUX. Socialisme et religion: Un inédit de Jaurès (1891). *Ann.: Éc., soc., civil.*, Nov.-Dec. 1961.

FRANÇOIS PIÉTRI. La bataille du franc en 1926. *Rev. deux mondes*, Feb. 1, 1962.

JACQUES CHASTENET. Journées de Février 1934. *Rev. de Paris*, Mar. 1962.

Id. L'échec du front populaire. *Rev. deux mondes*, Jan. 1, Jan. 15, 1962.

JOHN McVICKAR HAIGHT, JR. France and the Aftermath of Roosevelt's "Quarantine" Speech. *World Politics*, Jan. 1962.

SAMUEL M. OSGOOD. Editorially Speaking: The Fall of the Fourth Republic. *Gazette*, Jan. 1962.

France and the Merchant Marine [publication of Service de presse et d'information, Ambassade de France, New York]. Jan. 1962.

DOCUMENTS

C. P. COURTNEY. Burke, Franklin and Raynal: À propos de deux lettres inédites. *Rev. d'hist. litt. de la France*, Jan.-Mar. 1962.

MARC BOULOISEAU. La mort du Tiers-état (Rouen, 29 avril 1789). *Ann. de Normandie*, Dec. 1961.

BOOKS

COSTA, ALBERT B. *Michel Eugène Chevreul: Pioneer of Organic Chemistry*. Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin for the Department of History, University of Wisconsin. 1962. Pp. 116. \$3.50.

LEFEBVRE, GEORGES. *The French Revolution: From Its Origins to 1793*. Trans. from the French by ELIZABETH MOSS EVANSON. New York: Columbia University Press. 1962. Pp. xviii, 365. \$6.00. See rev. of French ed. (1930), *AHR*, XXXVI (Oct. 1930), 128.

LE ROY LADURIE, EMMANUEL. *Histoire du*

Languedoc. "Que sais-je?" No. 958. Paris: Presses Universitaires de France. 1962. Pp. 126.

Letters of Ogier Ghislain de Busbecq to the Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian II. Newly trans. and ed. from the Latin text of J. B. Howaert (Brussels, 1632) by ROBERT EPES

JONES and BERNARD CLARKE WEBER. New York: Bookman Associates. 1961. Pp. 180. \$5.00.

MATTHEWS, TANYA. *War in Algeria: Background for Crisis*. New York: Fordham University Press. 1961. Pp. xvi, 147. \$3.50.

Spain and Portugal

C. J. Bishko

ARTICLES

RAMÓN CARANDE. Zum Problem einer Wirtschaftsgeschichte Spaniens. *Hist. Zeitsch.*, Oct. 1961.

J. F. O'CALLAGHAN. See Medieval list.

SALVADOR DE MOXÓ. Exenciones tributarias en Castilla a fines de la Edad Media. *Hispania*, Apr.-June 1961.

FERNANDO DA SILVA CORREIA. Um notável médico conselheiro do Infante D. Henrique. *Occidente*, Aug. 1961.

A. TEIXEIRA DA MOTA. Cinco séculos de cartografia das ilhas de Cabo Verde. *Garcia de Orta*, no. 1, 1961.

RAMÓN CARANDE. Francisco de Los Cobos (1470?-1547). *Ann.: Éc., soc., civil.*, Jan.-Feb. 1962.

M. FERNÁNDEZ ALVAREZ. María de Hungría y los planes dinásticos del Emperador. *Hispania*, July-Sept. 1961.

FRANK SPOONER. Régimes alimentaires d'autrefois: Deux nouveaux cas espagnols. *Ann.: Éc., soc., civil.*, Jan.-Feb. 1962.

A. HUETZ DE LEMPS. Les terroirs en Vieille Castille et Léon: Une structure agraire. *Ibid.*, Mar.-Apr. 1962.

G. BONNANT. Note sur quelques ouvrages en langue espagnole imprimés à Genève par Jean Crispin (1557-1560). *Bibliothèque d'Humanisme et Renaissance*, no. 1, 1962.

DAMIAN BAYON. L'Escorial est-il bien "espagnol"? *Ann.: Éc., soc., civil.*, Jan.-Feb. 1962.

SERGE SAUVAGEOT. Navigation de Lisbonne à l'île de São Tomé par un pilote portugais anonyme (vers 1545). *Garcia de Orta*, no. 1, 1961.

A. H. DE OLIVEIRA MARQUÊS. Gaspar Frutoso e a colonização de Cabo Verde. *Ibid.*

J. LADA CAMBLOR. "La Política Española" de Fray Juan de Salazar. *Berceo*, no. 58, 1961.

D. P. ABRAHAM. Mamuca: An Exercise in the Combined Use of Portuguese Records and

Oral Tradition. *Jour. African Hist.*, no. 2, 1961.

LUIS REDONET. Derivaciones del combate naval de Rande con el consecuente hundimiento de galeones en la ría de Vigo. *Bol. r. acad. de la hist.*, July-Sept. 1961.

RICARDO CASIELLOS. Estatutos de la Sociedad económica de amigos del país de Asturias [1781]. *Bol. Inst. estud. asturianos*, no. 42, 1961.

IAN CUNNISON. Kazembe and the Portuguese, 1798-1832. *Jour. African Hist.*, no. 1, 1961.

OWEN S. CONNELLY, JR. Joseph Bonaparte, King of Spain. *History Today*, Feb. 1962.

Un relato de Don Antonio de Escaño sobre los sucesos de España (1808-1811). *Rev. general de marina*, Mar. 1961.

M.-A. OCHOA BRUN. Catálogo de los "Vaughan papers" de la Biblioteca de "All Souls College" de Oxford, relativos a España. *Bol. r. acad. de la hist.*, July-Sept. 1961.

H. DUARTE FONSECA. Considerações em torno da problemática das crises de Cabo Verde. *Garcia de Orta*, no. 1, 1961.

JOSÉ ALTABELLA. Nuevas aportaciones a la historia del periodismo asturiano. *Bol. Inst. estud. asturianos*, no. 42, 1961.

GEORGE WOODCOCK. Anarchism in Spain. *History Today*, Jan. 1962.

STANLEY G. PAYNE. Ledesma Ramos and the Origins of Spanish Fascism. *Mid-Am.*, Oct. 1961.

BOOK

GENTIL DA SILVA, J. (ed.). *Marchandises et finances*. Vol. III, *Lettres de Lisbonne, 1563-1578*. École Pratique des Hautes Études, VI^e Section. Centre de Recherches Historiques. Affaires et gens d'affaires, Vol. XIV. Paris: S.E.V.P.E.N. 1961. Pp. 494.

The Low Countries

Herbert H. Rowen

ARTICLES

CH. VERLINDEN. Een Vlaamse voorloper van Columbus, Ferdinand van Olmen (1487). *Tijd. voor Gesch.*, LXXIV, no. 4, 1961.

P. ERNSTING. De voorgeschiedenis van de polder Cromstrijen. *Zuid-Hollandse Stud.*, IX, 1961.

C. DEKKER. De aanstelling van de molen-

meesters in Delfland van de 15de tot de 18de eeuw. *Ibid.*

P. ERNSTING. De droogmaking van de polder Prins Alexander. *Ibid.*

A. SOETEMAN. De opheffing van de polders ten Zuidwesten van Vlaardingen. *Ibid.*

R. R. POST. Paus Adriaan VI's houding tegenover Karel V, twee onbekende brieven. *Meded. Ned. Hist. Inst. Rome*, XXXI, 1961.

J. H. JONGKEES. De brieven van Stephanus Pighius. *Bijd. Gesch. Nederlanden*, XVI, no. 3, 1961.

LEONARD VERDUIN. Guido de Bres and the Anabaptists. *Mennonite Quar. Rev.*, Oct. 1961.

A. TH. MOUS. Geschiedenis van het voormalig kapittel van de kathedrale kerk van Sint-Bavo te Haarlem 1561-1616. I, II en III. *Arch. v. de Gesch. van de Kath. Kerk in Ned.*, IV, no. 1, 1962.

R. R. POST. De visitatie van de St. Janskerk te 's-Hertogenbosch door Bisschop Franciscus Sonnius in het jaar 1568. *Ibid.*

J. BARTEN. Het proces van Jonkheer Arend Thoe Boecop S. J. Haglograaf en martelaar. II. De Gevangenneming. *Ibid.*

J. J. POELHEKKE. Het verblijf van Prins Philips Willem te Rome in 1595. *Ibid.*

GEORGE MASSELMAN. Dutch Colonial Policy in the Seventeenth Century. *Jour. Econ. Hist.*, Dec. 1961.

K. HEEROMA. De nederlandse bewerkingen van Comenius' *Janua Linguarum*. *Tijd. voor Ned. Taal- en Letterk.*, LXXVIII, no. 4, 1961.

A. H. WERTHEIM-GIJSE WEEINK. Een gladgestreken plooi in Zutphens historie. *Nieuwe Stem*, Jan. 1962.

L. VOET. Het Plantijnse Huis te Leiden. *Verslag Algemene Vergadering Hist. Gen. Utrecht*, LXXV, 1961.

L. VAN TONGERLOO. Een Hessisch diplomaat over de Staatse politiek ten opzichte van Duitsland (1630). *Bijd. en Mededeelingen van het Hist. Genootschap*, LXXV, 1961.

A. HALLEMA. De Hervormde predikanten in Breda contra Frederik Hendrik. *Ned. Arch. voor Kerkges.*, new ser., XLIV, no. 4, 1961.

GUIDO VANLAERE. De demografische Evolutie in Assenede, Bassevelde, Boekhoute, Ertvelde, Oosteklo en Watervliet gedurende de 17e en 18e Eeuwen. *Handel. Maatsch. voor Gesch. en Oudheidk. te Gent*, new ser., XV, 1961.

J. A. FABER. Graanhandel, graanprijzen en tarievenpolitiek in Nederland gedurende de tweede helft der zeventiende eeuw. *Tijd. voor Gesch.*, LXXIV, no. 4, 1961.

J. HERINGA. Diplomatiek ceremonieel in het midden van de achttiende eeuw. *Bijd. en Mededeelingen van het Hist. Genootschap*, no. 75, 1961.

R. VAN UYTVEN. De Leuvense bierindustrie in de XVIIIe eeuw. *Bijd. Gesch. Nederlanden*, XVI, no. 3, 1961.

P. POLMAN. Kardinaal d'Alsace et het bes-

tuur der Hollandse zending (1739-1749). *Meded. Ned. Hist. Inst. Rome*, XXXI, 1961.

Id. De Reizen van de Brusselse Nuntius Ignazio Busca door de Hollandse zending (1778, 1780, 1783). *Arch. v. de Gesch. van de Kath. Kerk in Ned.*, IV, no. 1, 1962.

A. SIMON. Signification politique de la nonciature de Bruxelles (1835-1880). *Bull. Inst. Hist. Belge de Rome*, XXXIII, 1961.

P. VAN SCHILFGAARDE. De liberale politiek in de laatste jaren van Thorbecke. *Bijd. en Mededeelingen van het Hist. Genootschap*, no. 75, 1961.

ALLAN H. KITTELL. Socialist vs. Catholic in Belgium: The Role of Anti-clericalism in the Development of the Belgian Left. *Historian*, Aug. 1961.

J. WOLTRING. Een Indische gouvernements nota uit (ca.) 1871 omtrent onze rechten op Nieuw Guinea en hetgeen nopens de inwendige toestand van dat eiland op dat ogenblik bekend was. *Bijd. en Mededeelingen van het Hist. Genootschap*, no. 75, 1961.

PAUL DELSEMMÉ. Découverte des lettres hollandaises par les Français à la fin du XIX^e siècle. *Nieuwe taalgids*, LV, no. 1, 1962.

K. DEKKER. Zwolle: Ritme en functie van een middelgrote stad. *Tijd. voor Ec. en Soc. Geog.*, Mar. 1962.

F. GUNTHER EYCK. Benelux and European Trade. *Current Hist.*, Mar. 1962.

GUUS SÖTEMANN. Printed in the Netherlands: Dutch Book Production [historical survey]. *Delta*, Winter 1961-62.

BOOKS

DIERICKX, MICH., S.J. *Documents inédits sur l'érection des nouveaux diocèses aux Pays-Bas (1521-1570)*. Vol. II, *De la promulgation des bulles de circonscription et de dotation à la désincorporation des abbayes brabançonnées (août 1561-juliet 1564)*. Brussels: Académie royale de Belgique, Commission royale d'Histoire. 1961. Pp. 683.

SAGHER, HENRI-E. DE, et al. *Recueil de documents relatifs à l'histoire de l'industrie drapière en Flandre*. Pt. 2, *Le sud-ouest de la Flandre depuis l'époque bourguignonne*. Vol. II (Comines-Lo). Brussels: Académie royale des Sciences, des Lettres et des Beaux-Arts de Belgique, Commission royale d'Histoire. 1961. Pp. xii, 701. 720 fr. B.

SCHILLINGS, A. (pub.). *Matricule de l'Université de Louvain*. Vol. IV, *Février 1528-Février 1569*. Brussels: Académie royale des Sciences, des Lettres et des Beaux-Arts de Belgique, Commission royale d'Histoire. 1961. Pp. xi, 756. 760 fr. B.

SIMON, A. *Evêques de la Belgique indépendante, 1830-1940: Sources d'archives*. Centre Interuniversitaire d'Histoire Contemporaine, Cahiers Bijdragen, No. 21. Louvain: Éditions Nauwelaerts. 1961. Pp. 99. 100 fr. B.

SMIT, C. (ed.). *Bescheiden betreffende de*

buitenlandse politiek van Nederland, 1848-1919. 3d Period, 1899-1919. Vol. III, 1907-1914. Rijks Geschiedkundige Publicatiën, Grote Ser., No. 106. The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff. 1961. Pp. xvi, 1015.

VAN EENOO, ROMAIN. *De Pers te Brugge: 1792-1914. Bouwstoffen*. Centre Interuniversitaire d'Histoire Contemporaine, Cahiers Bijdragen, No. 20. Louvain: Éditions Nauwelaerts. 1961. Pp. 241. 250 fr. B.

Northern Europe

Oscar J. Falnes

ARTICLES

HARALD NÆSS. Scandinavian Studies in Great Britain and Ireland: An Inventory of People, Places, Publications. *Scand. Stud.*, no. 1, 1962.

ODD NORDLAND. Aviser som kildemateriale. *Nord. Tids.*, no. 8, 1961.

NILS HALLAN. Erkebiskop Eystein og stormøtet i Ringsted 1170. *Hist. Tids.* (Nor.), no. 4, 1961.

VEGARD SKÅNLAND. Supplerende og kritiske bemerkninger til Eirik Vandvik: *Latinske dokument til norsk historie fram til år 1204* [see Einar Molland review, also in this issue]. *Ibid.*

BERTIL BOËTHIUS. [Review article on Birgitta Odén, *Kopparhandel och statsmonopol: Studier i svensk handelshistoria under senare 1500-talet* (Lund, 1960)]. *Hist. Tids.* (Sw.), no. 4, 1961.

ARMIN TUULSE. Katolskt och protestantiskt i Sveriges och Danmarks kyrkomålningar [German summary]. *Fornvännen*, no. 4, 1961.

JON PETER WIESELGREN. *Itinerarium Danicum: En resa i Danmark och Skåne 1622* [on behalf of Catholicism]. *Hist. Tids.* (Sw.), no. 4, 1961.

C. G. TOLLET. Från kolonialism till internationalism: Tankar kring en svensk kolonial-episod [the Guinea Company]. *Finsk Tids.*, no. 1, 1962.

BILL WIDÉN. Stormaktstidens prästerskap och Lapparnas mytologi. *Hist. Tids. för Finl.*, no. 4, 1961.

JØRGEN H. P. BARFOD. Admiral Niels Juel—til lands [as property owner]. *Iyske Saml.*, no. 4, 1961.

GÖRAN RYSTAD. [Review article on Gustaf Jonasson, *Karl XII och hans rådgivare: Den utrikespolitiska maktkampen i Sverige 1697-1702* (Uppsala, 1960)]. *Hist. Tids.* (Sw.), no. 4, 1961.

SVEN GRAUERS. Karl XII och Gustaf III i samtidens ögon. *Ibid.*

MAGNUS MARDAL. Gårddeling og odelslovgivning: Diskusjonen om jordbrukspolitikken i Norge ved midten av 1700-tallet. *Hist. Tids.* (Nor.), no. 4, 1961.

FRIDLEV SKRUBBELTRANG. Developments in Tenancy in Eighteenth-Century Denmark as a Move towards Peasant Ownership. *Scand. Econ. Hist. Rev.*, no. 2, 1961.

GUSTAF UTTERSTRÖM. Population and Agriculture in Sweden, circa 1700-1830. *Ibid.*

ANDREAS HOLMSEN. The Transition from Tenancy to Freehold Peasant Ownership in Norway. *Ibid.*

MAGNUS MÖRNER. C. A. Gosslemans Resor i Sydamerika 1836-1838 som svensk regeringsagent [French summary]. *Hist. Tids.* (Sw.), no. 4, 1961.

MIKKO JUVA. Nationalism, Liberalism och Demokrati under språkstridens första skede i Finland. *Ibid.*

P. O. BARCK and HENRIK SCHAUMAN. Från storstrejken 1905: Georg Schaumans anteckningar utgivna och kommenterade. *Hist. och Litthist. Stud.*, XXXVI, 1961.

EMERIK OLSONI. Marskalken av Finland [biography by Heinrich]. *Nord Tids.*, no. 8, 1961.

TORVALD HÖJER. Zwischen Hammer und Amboss: Schwedens Neutralitätspolitik während des Zweiten Weltkriegs. *Welt als Gesch.*, no. 4, 1961.

LARS KLÆRLAND. Militærarkivene i 1. halvpart av det 20. hundreår og litt om arkivverket i okkupasjonstida 1940-1945. *Heimen*, no. 4, 1961.

JØRGEN HÆSTRUP. "Table Top": Bidrag til den danske sabotages historie. *Iyske Saml.*, no. 4, 1961.

TØRE HELTANDER. Church and State in Sweden [background of proposed separation]. *Am. Scand. Rev.*, no. 1, 1962.

ERIK ANNERS. Angolakrisen inför svensk opinion. *Sv. Tids.*, no. 1, 1962.

FRANTZ WENDT. Danmark i 1960. *Nord. Tids.*, no. 8, 1961.

VEGARD SLETTEN. Stortingsvalet i Norge 1961. *Økon. og Pol.*, no. 3, 1961.

BOOK

BANGERSKIS, RUDOLFS. *Mana Mūža Atmiņas*. Vol. II. Copenhagen: Imanta. 1959. Pp. 378.

Germany, Austria, and Switzerland

Arnold H. Price

ARTICLES

GERMANY

GERHARD HINZ. Die Geschichte der Universität Heidelberg. *Deutsche Universitätszeitung*, Dec. 1961.

WALTHER LATZKE. Das Archiv des Reichskammergerichts. *Zeitsch. der Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch. Germanistische Abteilung*, LXXVIII, 1961.

E. WOLF. Reformatorische Religiosität und neue Weltlichkeit. *Studium Generale*, no. 12, 1961.

BERNHARD LOHSE. Entstehung und Eigenart der Konfessionskirchen des 16. Jahrhunderts. *Ibid.*

K. ENGELBERT. Die Anfänge der lutherischen Bewegung in Breslau und Schlesien [pts. 1, 2]. *Arch. f. schlesische Kirchengesch.*, XVIII, XIX, 1960, 1961.

JOHANNES ALLENDORFF. Johannes Bugenhagen und seine pommersche Kirchenordnung. *Ibid.*, XVII, 1959.

KLAUS HARMS. Melancthons Beziehungen zu Pommern und sein Einfluss auf die pommersche Kirche. *Baltische Stud.*, new ser., XLVII, 1960.

CHRISTHARD MAHRENHOLZ. Die Verfassungs- und Rechtsgestaltung der Ev.-luth. Landeskirche Hannovers in Geschichte und Gegenwart. *Zeitsch. f. evangelisches Kirchenrecht*, Nov. 1961.

WILHELM ABEL. Zur Entwicklung des Sozialprodukts in Deutschland im 16. Jahrhundert. *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.*, Sept. 1961.

REINHOLD RAU. Die Tübinger Jahre des Humanisten Johannes Alexander Brassicanus. *Zeitsch. f. württembergische Landesgesch.*, no. 1, 1960.

KARL-HEINZ WEIMANN. Paracelsus und Kardinal Matthäus Lang als Gegner im Guajak-Streit. *Sudhoffs Arch. f. Gesch. der Medizin und der Naturwiss.*, Oct. 1961.

KARL E. DEMANDT. Philipp der Jüngere von Hessen-Rheinfels. *Nassauische Ann.*, LXXI, 1960.

ISABEL HEITJAN. Die Buchhändler, Verleger und Drucker Bencard, 1636-1762. *Börsenbl. f. den deutschen Buchhandel* (Frankfurt), no. 77a, 1960.

THEODORE K. RABB. The Effects of the Thirty Years' War on the German Economy. *Jour. Mod. Hist.*, Mar. 1962.

KONSTANTIN SCHÄFER. Landesvisitationen in der badischen Markgrafschaft. *Alemannisches Jahrb.*, 1960.

JÜRGEN PETERSOHN. Politisches Denken und

Verfassungsgeschichte Pommerns im Lichte neuerer schwedischer Forschungen. *Zeitsch. f. Ostforsch.*, Sept. 1961.

WOLFGANG ZORN. Schwerpunkte der deutschen Ausfuhrindustrie im 18. Jahrhundert. *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.*, Sept. 1961.

HERMANN MITGAU. Die Gewehrfabrik zu Herzberg/Harz (1739-1876) und die Hofrüstmeister der Tanner. *Tradition* (Baden-Baden), Dec. 1961.

GUNNAR OLSSON. Frederik den store och Sveriges författning. *Scandia*, no. 2, 1961.

KARL-HEINZ BERNHARDT and FRITZ TREICHELL. Der jüdische Begräbnisplatz in Niederhof [hr. Stralsund]. *Baltische Stud.*, new ser., XLVII, 1960.

HEINZ MOSHE GRAUPE. Kant und das Judentum. *Zeitsch. f. Religions- u. Geistesgesch.*, no. 4, 1961.

JACQUES DROZ. La légende du complot illuministe et les origines du romantisme politique en Allemagne. *Rev. hist.*, Oct.-Dec. 1961.

HANS-JOACHIM SCHOEPS. Ernst Brandes [1758-1810]: Ein Vorläufer der Zeitgeistesforschung. *Zeitsch. f. Religions- u. Geistesgesch.*, no. 4, 1961.

F. A. SCHMIDT-KÜNSEMÜLLER. Gotthelf Fischer von Waldheim und die Gutenberg-Forschung. *Börsenbl. f. den deutschen Buchhandel* (Frankfurt), no. 102a, 1961.

A. G. STEER, JR. The Diary of Johann Wagner, 1737-1802, and Goethe's *Campagne in Frankreich*. *Germanic Rev.*, Jan. 1962.

J. VOGT. Glanes sur l'atmosphère foncière de la rive gauche du Rhin au début du XIX^e siècle. *Rev. d'hist. éc. et soc.*, no. 2, 1961.

FRANZ SCHNABEL. Neunzehntes Jahrhundert (1789-1919) [review article]. *Gesch. i. Wiss. u. Unterr.*, Dec. 1961.

EDGAR KRAUSEN. Am Vorabend der Säkularisation: Die Abtwahl vom 1. Oktober 1801 im Kloster Raitenhaslach. *Hist. Jahrb.*, LXXX, 1961.

META KOHNKE. Die Ordnung der Bestände im Geheimen Staatsarchiv zu Berlin vor und nach der Einführung des Provenienzprinzips. *Archivmitt.*, no. 4, 1961.

HANS-JOACHIM KEMPE. 150 Jahre Universität Breslau. *Deutsche Universitätszeitung*, Dec. 1961.

KURT BRAUNREUTHER. Zur Geschichte des staatswissenschaftlichen Faches an der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin im ersten Halbjahrhunderts ihres Bestehens [pts. 1, 2]. *Wiss. Zeitsch. der Humboldt-Univ. Berlin*, 1959-60, *Gesellschafts- u. sprachwiss. Reihe*, nos. 4, 5.

GERHARD SCHULZ. Über Entstehung und

Formen von Interessengruppen in Deutschland seit Beginn der Industrialisierung. *Polit. Vierteljahresschr.*, July 1961.

HERMANN SCHRÖTER. Die Firma Krupp und die Stadt Essen. *Tradition* (Baden-Baden), Dec. 1961.

LUTZ HATZFELD. Der Anfang der deutschen Drahtindustrie. *Ibid.*

H. RAAB. Über einige Beziehungen E. M. Arndts zu den russischen Patrioten des Jahres 1812. *Zeitsch. f. Slavistik*, no. 3, 1960.

WALTER LIPGENS. Zum Briefwechsel des Grafen Ferdinand August Spiegel mit Ignaz Heinrich von Wessenberg (1815-18) [documentation]. *Zeitsch. f. Gesch. des Oberrheins*, no. 1, 1961.

KNUT BORCHARDT. Zur Kapitalfrage in der ersten Hälfte des 19. Jahrhunderts in Deutschland. *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.*, Sept. 1961.

WALTER SCHMIDT. Der Kampf der "Neuen Rheinischen Zeitung" um ein festes Kampfbündnis zwischen der polnischen und deutschen Demokratie. *Jahrb. f. Gesch. der UdSSR und der volksdemokratischen Länder Europas*, V, 1961.

WILHELM SCHOOF. Savigny und Jakob Grimm. *Stimmen der Zeit*, Feb. 1962.

H. SCHRÖDER. Die Vorgeschichte der Revolution von 1848/49 in Mecklenburg-Schwerin. *Wiss. Zeitsch. der Ernst-Moritz-Arndt-Univ.*, 1959-60, *Gesellschafts- u. sprachwiss. Reihe*, no. 4-5.

WOLFGANG STEINITZ. Das Lied von Robert Blum. *Deutsches Jahrb. f. Volkskunde*, VII, 1961.

JACQUES DROZ. L'idée fédéraliste en Allemagne autour de 1860. *Rev. d'hist. dipl.*, July-Sept. 1961.

GOLO MANN. Bismarck and Our Times. *Internat. Aff.* (London), Jan. 1962.

FRITZ SEIDENZAHL. Bismarck und die Gründung der Darmstädter Bank. *Tradition* (Baden-Baden), Dec. 1961.

HANS-ULRICH WEHLER. Elsass-Lothringen von 1870 bis 1918. *Zeitsch. f. Gesch. des Oberrheins*, no. 1, 1961.

EBERHARD KESSEL. Gesellschaft und Kultur im Deutschen Kaiserreich: Zu dem Tagebuch der Freifrau von Spitzemberg. *Arch. f. Kulturgesch.*, no. 3, 1961.

WOLFGANG GROTHE. Die Neue Rundschau des Verlages S. Fischer. *Börsenbl. f. den deutschen Buchhandel* (Frankfurt), no. 99a, 1961.

MONIKA PLESSNER. Identifikation und Utopie: Versuch über Heinrich und Thomas Mann als politische Schriftsteller. *Frankfurter Hefte*, Dec. 1961.

OTTO GRAF ZU STOLBERG-WERNIGERODE. Gedanken zum hundertsten Geburtstag von Erich Marcks. *Welt als Gesch.*, no. 4, 1961.

ANDREAS DORPALEN. Historiography as History: The Work of Gerhard Ritter. *Jour. Mod. Hist.*, Mar. 1962.

OTHMAR FEYL. Briefe aus dem Nachlass des Jenaer Philosophen Rudolf Eucken (1900-1926). *Wiss. Zeitsch. der Friedrich-Schiller-Univ. Jena*, 1960-61, *Gesellschafts- u. sprachwiss. Reihe*, no. 2.

KARL SEIDELMANN. Der Generationsprotest der Jugendbewegung. *Das Parlament*, no. 1-2, 1962.

JOACHIM H. KNOLL. Jugendbewegung und Politik. *Deutsche Rundsch.*, Jan. 1962.

HANS PHILIPPI. Kronkardinalat oder Nationalkardinalat: Preussische und bayerische Bemühungen an der Kurie 1900-1914. *Hist. Jahrb.*, LXXX, 1961.

H. SCHURER. The Russian Revolution of 1905 and the Origins of German Communism. *Slavonic and East European Rev.*, June 1961.

THOMAS NIPPERDEY. Interessenverbände und Parteien in Deutschland vor dem Ersten Weltkrieg. *Polit. Vierteljahresschr.*, Sept. 1961.

HELMUTH ROGGE. Aus Maximilian Hardens politischer Publizistik (1912-1922). *Publizistik*, Sept.-Oct. 1961.

ABRAHAM ASCHER. "Radical" Imperialists within German Social Democracy, 1912-1918. *Pol. Sci. Quar.*, Dec. 1961.

KLAUS SCHWABE. Zur politischen Haltung der deutschen Professoren im Ersten Weltkrieg. *Hist. Zeitsch.*, Dec. 1961.

HORST LADEMACHER. Von Brest-Litowsk nach Rapallo. *Blätter f. deutsche und internat. Politik*, Nov. 1961.

SIEGFRIED A. KAEHLER. Vier quellenkritische Untersuchungen zum Kriegsende 1918. *Nachrichten der Akad. der Wiss. in Göttingen, Phil.-hist. Kl.*, no. 8, 1960.

ERIC C. KOLLMAN. Reinterpreting Modern German History: The Weimar Republic. *Jour. Central European Aff.*, Jan. 1962.

RUPERT BREITLING. Das Geld in der deutschen Parteipolitik. *Polit. Vierteljahresschr.*, Dec. 1961.

RICHARD SCHMID. Über die politische Haltung der Richterschaft seit Weimar. *Gewerkschaftliche Monatshefte*, Nov. 1961.

FELIX RAABE. Bündische Jugend in der Weimarer Republik. *Polit. Stud.*, Jan.-Feb. 1962.

KLAUS EPSTEIN. Nazi Consolidation of Power [review article]. *Jour. Mod. Hist.*, Mar. 1962.

HANS MÜLLER. Zur Behandlung des Kirchenkampfes in der Nachkriegsliteratur [review article]. *Polit. Stud.*, July 1961.

WALTER WAGNER. Braune Rechtsprechung. *Polit. Meinung*, Dec. 1961.

HILDEGARD BRENNER. Die Kunst im politischen Machtkampf der Jahre 1933/34. *Vierteljahrsch. f. Zeitgesch.*, Jan. 1962.

KARL SALLER. Die praktische Auswirkung der nationalsozialistischen Rassenlehre. *Geist und Zeit*, no. 4, 1961.

HANS MOMMSEN. Der nationalsozialistische Staat und die Judenverfolgung vor 1938

[documentation]. *Vierteljahrsh. f. Zeitgesch.*, Jan. 1962.

HEINRICH BODENSIECK. Der Plan eines "Freundschaftsvertrages" zwischen dem Reich und der Tschecho-Slowakei im Jahr 1938. *Zeitsch. f. Ostforsch.*, Sept. 1961.

H[ANS] R[OTHFELS]. Widerstandsrecht und Widerstandspflicht [documentation]. *Vierteljahrsh. f. Zeitgesch.*, Jan. 1962.

FELIX-HEINRICH GENTZEN. Die Rolle der "Deutschen Stiftung" bei Vorbereitung der Annexion des Memelgebietes im März 1939. *Jahrb. f. Gesch. der UdSSR und der volksdemokratischen Länder Europas*, V, 1961.

Numéro Spécial: Le procès Eichmann. *Rev. du Centre de Documentation juive contemp.*, May-June 1961.

MARGOT HEGEMANN. Einige Dokumente zur "Deutschen Heeresmission in Rumänien" (1940/41). *Jahrb. f. Gesch. der UdSSR und der volksdemokratischen Länder Europas*, V, 1961.

JAMES DUGAN and CARROLL STEWART. See General list.

WILHELM RITTER VON SCHRAMM. Generaloberst von Beck und der Durchbruch zu einer neuen Wehrtheorie. *Das Parlament*, no. 8, 1962.

HANS ROTHFELS. Zerrspiegel des 20. Juli [review article]. *Vierteljahrsh. f. Zeitgesch.*, Jan. 1962.

FABIAN VON SCHLABRENDORFF. Eine Quelle? Die "Kaltenbrunner-Berichte" über das Attentat vom 20. Juli 1944 [review article]. *Frankfurter Hefte*, Jan. 1962.

FRIEDRICH FREIHERR VON TEUCHERT. Widerstandsbewegung West. *Polit. Stud.*, July 1961.

HORST LASCHITZA. Faschismus und Widerstand—Fälschung und Wirklichkeit—Auseinandersetzung mit Auffassungen der westdeutschen Historiker Hans Rothfels und Walther Hofer. *Zeitsch. f. Geschichtswiss.*, no. 8, 1961.

JOHANNES KALISCH. Pommern im Spiegel der westdeutschen Historiographie und Publizistik. *Jahrb. f. Gesch. der UdSSR und der volksdemokratischen Länder Europas*, V, 1961.

ROLF BADSTÜBNER. Zur Problematik und historischen Bedeutung des Ahlener Programms der westdeutschen CDU. *Zeitsch. f. Geschichtswiss.*, no. 8, 1961.

JOSEF SEIDER. Der Kampf der Arbeiter unter Führung der KPD im Ruhrgebiet für die Schaffung der Aktionseinheit der Arbeiterklasse (Ende 1945 bis Mitte 1946). *Geschichtsunterricht und Staatsbürgerkunde*, no. 4, 1961.

HEINZ JOSEF VARAIN. Kandidaten und Abgeordnete in Schleswig-Holstein 1947–1958. *Polit. Vierteljahrsschr.*, Dec. 1961.

R. F. LESLIE. Germano-Polish Relations in the Light of Current Propaganda in the English Language. *German Life and Letters*, Jan. 1962.

GÜNTER TRIESCH. Struktur eines Parlaments: Der Vierte Deutsche Bundestag. *Polit. Meinung*, Nov. 1961.

KURT HIRCHE. Gewerkschafter im Bundestag. *Gewerkschaftliche Monatshefte*, Nov. 1961.

CARL G. ANTHON. The Berlin Crisis and Atlantic Unity. *Current Hist.*, Jan. 1962.

WOLFGANG MERKER. Archivalische Quellen zur Entwicklung der volkseigenen Industrie in der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik. *Archivmitt.*, no. 4, 1961.

MAX STEINMETZ. Die Aufgaben der Regionalgeschichtsforschung in der DDR bei der Ausarbeitung eines nationalen Geschichtsbildes. *Zeitsch. f. Geschichtswiss.*, no. 8, 1961.

Auf dem Wege zur Einheit [articles on the founding of the SED]. *Geschichtsunterricht und Staatsbürgerkunde*, no. 4, 1961.

WOLFGANG HOFFMANN. Die Bedeutung der Gründung der SED für die demokratische Entwicklung der kleinbürgerlichen und bürgerlichen Parteien in der ehemaligen sowjetischen Besatzungszone Deutschlands. *Wiss. Zeitsch. der Friedrich-Schiller-Univ. Jena*, 1960–61, *Gesellschafts- u. sprachwiss. Reihe*, no. 2.

RUDOLF REINHARDT. The Universities in East Germany. *Survey*, Jan. 1962.

BRUNO GLEITZE. Crise de l'économie est-allemande. *Documents*, Nov.–Dec. 1961.

DIETER KRAETER. [Ernst Bloch.] Ulbrichts unbequemer Philosoph. *Der Remter*, Dec. 1961.

AUSTRIA

FERDINAND TREMEL. Der Güterverkehr auf der Eisenstrasse in Eisenerz im 16. Jahrhundert. *Blätter für Heimatkunde*, no. 1, 1961.

HELMUT TSCHOL. Gottfried Philipp Spanagel und der Geschichtsunterricht Maria Theresias. *Zeitsch. f. kath. Theol.*, no. 2, 1961.

HANS WAGNER. Der Höhepunkt des französischen Kultureinflusses in Österreich in der zweiten Hälfte des 18. Jahrhunderts. *Österreich in Gesch. u. Lit.*, no. 10, 1961.

ALEXANDER NOVOTNY. Kardinal Erzherzog Rudolph (1788–1831) und seine Bedeutung für Wien. *Wiener Geschichtsb.*, no. 4, 1961.

EDUARD WINTER. Eine bedeutsame Unterredung zwischen Zar Nikolaus I. und Metternich am Neujahrstag 1846. *Zeitsch. f. Geschichtswiss.*, no. 8, 1961.

WINFRIED R. DALLMAYR. Background of the Austrian Constitutional Court. *Jour. Central European Aff.*, Jan. 1962.

HENRY CONTAMINE. Dépêches diplomatiques ou consulaires et histoire intérieure: L'exemple de l'Autriche-Hongrie (1867–1914). *Rev. d'hist. dipl.*, July–Sept. 1961.

RUDOLF TILL. Das Werden des jüngsten Bundeslandes. *Wiener Geschichtsb.*, no. 4, 1961.

FRITZ KORDA. Zum Südtirolproblem. *Neue Ordnung*, Dec. 1961.

Wien wurde keine Festung der Nazis. *Internat. Hefte der Widerstandsbewegung*, Mar. 1961.

ALFRED BOHMANN. Die volksdeutschen Vertriebenen in Österreich. *Zeitsch. f. Ostforsch.*, Sept. 1961.

SWITZERLAND

FRITZ GLAUSER. Der Kanton Solothurn und die Badener Artikel [pts. 1, 2]. *Jahrb. f. solothurnische Gesch.*, XXXIII, XXXIV, 1960, 1961.

DE LAMAR JENSEN. Burckhardt's Renaissance: A Century Appraisal. *Western Humanities Rev.*, no. 4, 1961.

ANDRÉ LASSERRE. L'esprit d'entreprise dans le canton de Vaud au milieu du XIX^e siècle. *Schweiz. Zeitsch. f. Gesch.*, no. 4, 1961.

JOSUA WERNER. Der Einfluss der Verbände auf die Wirtschaftspolitik der Schweiz. *Schweiz. Monatshefte*, Dec. 1961.

HANS ERB. Zur Vorgeschichte des Landesgeneralstreiks 1918 in der Schweiz [pt. 2]. *Schweiz. Zeitsch. f. Gesch.*, no. 4, 1961.

THEODOR HEUSS. Carl J. Burckhardt. *Universitas*, Dec. 1961.

ANDREAS MILLER. Die Fruchtbarkeit der

schweizerischen Bevölkerung von 1932 bis 1956. *Schweiz. Zeitsch. f. Volkswirtschaft und Statistik*, no. 2, 1961.

BOOKS

American Historical Association, Committee for the Study of War Documents. *Guides to German Records Microfilmed at Alexandria, Va.* No. 34, *Records of German Army Areas (Wehrkreise)*. Washington, D. C.: National Archives. 1962. Pp. vii, 234.

ISERLOH, ERWIN. *Luthers Thesenanschlag: Tatsache oder Legende?* Institut für europäische Geschichte Mainz, Vorträge, No. 31. Wiesbaden: Franz Steiner Verlag. 1962. Pp. 43.

KNORRE, WERNER VON. *Zehn Jahre Rat für gegenseitige Wirtschaftshilfe (COMECON): Entwicklung und Ergebnisse 1949-1959*. Marburger Ostforschungen, No. 15. Würzburg: Holzner Verlag. 1961. Pp. vii, 86.

RÖSEL, HUBERT. *Die tschechischen Drucke der Hallenser Pietisten*. Marburger Ostforschungen, No. 14. Würzburg: Holzner-Verlag. 1961. Pp. xi, 88. DM 11.70.

SCHMITT, ROBERT. *Geschichte der Rheinbölcherhütte*. Schriften zur rheinisch-westfälischen Wirtschaftsgeschichte, New Ser., No. 6. Cologne: Rheinisch-westfälisches Wirtschaftsarchiv. 1961. Pp. 98.

Italy

Emiliana P. Noether

ARTICLES

ARMANDO DE GAETANO. The Influence of Machiavelli on the Neapolitan Intellectual Leaders of the Risorgimento. *Italian Quar.*, Fall 1961.

PAOLO PRODI. Operazioni finanziarie presso la Corte Romana di un uomo d'affari milanese nel 1562-63. *Riv. stor. ital.*, no. 4, 1961.

LUIGI FIRPO. Gli ultimi scritti politici di Tommaso Campanella. *Ibid.*

ALBERTO CARACCILO. Ricerche sul mercante italiano del Settecento. *Ibid.*

NARCISO NADA. Il regno di Napoli nell'età della Restaurazione secondo i giudizi di Tito Manzi. *Rass. stor. Risorgimento*, no. 4, 1961.

ETTORE PASSERIN D'ENTRÈVES. Gustavo di Cavour e le idee separatiste nel dibattito politico-religioso del 1850-52 in Piemonte. *Ibid.*

GUIDO QUAZZA. La politica orientale sarda nei dispacci del Tecco (1850-1856). *Ibid.*

CARLO PISCHEDDA. La crisi del connubio Cavour-Rattazzi in alcuni inediti del Boncompagni (1857). *Ibid.*

IORELLA BARTOCCINI. Il movimento liberale e nazionale romano dal 1849 al 1860. *Ibid.*, no. 3, 1961.

SAVERIO LA SORSA. Un quinquennio di brigantaggio in Basilicata (1860-1864). *Ibid.*

LUCIANO CAFAGNA. L'industrializzazione ita-

liana. La formazione di una "base industriale" fra il 1896 e il 1914. *Studi storici*, no. 3-4, 1961.

GIOVANNI GULLACE. The Pragmatist Movement in Italy. *Jour. Hist. Ideas*, no. 1, 1962.

SALVATORE SALADINO. Italy, 1917: The Political Consequences of Military Defeat. *Historian*, Nov. 1961.

BRUNO UVA. Nazionalismo e fascismo. *Studi politici*, Apr.-June 1961.

RICHARD S. ECKAUS. The North-South Differential in Italian Economic Development. *Jour. Econ. Hist.*, Sept. 1961.

WALTER MATURI. [Several articles on his work.] *Rass. stor. Risorgimento*, no. 4, 1961.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GIAM N. G. ORSINI. Recent Accounts of Croce. *Italian Quar.*, Fall 1961.

BOOKS

HANCOCK, W. K. *Rome: Caput Mundi and Italian Capital*. Address delivered to the Dante Alighieri Society, Canberra, on 5 September 1961, and to the Istituto Italiano di Cultura, Melbourne, on 15 November 1961. Canberra: Australian National University. 1961. Pp. 15. 5s.

NOBILI, MARIO, and CAMERANI, SERGIO

(eds.). *Carteggi di Bettino Ricasoli*. Vol. XIII, 1 aprile 1860-30 giugno 1860. Fonti per la Storia d'Italia. Rome: Istituto Storico Italiano

per l'Età Moderna e Contemporanea. 1961. Pp. 470. L. 3,500.

Eastern Europe*

Charles Morley

ARTICLES

ALBERT N. TARULIS. A Heavy Population Loss in Lithuania. *Jour. Central European Aff.*, Jan. 1962.

JAN S. PRYBYLA. Private Enterprise in Poland since 1957. *Slavic Rev.*, Mar. 1962.

L. GROSFELD. The Policy of Germany and Austria-Hungary toward Poland during World War I. *Voprosy ist.*, Mar. 1962.

ZBIGNIEW KULAK. The First Official Visit of Foreign Minister Beck to Berlin. *Przegląd Zachodni*, XVII, no. 5, 1961.

JULIUSZ WILLAUME. The Subject of Poland in the Historical Writing of Frederick Raumer. *Ann. Univ. Mariae Curie-Skłodowska* (Lublin), Section F, XIII, 1958.

ZBIGNIEW LANDAU and JERZY TOMASZEWSKI. Polish Foreign Policy, 1924-1925. *Kwartalnik Hist.*, LXVIII, no. 3, 1961.

J. PAJEWSKI. Germany—Poland—Mitteleuropa during the First World War. *Polish Western Aff.*, II, no. 2, 1961.

ZOZISŁAW NOWAK. Some Economic Aspects of the Eastern Policy of the German Federal Republic. *Ibid.*

K. JONCA. The Destruction of "Breslau": The Final Struggle of Germans in Wrocław in 1945. *Ibid.*

ALEXANDER GIEYSZTOR. Aspects territoriaux du premier État polonais (ix^e-xi^e siècle). *Rev. hist.*, Oct.-Dec. 1961.

SEBASTIAN A. MATCZAK. Stanislaus Cardinal Hosius: Present State of Research—Results and Postulates. *Polish Rev.*, Autumn 1961.

STANLEY J. ZYZNIEWSKI. Samarin and the "Rejuvenation" of Polish Society. *Ibid.*

GEORGE P. JAN. Sino-Polish Relations, 1956-58. *Ibid.*

P. BROCK. The Polish "Movement to the People": An Early Chapter in the History of East European Populism. *Slavonic and East European Rev.*, Dec. 1961.

J. F. N. BRADLEY. Czech Pan-Slavism before the First World War. *Ibid.*

STANLEY B. KIMBALL. The Slavs and the Opening of the Czech National Theatre, 1883. *Polish Rev.*, Autumn 1961.

J. CÉSAR and B. ČERNÝ. The Irredentist Movement of German Bourgeois Nationalists in Czechoslovakia, 1918-1929. *Československý časopis Hist.*, IX, no. 6, 1961.

H. GORDON SKILLING. The Czechoslovak

Constitution of 1960 and the Transition to Communism. *Jour. Politics*, Feb. 1962.

BOGDAN RADITSA. Yugoslav Nationalism Revisited: History and Dogma. *Jour. Central European Aff.*, Jan. 1962.

A. D. STOKES. The Background and Chronology of the Balkan Campaigns of Svyatoslav Igorevich. *Slavonic and East European Rev.*, Dec. 1961.

G. E. ROTHENBERG. Christian Insurrection in Turkish Dalmatia. *Ibid.*

ANTE KADIC. The Croatian Renaissance. *Slavic Rev.*, Mar. 1962.

ASTRIK L. GABRIEL. The Conversion of Hungary to Christianity. *Polish Rev.*, Autumn 1961.

A. A. SHEVIAKOV. From the History of German Imperialism's Economic Expansion in Rumania in 1936-1941. *Voprosy ist.*, Dec. 1961.

BOOKS

BARCIŃSKIEGO, FLORIANA, *et al.* (eds.). *Województwo Zielonogórskie: Monografia Geograficzno-Gospodarcza* [Zielona Góra Voivodeship: A Geographic and Economic Monograph]. Poznań: Instytut Zachodni. 1961. Pp. xv, 604. Zł. 120.

DZIKOWSKA, IRENA HOMOLA. *Pamiętnik Historyczno-Polityczny Piotra Świątkowskiego, 1782-1792* [Piotr Świątkowski's Historical and Political Memoir, 1782-1792]. Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Rozprawy i Studia. Kraków: Jagiellonian University. 1960. Pp. 274. Zł. 40.

GEDL, MAREK. *Uwagi o Gospodarce i Strukturze Społecznej Ludności Kultury Łużyckiej w Południowej Polsce* [Commentaries on the Economy and Social Structure of the Population of the Lusatian Culture in Southern Poland]. Zeszyty Naukowe Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego, Rozprawy i Studia, Vol. XXXII. Kraków: Jagiellonian University. 1961. Pp. 82. Zł. 16.

GREKOV, B. D., in association with FAIRY VON LILIENFELD. *Die altkroatische Republik Poljica: Studien zur Geschichte der gesellschaftlichen Verhältnisse der Poljica vom 15. bis 17. Jahrhundert*. Ed. by ERICH DONNERT. Trans. from the Russian by JOACHIM MÜLLER *et al.* Berlin: Akademie-Verlag. 1961. Pp. xv, 279. DM 26.50.

GRODZISKI, STANISŁAW. *Ludzie Łużni: Stu-*

* Additional historical articles from Russian-language journals are listed in the monthly issues of the Library of Congress publication *Monthly Index of Russian Accessions*.

dium z Historii Państwa i Prawa Polskiego [The Freemen: A Study in the History of the Polish State and Law]. Zeszyty Naukowe Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego, Rozprawy i Studia, Vol. XXX. Kraków: Jagiellonian University. 1961. Pp. 142. Zł. 22.

PERZANOWSKI, ZBIGNIEW. *Bielsko-Biała: Zarys Dziejów Rozwoju Przestrzennego Miasta* [Bielsko-Biała: History of the Territorial Development of the City]. Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Rozprawy, Vol. II. Kraków: Jagiellonian University. 1958. Pp. 69. Zł. 11.

Prace Historyczne. Zeszyt 4; Zeszyt 7 [Historical Works, Parts 4 and 7]. Zeszyty Naukowe Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego. Prace 26; Prace 41. Kraków: Jagiellonian University. 1960; 1960. Pp. 187; 98. Zł. 32; Zł. 15.

SMOLINSKI, STANISŁAW, *et al.* *Struktura Przemysłu ziem Zachodnich w Latach 1939-1959* [Structure of the Industry of the Western Territories, 1939-1959]. In 2 vols. *Studia nad zagadnieniami gospodarczymi i społec-*

znymi Ziemi Zachodnich, Nos. 2 and 3. Poznań: Instytut Zachodni. 1961. Pp. 116; 195. Zł. 90.

TALBOT, C. H. (ed.). *Res polonicae Elisabethae I Angliae regnante conscriptae ex archivis publicis Londoniarum*. Elementa ad fontium editiones, Vol. IV. Rome: Institutum Historicum Polonicum; distrib. by Basil Blackwell, Oxford. 1961. Pp. xiv, 311. £3 3s.

TATAROWICZ, KAZIMIERA. *Katalog Poloników Periodycznych Wydanych Zagranicą do Roku 1939 Zbiory Biblioteki Jagiellońskiej* [Catalogue of Polish Periodicals Published outside Poland before 1939, in the Jagiellonian Library]. Kraków: Jagiellonian University. 1961. Pp. 193. Zł. 26.

ZÓRAS, GEÓRGIOS TH. (ed.). *Epistēmōnikḗ Epetēris tēs Philosophikḗs Scholēs tou Panepistēmiou Athēnōn* [Yearbook of the Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Athens]. 2d Period, Vol. IX, 1958-1959. Athens: the Editor. [n.d.] Pp. 596.

Soviet Union*

Robert V. Allen

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND HISTORIOGRAPHY

V. N. AVTOKRATOV. Concerning Several Means of Re-establishing the Composition and Contents of Lost Archival Materials [on the example of the military *priказ*]. *Ist. Arkhiv*, no. 6, 1961.

M. T. BELIAVSKII. The History of Russia of the Twelfth to Seventeenth Centuries in the Literary Works of M. V. Lomonosov. *Vestnik Mosk. Univ., Ist.-Fil. Ser.*, no. 5, 1961.

G. A. BELOV. The State Archives on the Eve of the Twenty-second Congress of the CPSU. *Ist. Arkhiv*, no. 5, 1961.

L. V. CHEREPNIN. Soviet Studies on the Problems of Russian History of the Feudal Period. *Voprosy ist.*, no. 1, 1962.

Documents and Articles on the History of the CPSU and the History of the International Communist and Workers Movement Published in Journals, Transactions and Symposia in September-October 1961. *Voprosy ist. KPSS*, no. 1, 1962.

N. M. DRUZHININ. Reminiscences and Thoughts of a Historian. *Ist. SSSR*, no. 6, 1961.

L. S. GAPONENKO and V. M. KABUZAN. The Agricultural Census of 1916-1917 as a Source for the Determination of the Size of the Population of Russia on the Eve of the October Revolution. *Ist. Arkhiv*, no. 6, 1961.

A. I. GUKOVSKII. Present-day Teaching of the Auxiliary Historical Fields in Soviet Universities. *Voprosy ist.*, no. 12, 1961.

Historical Research in the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR in 1960 and 1961. *Ukrains'kyi ist. zhurnal*, no. 6, 1961.

R. M. INGLEZ *et al.* Compiling a Bibliography of the History of the Historical Sciences in the USSR. *Voprosy ist.*, no. 1, 1962.

I. I. KOLOMICHENKO and A. D. IAROSHENKO. Historical Research in the Institute of the History of the Communist Party Attached to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine. *Ukrains'kyi ist. zhurnal*, no. 6, 1961.

I. S. KON. The Christian Philosophy of History in the Service of the Reactionary Movement. *Voprosy ist.*, no. 12, 1961.

M. I. KULICHENKO. The Formation of the USSR in New Works by Soviet Historians. *Ibid.*, no. 1, 1962.

I. V. LEDOVSKAIA. The Fourth Inter-Republican Conference on the Agrarian History of Eastern Europe. *Ist. SSSR*, no. 1, 1962.

S. E. LEVIT. The Wide Scope of Historical Research in Moldavia. *Ibid.*

D. S. LIKHACHEV. On the Question of the Forgery of Literary Works and Historical Sources. *Ist. Arkhiv*, no. 6, 1961.

V. V. MAVRODIN. Soviet Historiography of the Socioeconomic Structure of Kievan Russia. *Ist. SSSR*, no. 1, 1962.

V. G. NIKITINA and V. F. KUT'EV. New Works of Soviet Archivists. *Ist. Arkhiv*, no. 6, 1961.

* Additional historical articles from Russian-language journals are listed in the monthly issues of the Library of Congress publication *Monthly Index of Russian Accessions*.

A. M. SAKHAROV. Lomonosov the Historian in Russian Historiography. *Vestnik Mosk. Univ., Ist.-Fil. Ser.*, no. 5, 1961.

I. SEMENOV. The Sociological Category of the "Social Revolution" and Its Significance for Historical Science. *Kategorii ist. materializma*, no. 2, 1960.

S. O. SHMIDT. Concerning Soviet Historiography and Some Principles of Its Periodization. *Ist. SSSR*, no. 1, 1962.

M. N. SHPYGOVA. The American War for Independence as Seen by N. I. Novikov's *Moskovskie Vedomosti*. *Nauchnye Dokl. Vysshei Shkoly, Ist. Nauki* (Moscow), no. 3, 1961.

I. SMIRNOV. Reliable Facts Are the Basis of Historical Research. *Kommunist*, no. 3, 1962. Soviet Historians Discuss the Tasks Facing the Science [of history] in the Light of the Decisions of the Twenty-second Congress of the CPSU. *Voprosy ist.*, no. 1, 1962.

M. A. SUSLOV. The Twenty-second Congress of the CPSU and the Tasks of the Departments of Social Sciences. *Kommunist*, no. 3, 1962.

M. I. SYROTIUK. The Theory of the Historical Novel. *Radians'ka Literatura*, no. 6, 1961.

R. SH. TAGIROV. Some Remarks Concerning the Contacts of Soviet Historians with the Historians of Foreign Countries. *Ist. SSSR*, no. 6, 1961.

The Twenty-second Congress of the CPSU and the Goals of the Study of the History of Soviet Society. *Ist. Zap.*, no. 70, 1961.

M. D. ZAKHAROVA. Index of Literature on Religion and Atheism Published in the USSR in the Russian Language in 1958. *Ezhegodnik Muzeia ist. religii i ateizma*, no. 5, 1961.

E. M. ZHUKOV. The Twenty-second Congress of the CPSU and the Tasks of Soviet Historians. *Voprosy ist.*, no. 12, 1961.

A. A. ZIMIN. On the Study of the Customs Reform of the Mid-Sixteenth Century. *Ist. Arkhiv*, no. 6, 1961.

ARTICLES

I. M. GAPUSENKO. Kiev Rus' and the Northern Coasts of the Black Sea. *Ukrains'kyi ist. zhurnal*, no. 5, 1961.

V. V. KARGALOV. Did a Military-Political "Baskak" Organization Exist in Rus'? *Ist. SSSR*, no. 1, 1962.

Id. The Incursions of the Mongols and Tatars and the Migration of the Population of Northeastern Russia in the Middle of the Thirteenth Century. *Nauchnye Dokl. Vysshei Shkoly, Ist. Nauki* (Moscow), no. 4, 1961.

S. M. KASHTANOV. The Reflection of the Financial System of the Russian State of the First Third of the Sixteenth Century in Charters and Decrees. *Ist. Zap.*, no. 70, 1961.

R. G. SKRYNNIKOV. The Oprichnina Land Reform of [Ivan] Groznyi of 1565. *Ibid.*

A. A. ZIMIN. Reorganization of the Central

Apparatus of the Russian Government during the Oprichnina. *Nauchnye Dokl. Vysshei Shkoly, Ist. Nauki* (Moscow), no. 4, 1961.

I. D. BOIKO. Industries in the Ukraine in the Sixteenth and First Half of the Seventeenth Century. *Ukrains'kyi ist. zhurnal*, no. 1, 1962.

N. V. USTIUGOV. On the Question of the Social Differentiation of the Russian Peasant Village of the Seventeenth Century. *Ist. SSSR*, no. 6, 1961.

C. M. FOUST. Russian Expansion to the East through the Eighteenth Century. *Jour. Econ. Hist.*, no. 4, 1961.

I. D. KOVALCHENKO. On the Investigation of Small-Scale Commodity Production in Nineteenth Century Russia. *Ist. SSSR*, no. 1, 1962.

V. I. BOCHARNIKOVA. The Reform of P. D. Kiselev and the Disturbances among the State Peasants of Tobolsk Government in 1843. *Ist. Zap.*, no. 70, 1961.

V. N. ROZENTAL'. The Sociopolitical Program of Russian Liberalism in the Mid-Fifties of the Nineteenth Century. *Ibid.*

R. G. EIMONTOVA. The University Reform of 1863. *Ibid.*

KH. S. GUREVICH. On the Problem of the Ideological Sources and the Tendencies of the Program of the "South Russian Union of Workers" and the "Northern Union of Russian Workers." *Ibid.*

V. F. BORZUNOV. The Labor Force in the Construction of the Siberian Railroad, 1891-1905. *Ibid.*

A. IA. AVREKH. The Problem of the Western Zemstvo and the Bankruptcy of Stolypin. *Ibid.*

Iu. N. NETESIN. The "Nail" and "Wire" Syndicates, 1903-1914. *Ibid.*

V. IA. LAVERICHEV. The All-Russian Union of Trade and Industry. *Ibid.*

V. I. BOVYKIN and K. F. SHATSILLO. Interlocking Directorates in the Heavy Industry of Russia on the Eve of the First World War. *Vestnik Mosk. Univ., Ist.-Fil. Ser.*, no. 1, 1962.

A. I. BUKOVSKI. The Financial and Tax Policy of Tsarism in the Colonial Peripheries of Russia. *Ist. SSSR*, no. 1, 1962.

LEONARD SCHAPIRO. The Role of the Jews in the Russian Revolutionary Movement. *Slavonic and East European Rev.*, Dec. 1961.

N. A. TVOROGOVA. From the History of Russian Prerevolutionary Statistics. *Ocherki po ist. statistiki SSSR*, no. 4, 1961.

S. KLIATSKIN. On the Question of the Use of the Russian Army for the Defense of the Soviet Republic. *Voenno-ist. zhurnal*, no. 12, 1961.

A. P. NENAROKOV. The Early History of the Eastern Front and the Establishment of the Mass Regular Army, May-June 1918. *Nauchnye Dokl. Vysshei Shkoly, Ist. Nauki* (Moscow), no. 4, 1961.

M. I. STISHOV. History of the Bolshevik Un-

derground in Siberia from 1918 to 1920. *Voprosy ist.*, no. 1, 1962.

G. F. DAKHSHLEIGER. Concerning the Character of the Socioeconomic Changes in the Kazakh Village in 1921-1928. *Ist. SSSR*, no. 6, 1961.

JOHN P. WINDMULLER. Soviet Employers in the ILO: The Experience of the 1930's. *Internat. Rev. Social Hist.*, VI, pt. 3, 1961.

Deca. I rapporti finno-russi. *Riv. di studi politici internaz.*, Oct.-Dec. 1961.

M. A. VYLTSAN. The Collective Farm System on the Eve of the Second World War. *Ist. SSSR*, no. 1, 1962.

K. A. BELOV. The Moscow People's Militia of 1941. *Ibid.*

M. P. GUBENKO. Economic Characteristics of the Regions of the RSFSR Liberated from Fascist Occupation in 1943 in the Light of a New Source. *Ibid.*

BOOKS

CARSON, GEORGE BARR, JR. *Russia Since 1917*. Service Center for Teachers of History Publication No. 46. Washington, D. C.: Service Center, American Historical Association. 1962. Pp. 25. 50 cents (in lots of 10 or more 25 cents each).

COQUIN, FRANÇOIS-XAVIER. *La Révolution russe*. "Que sais-je?" No. 986. Paris: Presses Universitaires de France. 1962. Pp. 126.

FESSENKO, TATIANA (prep.). *Eighteenth Century Russian Publications in the Library of Congress: A Catalog*. Washington, D. C.: Slavic and Central European Division, Reference

Department, Library of Congress; distrib. by Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1961. Pp. xvi, 157. \$1.00.

GROTTIAN, WALTER. *Lenins Anleitung zum Handeln: Theorie und Praxis sowjetischer Aussenpolitik*. Opladen: Westdeutscher Verlag. 1962. Pp. xi, 440. DM 34.50.

GRUNT, A. IA., and FIRSTOVA, V. N. *Rossia v Epokhu Imperializma (1890-1907 gg.)* [Russia in the Era of Imperialism (1890-1907)]. Institute of International Relations. Moscow: the Institute. 1959. Pp. 169. 6 rubles, 15 kopecks.

LAWRENCE, JOHN. *A History of Russia*. Mentor Book. Reprint; New York: New American Library. 1962. Pp. viii, 14-320. 75 cents.

SHAW, J. T., et al., (eds.). *The American Bibliography of Russian and East European Studies for 1960*. Indiana University Publications, Russian and East European Ser., Vol. XXVI. Bloomington: Indiana University Press. 1962. Pp. xvi, 124. \$3.00.

SUKHANOV, N. N. *The Russian Revolution, 1917: Eyewitness Account*. In 2 vols. Ed., abridged and trans. by JOEL CARMICHAEL. Harper Torchbooks, The Academy Library. Reprint; New York: Harper and Brothers. 1962. Pp. xxxviii, 341; 346-691. \$1.95 each. See rev. of 1st ed. (1955), *AHR*, LXI (Oct. 1955), 196.

TROYAT, HENRI. *Daily Life in Russia under the Last Tsar*. Trans. by MALCOLM BARNES. Daily Life Ser. New York: Macmillan. 1962. Pp. 242. \$4.00.

Near East

Sidney Glazer

ARTICLES

WALTER J. FISCHEL. Ibn Khaldūn's Use of Historical Sources. *Stud. Arabica*, no. 14, 1961.

ALI MERAD. Contribution à l'histoire de la dynastie Mu'minide (1163-1223). *Ann. de l'Inst. d'Études Orient.*, no. 20, 1962.

ALI SEVİM. Temürtaş als Herrscher von Halep. *Belleten*, Oct. 1961.

J. C. HUREWITZ. The Europeanization of Ottoman Diplomacy: The Conversion from Unilateralism to Reciprocity in the Nineteenth Century. *Ibid.*, July 1961.

Notes sur le déroulement du coup d'état en Syrie, 28-29 septembre 1961. *Oriens*, no. 3, 1961.

MARCEL COLOMBE. Particularismes et nationalisme arabes à la lumière du coup d'état syrien. *Ibid.*

HUGUES JEAN DE DIANOUS. Hazaras et Mongols en Afghanistan. *Ibid.*

NABIL T. AWAD. Al-Rabb. *Middle East Forum*, Oct. 1961.

JEAN-JACQUES BERREBY. L'Égypte et la Syrie après la R.A.U. *Polit. étrangère*, no. 5-6, 1961.

C. L. LANG. Les minorités arménienne et juive d'Iran. *Ibid.*

T. N. BROMAGE. Jordan. *Royal Central Asian Jour.*, Jan. 1962.

M. CAPIL. Middle East 1961. *Middle East Aff.*, Feb. 1962.

BENJAMIN SHWADRAN. The Kuwait Incident, I, II. *Ibid.*, Jan., Feb. 1962.

ANWAR G. CHEJNE. Autobiography and Memoirs in Modern Arab Historiography. *Muslim World*, Jan. 1962.

JAMES B. GIDNEY. The King-Crane Commission. *Middle East Forum*, Oct. 1961.

ALEXANDER KHATISSIAN. The Lausanne Conference and the Two Armenian Delegations. *Armenian Rev.*, Jan. 1962.

J. S. F. PARKER. The United Arab Republic. *Internat. Aff.* (London), Jan. 1962.

FRITZ STEPPAT. Der Weg der algerischen Nation. *Europa-Archiv*, no. 13, 1961.

S. YE. TOLYBEKOV et al. Socialist Recon-

struction of the Kazakh Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Auls [in Russian]. *Narody Azii i Afriki*, no. 4, 1961.

ZDENKA VESELA-PRENOŠILOVA. Quelques chartes turques concernant la correspondance de la porte sublime avec Imre Thököly. *Arch. Orient.* (Prague), no. 4, 1961.

T. CUYLER YOUNG. Iran in Continuing Crisis. *Foreign Aff.*, Jan. 1962.

BOOK

ADLER, JOSEPH. *The Herzl Paradox: Political, Social and Economic Theories of a Realist*. New York: Hadrian Press and Herzl Press. 1962. Pp. 178. \$5.50.

East Asia

Hilary Conroy

ARTICLES

VICTOR ALLAN. A Journey to Lhasa in 1811. *History Today*, Mar. 1962.

M. AMINO. *Myō* and Peasants in Wakasa Province [in Japanese]. *Shigaku Zasshi*, Oct. 1961.

C. R. BAWDEN. The Supernatural Element in Sickness and Death according to Mongol Tradition [pt. 1]. *Asia Major*, Sept. 1961.

SIDNEY D. BROWN. Ōkubo Toshimichi: His Political and Economic Policies in Early Meiji Japan. *Jour. Asian Stud.*, Feb. 1962.

SCHUYLER CAMMANN. On the Renewed Attempt to Revive the "Bactrian Nickel Theory." *Am. Jour. Archaeol.*, Jan. 1962.

KWANG-CHIH CHANG. Chinese Prehistory in Pacific Perspective: Some Hypotheses and Problems. *Harvard Jour. Asiatic Stud.*, Dec. 1959.

SHINKICHI ETO. Hai-lu-feng—The First Chinese Soviet Government (Part I). *China Quar.*, Oct.–Dec. 1961.

MAURICE FREEDMAN. The Family in China, Past and Present. *Pacific Aff.*, Winter 1961–62.

DONALD GILLIN. Peasant and Communist in Modern China: Reflections on the Origins of the Communist-led Peasant Movement. *South Atlantic Quar.*, Autumn 1961.

ROBERT HARTWELL. A Revolution in the Iron and Coal Industries during the Northern Sung. *Jour. Asian Stud.*, Feb. 1962.

E. K. HAVILAND. Early Steam Navigation in China: Hong Kong and the Canton River. *Am. Neptune*, Jan. 1962.

C. I. EUGENE KIM. Japanese Rule in Korea (1905–1910): A Case Study. *Proc. Am. Philos. Soc.*, Feb. 15, 1962.

M. KIMURA. Regional Differences in Production in Ancient China [in Japanese]. *Shakai Keizai Shigaku*, no. 3, 1961.

OWEN LATTIMORE. See General list.

D. LESLIE. Notes on the Analects. *T'oung Pao*, no. 1–2, 1961.

LOUIS LIGETI. Sur quelques transcriptions sino-ougoures des Yuan. *Ural-Altaische Jahrb.*, Dec. 1961.

ARTHUR E. LINK. The Earliest Chinese Account of the Compilation of the *Tripitaka* [pt. 2]. *Jour. Am. Oriental Soc.*, Aug.–Sept. 1961.

JAMES T. C. LIU. An Administrative Cycle in Chinese History. *Jour. Asian Stud.*, Feb. 1962.

MICHAEL LOEWE. The Measurement of Grain during the Han Period. *T'oung Pao*, no. 1–2, 1961.

J. R. McEWAN. Some Aspects of the Confucianism of Ogyū Sorai. *Asia Major*, Sept. 1961.

A. NIJIMA. China and Her Modernization [in Japanese]. *Rekishigaku Kenkyū*, Nov. 1961.

ROBERT C. NORTH. M. N. Roy and the Fifth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party. *China Quar.*, Oct.–Dec. 1961.

K. OGURA. Mathematicians in Old Japan. *Japan Quar.*, Jan.–Mar. 1962.

ROLAND PRESSAT. La population de la Chine: Structure et évolution récente. *Population*, Oct.–Dec. 1961.

C. M. SCHWITTER. Bactrian Nickel and Chinese Bamboo. *Am. Jour. Archaeol.*, Jan. 1962.

DIETRICH SECKEL. Menschseins-Ideale in den Orientalischen Kulturen: Japan. *Asiatische Stud.*, nos. 1–4, 1960.

HENRY SERRUYS. Mongols Ennobled during the Early Ming. *Harvard Jour. Asiatic Stud.*, Dec. 1959.

DAVID R. STURTEVANT. Sakdalism and Philippine Radicalism. *Jour. Asian Stud.*, Feb. 1962.

KOTI TAIRA. Characteristics of Japanese Labor Markets. *Econ. Development and Cultural Change*, Jan. (pt. 1), 1962.

JAMES LAWRENCE TIGNER. See Latin American list.

S. TOYAMA. Historical Note on Public Security Legislation in Japan [in Japanese]. *Rekishigaku Kenkyū*, Nov. 1961.

E. H. VON TSCHARNER. Menschseins-Ideale in den Orientalischen Kulturen: China. *Asiatische Stud.*, nos. 1–4, 1960.

TANG TSOU. The Historians and the Generals [on China]. *Pacific Hist. Rev.*, Feb. 1962.

T. WATANABE. The Mo Chia Collective and Its Ideas (in Ancient China) [2 pts.; in Japanese]. *Shigaku Zasshi*, Oct., Nov. 1961.

W. F. WERTHEIM. Nationalism and Leadership in Asia. *Sci. and Society*, Winter 1962.

ELEUTHÈRE WINANCE, O.S.B. A Forgotten Chinese Thinker: Mo Tzu. *Internat. Philos. Quar.*, Dec. 1961.

T. YAMAGUCHI *et al.* Some Stages of the Tokugawa Shogunate System [4 articles; in Japanese]. *Rekishigaku Kenkyū*, Dec. 1961.

T. YAMAMOTO. Establishment and Development of the Ming Cabinet System [in Japanese]. *Tōhōgaku*, Mar. 1961.

A. YOSHIDA. La mythologie japonaise [pt. 1]. *Rev. hist. relig.*, July-Sept. 1961.

BOOKS

CHAI, CH'U and WINBERG. *The Changing Society of China*. Mentor Book. New York:

New American Library. 1962. Pp. 253. 75 cents.

GERNET, JACQUES. *Daily Life in China on the Eve of the Mongol Invasion 1250-1276*. Trans. by H. M. WRIGHT. Daily Life Ser., No. 7. New York: Macmillan. 1962. Pp. 254. \$4.50.

PURCELL, VICTOR. *The Rise of Modern China*. General Ser. No. 49. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul for the Historical Association. 1962. Pp. 36. 2s.6d.

SCALAPINO, ROBERT A., and MASUMI, JUN-NOSUKE. *Parties and Politics in Contemporary Japan*. Berkeley: University of California Press. 1962. Pp. ix, 190. \$3.75.

South Asia

Cecil Hobbs

ARTICLES

SOUTH ASIA

A. BRETT-JAMES. Disaster in Manipur: An Imperial Episode. *History Today*, Jan. 1962.

OLAF CAROE. The Northwest Frontier, Old and New. *Jour. Royal Central Asian Soc.*, July-Oct. 1961.

NANDA LAL CHATTERJI. India's Early Political Ideal. *Jour. Indian Hist.*, Aug. 1960.

S. C. DE. Administrative Set-up in Ancient India. *Ibid.*

B. G. GOKHALE. In Quest of Righteousness: Asoka Maurya. *History Today*, Sept. 1961.

PERCIVAL GRIFFITHS. India and Pakistan Today. *Jour. Royal Central Asian Soc.*, July-Oct. 1961.

R. A. HUTTENBACK. Gulab Singh and the Creation of the Dogra State of Jammu, Kashmir, and Ladakh. *Jour. Asian Stud.*, Aug. 1961.

T. V. MAHALINGAM. An Early Inscription at Tiruchirapalli. *Jour. Indian Hist.*, Aug. 1960.

THOMAS R. METCALF. The Influence of the Mutiny of 1857 on Land Policy in India. *Hist. Jour.*, no. 2, 1961.

O. RAMACHANDRAIYA. Salivahana-Hala. *Jour. Indian Hist.*, Aug. 1960.

P. SETU MADHAV RAO. Maratha-Nizam Relations: "The Khazana-i-Amira" of Gulam Ali Azad Bilgrami. *Ibid.*

M. RAMA RAO. The Vijayavada Group of Cave Temples. *Ibid.*

GANDA SINGH. A Diary of the Partition Days. *Ibid.*

A. L. SRIVASTAVA. Akbar's Conquest of Rajasthan. *Ibid.*

DANIEL THORNER. L'Inde d'aujourd'hui: Le problème agraire. *Ann.: Éc., soc., civil.*, Jan.-Feb. 1962.

T. K. VENKATARAMAN. Culture—Contacts in South India. *Jour. Indian Hist.*, Aug. 1960.

B. H. VERGHESE. A Reassessment of Indian

Policy in Asia. *India Quar.*, Apr.-June 1961.

MOHAMMAD YASIN. Akbar and Indian Nationalism. *Jour. Indian Hist.*, Aug. 1960.

SOUTHEAST ASIA

AUNG THAN TUN. The Burmese Customary Law. *Guardian*, July 1961.

FERDINAND BLUMENTRITT. Blumentritt on Rizal's Annotations to Morga's History of the Philippines. *Jour. Philippine Nat. Hist. Soc.*, June-Sept. 1961.

Burma's Fighting Leaders. *Guardian*, Jan. 1962.

HADJAR DEWANTARA. A Pioneer of the Indonesian Culture. *Indonesian Spectator*, Jan. 1, 1957.

LEON MA. GUERRERO. The Kaiser and the Philippines. *Philippine Stud.*, Oct. 1961.

A Few Pages of History—The Initial Phase of the Franco-Vietnamese War: 1852-1867. *News from Vietnam*, Dec. 15, 1961.

U HAN HTAY. History of Buddhism in Burma: Ava Period (1364-1438). *Internat. Buddhist News Forum*, Oct. 1961.

A. H. HILL. The Beginnings of Islam in the Far East. *Jour. Religious Hist.*, Dec. 1960.

PERCY A. HILL. The Old Manila Galleons. *Univ. of Manila Jour. of East Asiatic Stud.*, July 1958.

H. B. JACOBINI. Western Political Forms: Their Adaptation to the Philippines. *South-western Soc. Sci. Quar.*, Sept. 1961.

NICK JOAQUIN. The Ceremonies of Intramuros. *Mobilways*, Oct. 1961.

José Rizal: Hero of the Philippines [a brief biography]. *Jour. Philippine Nat. Hist. Soc.*, June-Sept. 1961.

Lo-HSIANG LIN. The Establishment of Lan Fang Presidential System in Borneo by Lo Fang-Pah. *Sarawak Museum Jour.*, July-Dec. 1960.

The Nationalism of José Rizal. *Jour. Philippine Nat. Hist. Soc.*, June-Sept. 1961.

ETHEL D. NURGE. The Nature of the Supernatural in Four Myths from Guinhangdan, Leyte, Philippines. *Silliman Jour.*, 2d quar., 1961.

R. B. PEMBERTON and D. G. E. HALL. Journey from Munipoor to Ava, and from thence across the Yooma Mountain to Arracan. *Jour. Burma Research Soc.*, Dec. 1960.

V. R. PILAPIL. Nineteenth-century Philippines and the Friar Problem. *Americas*, Oct. 1961.

The Place of José Rizal in World Affairs. *Jour. Philippine Nat. Hist. Soc.*, June-Sept. 1961.

CARLOS QUIRINO. A Spanish Chronicle of Early Filipinos. *Mobilways*, Jan. 1961.

The Reconstruction of Fort Santiago and Intramuros. *Jour. Philippine Nat. Hist. Soc.*, June-Sept. 1961.

Rizal as a Historian. *Ibid.*

Rizal on Graft and Corruption. *Ibid.*

KERNIAL SINGH SANDHU. Chinese Colonization of Malacca: A Study in Population Change, 1500-1957 A.D. *Jour. Tropical Geog.*, June 1961.

CARLOS DE SILVA. Discovery of Rizal's Improved Chapel-cell at Fort Santiago. *Jour. Philippine Nat. Hist. Soc.*, June-Sept. 1961.

PAUL WHEATLEY. Geographical Notes on Some Commodities Involved in Sung Maritime Trade. *Jour. Malayan Branch Royal Asiatic Soc.*, xxxii, June 1959.

CHING-HONG WU. Supplements to a Study of Reference to the Philippines in Chinese

Sources from Earliest Times to the Ming Dynasty (?-1644). *Univ. of Manila Jour. of East Asiatic Stud.*, Oct. 1958.

MUHAMMAD YAMIN. A Legal and Historical Review of Indonesia's Sovereignty over the Ages [concl.]. *Indonesian Spectator*, Dec. 15, 1958.

YAW WUN. Founding Fathers of the Union of Burma. *Guardian*, July 1961.

YI YI. The Thrones of the Burmese Kings. *Jour. Burma Research Soc.*, Dec. 1960.

GREGORIO F. ZAIDE. Magat Salamat, Chief of Tondo: A Forgotten Hero of the Past. *Univ. of Manila Jour. of East Asiatic Stud.*, Apr. 1958.

BOOKS

CHHABRA, BAHADUR CHAND. *Diplomatic of Sanskrit Copper-Plate Grants*. [Delhi:] National Archives of India. [1961.] Pp. ix, 23, 7 plates.

GOKHALE, B. G. *Ancient India: History and Culture*. 4th ed.; Bombay: Asia Publishing House; distrib. by Taplinger Publishing Co., New York. 1959. Pp. 224. \$3.95.

SRINIVASAN, C. K. *Baji Rao I: The Great Peshwa*. New York: Asia Publishing House; distrib. by Taplinger Publishing Co., New York. 1961. Pp. xv, 152. \$5.95.

WEST, F. J. *Political Advancement in the South Pacific: A Comparative Study of Colonial Practice in Fiji, Tahiti and American Samoa*. New York: Oxford University Press. 1961. Pp. xi, 188. \$4.55.

United States

Wood Gray

GENERAL ARTICLES

ARTHUR BESTOR. The Humaneness of History. *Western Humanities Rev.*, Winter 1962.

PAUL A. SAMUELSON. Economists and the History of Ideas. *Am. Econ. Rev.*, Mar. 1962.

GABRIEL KOLKO. Max Weber on America: Theory and Evidence. *Hist. Theory*, I, no. 3, 1961.

J. ROGERS HOLLINGSWORTH. Consensus and Continuity in Recent American Historical Writing. *South Atlantic Quar.*, Winter 1962.

WILLIAM R. TAYLOR. A Journey into the Human Mind: Motivation in Francis Parkman's *La Salle*. *William and Mary Quar.*, Apr. 1962.

WILLIAM B. HESSELTINE. Ramsey and Draper vs. Bancroft: History for the Common Man. *East Tennessee Hist. Soc. Pub.*, no. 33, 1961.

BENEDICT K. ZOBRIST. The Ordnance Field Historian and Current Military History. *Mil. Aff.*, Winter 1961-62.

PHILIP M. HAMER. ". . . authentic Docu-

ments tending to elucidate our History." *Am. Archivist*, Jan. 1962.

H. STEPHEN HELTON. Recordkeeping in the Department of State: 1789-1956. *Nat. Archives Accessions*, Nov. 1961.

PAUL LEWINSON and MORRIS RIEGER. Labor Union Records in the United States. *Am. Archivist*, Jan. 1962.

PHILIP C. BROOKS. The Harry S. Truman Library: Plans and Reality. *Ibid.*

GEORGE A. BOECK. A Historical Note on the Uses of Census Returns. *Mid-Am.*, Jan. 1962.

LOUIS B. WRIGHT. Huntington and Folger: Book Collectors with a Purpose. *Atlantic*, Apr. 1962.

ROBERT K. JOHNSON. Resources of Selected American Military Libraries. *Lib. Quar.*, Jan. 1962.

ELIZABETH I. DIXON. Oral History: A New Horizon. *Lib. Jour.*, Apr. 1962.

JACOB RADER MARCUS. A Selected Bibliogra-

- phy of American Jewish History. *Am. Jewish Hist. Quar.*, Dec. 1961.
- FRANCISCO GUERRA. Some Bibliographers of Early Medical Americana. *Jour. Hist. Medicine*, Jan. 1962.
- RICHARD H. SHRYOCK. The History of Science in American Universities. *Proc. Am. Philos. Soc.*, Oct. 13, 1961.
- DONALD F. LEWIS. Local History and the High School Teacher. *Michigan Hist.*, Dec. 1961.
- FREDERICK S. ALLEN. Teaching the History of England. *Educ. Rec.*, Oct. 1961.
- WINTHROP D. JORDAN. American Chiaroscuro: The Status and Definition of Mulattoes in the British Colonies. *William and Mary Quar.*, Apr. 1962.
- THORSTEN SELLIN. Crime and Delinquency in the United States: An Over-All View. *Ann. Am. Acad. Pol. and Soc. Sci.*, Jan. 1962.
- GIORGIO SPINTI. Rassegne: Il periodo coloniale della storia americana nella recente storiografia. *Rass. stor. ital.*, no. 2, 1961.
- CARL BRIDENBAUGH. Church and State in America, 1689-1775. *Proc. Am. Philos. Soc.*, Dec. 15, 1961.
- ARTHUR HECHT. Government Owned and Operated Coastwise Mail Service of the Eighteenth Century. *Am. Neptune*, Jan. 1962.
- EDWIN ALBERT SAWYER. The Religious Experience of the Colonial American Moravians. *Trans. Moravian Hist. Soc.*, XVIII, pt. 1, 1961.
- LAWRENCE HENRY GIPSON. The Great Debate in the Committee of the Whole House of Commons on the Stamp Act, 1766, as Reported by Nathaniel Ryder. *Pennsylvania Mag. Hist. and Biog.*, Jan. 1962.
- MAURICE W. ARMSTRONG. The English Dissenting Deputies and the American Colonists. *Jour. Presbyterian Hist.*, Mar. 1962.
- JOHN BAKELESS. Spies of the American Revolution. *Michigan Alum. Quar. Rev.*, Spring 1961.
- DONALD H. MUGRIDGE. In Roxbury Camp: An American Orderly Book of 1775. *Lib. Cong. Quar. Jour.*, Mar. 1962.
- S. SYDNEY BRADFORD. Discipline in the Morristown Winter Encampments. *Proc. New Jersey Hist. Soc.*, Jan. 1962.
- CECELIA M. KENYON. Republicanism and Radicalism in the American Revolution: An Old-Fashioned Interpretation. *William and Mary Quar.*, Apr. 1962.
- JOHN P. ROCHE. The Founding Fathers: A Reform Caucus in Action. *Am. Pol. Sci. Rev.*, Dec. 1961.
- RICHARD M. GUMMERE. The Classical Ancestry of the United States Constitution. *Am. Quar.*, Spring 1962.
- CAROLINE ROBBINS. Honest Heretic: Joseph Priestley in America, 1794-1804. *Proc. Am. Philos. Soc.*, Feb. 15, 1962.
- MARK O. KISTLER. German-American Liberalism and Thomas Paine. *Am. Quar.*, Spring 1962.
- MERRILL D. PETERSON. Thomas Jefferson and the National Purpose. *Proc. Am. Philos. Soc.*, Dec. 15, 1961.
- LESTER J. CAPPON. Who Is the Author of *History of the Expedition under the Command of Captains Lewis and Clark* (1814)? *William and Mary Quar.*, Apr. 1962.
- E. TAYLOR PARKS. Robert Fulton and Submarine Warfare. *Mil. Aff.*, Winter 1961-62.
- ALFRED W. CROSBY, JR. Richard S. Smith, Baltic Paul Revere of 1812. *Pennsylvania Mag. Hist. and Biog.*, Jan. 1962.
- STANLEY L. FALK. Disarmament on the Great Lakes: Myth or Reality? *US Naval Inst. Proc.*, Dec. 1961.
- W. PATRICK STRAUSS. Pioneer American Diplomats in Polynesia, 1820-1840. *Pacific Hist. Rev.*, Feb. 1962.
- ROBERT FREEMAN SMITH. The United States and Latin-American Revolutions. *Jour. Inter-Am. Stud.*, Jan. 1962.
- C. VANN WOODWARD. The Antislavery Myth. *Am. Scholar*, Spring 1962.
- HOWARD H. BELL. Negro Nationalism: A Factor in Emigration Projects, 1858-1861. *Jour. Negro Hist.*, Jan. 1962.
- C. L. GRANT. Cave Johnson, Postmaster General. *Tennessee Hist. Quar.*, Dec. 1961.
- CLARENCE L. HOHL, JR. Lord Acton's Visit to America, 1853. *Rec. Am. Catholic Hist. Soc. Philadelphia*, Sept., Dec. 1960.
- MERZE TATE. Slavery and Racism as Deterrents to the Annexation of Hawaii, 1854-1855. *Jour. Negro Hist.*, Jan. 1962.
- ARCHIE C. EPPS III. The Christian Doctrine of Slavery: *A Theological Analysis* [by George Armstrong, 1857]. *Ibid.*, Oct. 1961.
- WILLIAM F. ZORNOW. Doctor Lincoln's Doctorates. *Lincoln Herald*, Winter 1961.
- RALPH W. HASKINS. Andrew Johnson and the Preservation of the Union. *East Tennessee Hist. Soc. Pub.*, no. 33, 1961.
- PAUL M. ANGLE. Tragic Years: The Civil War and Its Commemoration. *South Atlantic Quar.*, Autumn 1961.
- SHERROD E. EAST. Montgomery C. Meigs and the Quartermaster Department. *Mil. Aff.*, Winter 1961-62.
- PALMER H. BOEGER. The Great Kentucky Hog Swindle of 1864. *Jour. Southern Hist.*, Feb. 1962.
- WILLIAM D. MALLAM. Lincoln and the Conservatives. *Ibid.*
- EDWIN C. BEARSS. Ewing's Approach in the Siege of Vicksburg. *Mil. Engineer*, Jan.-Feb. 1962.
- JAMES P. JONES. The Battle of Atlanta and McPherson's Successor. *Civil War Hist.*, Dec. 1961.
- JAMES M. MERRILL. Strategy Makers in the Union Navy Department, 1861-1865. *Mid-Am.*, Jan. 1962.

- D. W. BROGAN *et al.* European Perspectives on the American Civil War. *Proc. Am. Philos. Soc.*, Feb. 15, 1962.
- F. L. OWSLEY. The Capture of the CSS *Florida* [1864]. *Am. Neptune*, Jan. 1962.
- CLAUDE FOHLEN. La guerre de Sécession et le commerce franco-américain. *Rev. d'hist. mod. et contemp.*, Oct.-Dec. 1961.
- JUSTIN G. TURNER. Lincoln and the Cannibals. *Pacific Hist. Rev.*, Feb. 1962.
- VERNON CARSTENSEN. A Century of the Land-Grant Colleges. *Jour. Higher Educ.*, Jan. 1962.
- WILLIAM FLETCHER THOMPSON, JR. Illustrating the Civil War. *Wisconsin Mag. Hist.*, Autumn 1961.
- ROBERT M. LEVENTHAL. Disbandment of the Union Army. *Mil. Rev.*, Oct. 1961.
- EDWARD F. SWEAT. Francis L. Cardoza—Profile of Integrity in Reconstruction Politics. *Jour. Negro Hist.*, Oct. 1961.
- IRWIN UNGER. Money and Morality: The Northern Calvinistic Churches and the Reconstruction Financial Question. *Jour. Presbyterian Hist.*, Mar. 1962.
- DONALD J. D'ELIA. The Argument over Civilian or Military Indian Control, 1865-1880. *Historian*, Feb. 1962.
- WILLIAM H. and JANE H. PEASE. Organized Negro Communities: A North American Experiment. *Jour. Negro Hist.*, Jan. 1962.
- PHILIP D. JORDAN. The Curious Case of Col. R. E. Bel [Peter Donan]. *Historian*, Feb. 1962.
- WM. DAVID ZIMMERMAN. See General list.
- JURGEN HERBST. Social Darwinism and the History of American Geography. *Proc. Am. Philos. Soc.*, Dec. 1961.
- LEONEL L. MITCHELL. The Episcopal Church and the Christian Social Movement in the 19th Century. *Hist. Mag. Prot. Epis. Church*, Sept. 1961.
- CLARENCE A. BROWN. Edward Eggleston as a Social Historian. *Jour. Illinois State Hist. Soc.*, Winter 1961.
- WILLIAM R. LINNEMAN. Satires of American Realism, 1880-1900. *Am. Lit.*, Mar. 1962.
- JEANNETTE P. NICHOLS. The United States Congress and Imperialism, 1861-1897. *Jour. Econ. Hist.*, Dec. 1961.
- P. L. ROBERTSON. Cleveland's Constructive Use of the Pension Vetoes. *Mid-Am.*, Jan. 1962.
- CLARK C. SPENCE. A Brief History of Pluvi-culture [i.e., rain making]. *Pacific Northwest Quar.*, Oct. 1961.
- JOSEPH A. LITTERER. Systematic Management: The Search for Order and Integration. *Bus. Hist. Rev.*, Winter 1961.
- WILLIAM LEFANU. John Fulton's Historical and Bibliographical Work. *Jour. Hist. Medicine*, Jan. 1962.
- THOMAS A. HOPKINS. The Speech that Validated the Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890: Philander Chase Knox's Address to the Supreme Court. *Quar. Jour. Speech*, Feb. 1962.
- JOHN L. SUTTON. The German General Staff in U. S. Defense Policy. *Mil. Aff.*, Winter 1961-62.
- EDGAR ALBERT HORNIG. The Religious Issue in the Taft-Bryan Duel of 1908. *Proc. Am. Philos. Soc.*, Dec. 1961.
- DONALD JOHNSON. Wilson, Burleson, and Censorship in the First World War. *Jour. Southern Hist.*, Feb. 1962.
- DONALD E. WILLIAMS. Charles G. Dawes: The Conscience of Normalcy. *Speech Monographs*, Mar. 1962.
- Id.* Dawes and the 1924 Republican Vice Presidential Nomination. *Mid-Am.*, Jan. 1962.
- LEE N. ALLEN. The Underwood Presidential Movement of 1924. *Alabama Rev.*, Apr. 1962.
- CLIFFORD B. ANDERSON. Agrarian Attitudes toward the City, Business, and Labor in the 1920's and 1930's. *Mississippi Quar.*, Fall 1961.
- HENDERSON B. BRADDICK. A New Look at American Policy during the Italo-Ethiopian Crisis, 1935-36. *Jour. Mod. Hist.*, Mar. 1962.
- LAWRENCE S. RITTER. Official Central Banking Theory in the United States, 1939-61. *Jour. Pol. Econ.*, Feb. 1962.
- JOHN McVICKAR HAIGHT, JR. See French list.
- DONALD E. STROUT. Intellectual Freedom Landmarks: 1955-1960. *Lib. Jour.*, June 1961.
- RICHARD H. ROVERE. Eisenhower over the Shoulder. *Am. Scholar*, Spring 1962.

DOCUMENTS

- ELIZABETH G. MCPHERSON. Letters from Nathaniel Macon to John Randolph of Roanoke [1810-30]. *North Carolina Hist. Rev.*, Spring 1962.
- SHELDON H. HARRIS. An American's Impressions of Sierra Leone in 1811 [Capt. Paul Cuffe]. *Jour. Negro Hist.*, Jan. 1962.
- Kentucky's Part in the War of 1812, by Samuel M. Wilson. *Reg. Kentucky Hist. Soc.*, Jan. 1962.
- Tecumseh and the Battle of the Thames, by Charles A. Wickliffe. *Ibid.*
- ISIDORE S. MEYER. The American Jew in the Civil War. *Pub. Am. Jewish Hist. Soc.*, June 1961.
- FRANK B. WILLIAMS, JR. From Sumter to the Wilderness: Letters of Sergeant James Butler Suddath, Co. E, 7th Regiment, S. C. V. [cont.]. *South Carolina Hist. Mag.*, Jan. 1962.
- J. W. SCHULTE NORDHOLT. The Civil War Letters of the Dutch Ambassador [Roest van Limburg]. *Jour. Illinois State Hist. Soc.*, Winter 1961.
- JOHN D. HAYES and LILLIAN O'BRIEN. The Early Blockade and the Capture of the Hatteras Forts—from the Journal of John Sanford Barnes . . . 1861. *New-York Hist. Soc. Quar.*, Jan. 1962.

JOHN O. WALLER. Edward Dicey and the American Negro in 1862: An English Working Journalist's View. *Bull. New York Pub. Lib.*, Jan. 1962.

WAYNE C. TEMPLE. A Union Soldier in Kentucky and Tennessee [Pvt. Albert Shepard, 115th Ill. Reg't., 1862]. *Lincoln Herald*, Winter 1961.

JOSEPH GEORGE, JR. Lincoln to Stanton: An Unpublished Lincoln Letter [1863]. *Ibid.*

WAYNE C. TEMPLE. A Signal Officer with Grant: The Letters of Captain Charles L. Davis. *Civil War Hist.*, Dec. 1961.

MARY L. THORNTON. The Prison Diary of Adjutant Francis Atherton Boyle, C. S. A. *North Carolina Hist. Rev.*, Winter 1962.

BINGHAM DUNCAN. A Letter on the Fur Seal in Canadian-American Diplomacy [by William T. Stead, 1897]. *Canadian Hist. Rev.*, Mar. 1962.

NEW ENGLAND AND MIDDLE COLONIES AND STATES

LAWRENCE W. TOWNER. "A Fondness for Freedom": Servant Protest in Puritan Society. *William and Mary Quar.*, Apr. 1962.

JOHN COOLIDGE. Hingham Builds a Meeting-house. *New Eng. Quar.*, Dec. 1961.

WILLIAM A. KNIPE. The Mast Trade in New Hampshire. *Am. Neptune*, Jan. 1962.

JOHN VAN DE WETERING. Thomas Prince's Chronological History. *William and Mary Quar.*, Oct. 1961.

BERNARD BAILYN. Butterfield's Adams: Notes for a Sketch. *Ibid.*, Apr. 1962.

RACHEL WISCHNITZER. Ezra Stiles and the Portrait of Menasseh Ben Israel. *Am. Jewish Hist. Quar.*, Dec. 1961.

WARNER BERTHOFF. Renan on W. E. Channing and American Unitarianism. *New Eng. Quar.*, Mar. 1962.

T. D. SEYMOUR BASSETT. Nature's Nobleman: Justin Morrill, a Victorian Politician. *Vermont Hist.*, Jan. 1962.

LOUIS RUCHAMES. The Pulitzer Prize Treatment of Charles Sumner. *Massachusetts Rev.*, Summer 1961.

NORMAN ROBERT BENNETT. Americans in Zanzibar, 1865-1915. *Essex Inst. Hist. Coll.*, Jan. 1962.

ROBERT L. BEISNER. Brooks Adams and Charles Francis Adams, Jr.: Historians of Massachusetts. *New Eng. Quar.*, Mar. 1962.

RAYMOND J. CUNNINGHAM. The Emmanuel Movement: A Variety of American Religious Experience [1906-31]. *Am. Quar.*, Spring 1962.

SYDNEY W. JACKMAN. A Tory's [William Browne] Claim to the Wanton Estates. *Rhode Island Hist.*, Jan. 1960.

THEODORE R. CRANE. Francis Wayland and the Residential College. *Ibid.*, July 1960.

ERWIN L. LEVINE. The Rhode Island Lin-

coln Party and the 1906 Election. *Ibid.*, Jan. 1962.

JAMES J. HESLIN. Library Acquisition Policy of the New-York Historical Society. *New-York Hist. Soc. Quar.*, Jan. 1962.

GEORGE S. SNYDERMAN. The Function of Wampum in Iroquois Religion. *Proc. Am. Philos. Soc.*, Dec. 1961.

ARTHUR J. BRONSTEIN. Let's Take Another Look at New York City Speech. *Am. Speech*, Feb. 1962.

EDGAR J. McMANUS. Antislavery Legislation in New York. *Jour. Negro Hist.*, Oct. 1961.

WHITFIELD J. BELL, JR. The Federal Processions of 1788. *New-York Hist. Soc. Quar.*, Jan. 1962.

BLAKE MCKELVEY. Colonel Nathaniel Rochester [1752-1831]. *Rochester Hist.*, Jan. 1962.

CRAIG R. HANYAN. China and the Erie Canal. *Bus. Hist. Rev.*, Winter 1961.

LEO HERSHKOWITZ. The Native American Democratic Association in New York City, 1835-1836. *New-York Hist. Soc. Quar.*, Jan. 1962.

CHASE VIELE. Four Artists of Mid-Nineteenth Century Buffalo [Lars Gustav Sellstedt, William J. Wilgus, Thomas LeClear, and William Holbrook Beard]. *New York Hist.*, Jan. 1962.

MABEL NEWCOMER. The Little Businessman: A Study of Business Proprietors in Poughkeepsie, New York. *Bus. Hist. Rev.*, Winter 1961.

JEWELL BELLUSH. Milk Price Control: History of Its Adoption, 1933. *New York Hist.*, Jan. 1962.

SOPHIE H. DRINKER. Votes for Women in 18th-Century New Jersey. *Proc. New Jersey Hist. Soc.*, Jan. 1962.

ALFRED OWEN ALDRIDGE. Benjamin Franklin and the *Pennsylvania Gazette*. *Proc. Am. Philos. Soc.*, Feb. 1962.

LEONARD W. LABAREE. Benjamin Franklin and the Defense of Pennsylvania, 1754-1757. *Pennsylvania Hist.*, Jan. 1962.

HORACE MONTGOMERY. Georgia's Howell Cobb Stumps for James Buchanan in 1856. *Ibid.*

LOUIS MORTON. How the Indians Came to Carlisle. *Ibid.*

JOHN F. COLEMAN. The Public Career of James Campbell [1812-93]. *Ibid.*

ALFRED P. JAMES. Our Magazine. *Western Pennsylvania Hist. Mag.*, Dec. 1961.

DOCUMENTS

METCHIE J. E. BUDKA. A Visit to Harvard College: 1798. From the Diary of Julian Ursyn Niemcewicz. *New Eng. Quar.*, Dec. 1961.

EDWIN B. WILSON. The Last Unpublished Notes of J. Willard Gibbs. *Proc. Am. Philos. Soc.*, Dec. 1961.

EDWARD G. WILLIAMS. Treasure Hunt in the Forest [Braddock's pay chest, 1755, by Pay-

master James Furnis]. *Western Pennsylvania Hist. Mag.*, Dec. 1961.

WINTHROP D. JORDAN. An Antislavery Proslavery Document [Pennsylvania Packet, 1773]? *Jour. Negro Hist.*, Jan. 1962.

The Diaries of Sidney George Fisher, 1844-1849. *Pennsylvania Mag. Hist. and Biog.*, Jan. 1962.

SOUTHERN COLONIES AND STATES

REMBERT W. PATRICK. The South in Review. *South Atlantic Quar.*, Autumn 1961.

WINTHROP D. JORDAN. Modern Tensions and the Origins of American Slavery. *Jour. Southern Hist.*, Feb. 1962.

JACK BLICKSILVER. Man-Made Fibers: A Growth Industry for the Diversifying South. *Textile Hist. Rev.*, Jan. 1962.

WILLIAM S. SOWDER. Gerald W. Johnson, Thomas Nelson Page, and the South. *Mississippi Quar.*, Fall 1961.

WILLARD P. GATEWOOD. Conservation and Politics in the South, 1899-1906. *Georgia Rev.*, Spring 1962.

GEORGE R. SCRIVEN. Maryland Medicine in the Seventeenth Century. *Maryland Hist. Mag.*, Mar. 1962.

ISAAC M. FEIN. Baltimore Jews during the Civil War. *Am. Jewish Hist. Quar.*, Dec. 1961.

ALEXANDRIA LEE LEVIN. Henrietta Szold and the Russian Immigrant School [1889-]. *Maryland Hist. Mag.*, Mar. 1962.

THOMAS B. BRUMBAUGH. The Evolution of [Thomas] Crawford's "Washington." *Virginia Mag. Hist. and Biog.*, Jan. 1962.

SAMUEL ELIOT MORISON. Mr. Lincoln Attends Church [1861]. *Maryland Hist. Mag.*, Mar. 1962.

PETER WALNE. The "Running Lottery" of the Virginia Company in Reading, 1619, and in Chester, 1616. *Virginia Mag. Hist. and Biog.*, Jan. 1962.

RICHARD BEALE DAVIS. Chesapeake Pattern and Pole-star: William Fitzhugh in His Plantation World, 1676-1701. *Proc. Am. Philos. Soc.*, Dec. 1961.

GEORGE WILLIAM PILCHER. The Pamphlet War on the Proposed Virginia Anglican Episcopate, 1767-1775. *Hist. Mag. Prot. Epis. Church*, Dec. 1961.

THOMAS NELSON RIGHTMYER. The Holy Orders of Peter Muhlenberg. *Ibid.*, Sept. 1961.

ULRICH TROUBETZKOY. Enough to Keep a Byrd Alive. *Virginia Cavalcade*, Autumn 1961.

GORDON W. JONES. Doctor John Mitchell's Yellow Fever Epidemics. *Virginia Mag. Hist. and Biog.*, Jan. 1962.

RICHARD BEALE DAVIS. The Jeffersonian Virginia Expatriate in the Building of the Nation. *Ibid.*

JERRY W. KNUDSON. A Venezuelan in Virginia [Fernando Bolívar, 1827]. *Virginia Cavalcade*, Autumn 1961.

ALEXANDER G. GILLIAM, JR. "Our Own

Virginia Artist" [William James Hubbard, 1807-62]. *Ibid.*

MARSHALL W. FISHWICK. Robert E. Lee: Churchman. *Hist. Mag. Prot. Epis. Church*, Dec. 1961.

CECIL D. EBY. John Brown's Kiss [1859]. *Virginia Cavalcade*, Autumn 1961.

Id. The "Old Virginia Gentleman" [Dr. George William Bagby] in New England [1880]. *Virginia Mag. Hist. and Biog.*, Jan. 1962.

CURTIS CARROLL DAVIS. The Small Bang at Bangs [John S. Wise and the end of dueling, 1882-84]. *Virginia Cavalcade*, Autumn 1961.

ROBERT L. MORRIS. Military Contributions of Western Virginia in the American Revolution. *West Virginia Hist.*, Jan. 1962.

MICHAEL J. DUNN III. The Beech Mountain Railroad Company. *Ibid.*

FRANK J. KLINGBERG. The Mystery of the Lost Yamassee Prince. *South Carolina Hist. Mag.*, Jan. 1962.

ERNEST JAMES CLARK, JR. Aspects of the North Carolina Slave Code, 1715-1860. *North Carolina Hist. Rev.*, Spring 1962.

ROBERT W. RAMSEY. James Carter, Founder of Salisbury. *Ibid.*, Winter 1962.

THOMAS C. PARRAMORE. The Burning of Winton in 1862. *Ibid.*

GEORGE OSBORN. The Romance of Woodrow Wilson and Ellen Axson. *Ibid.*

RICHARD N. CURRENT. The Confederates and the First Shot. *Civil War Hist.*, Dec. 1961.

ISABEL QUATTLEBAUM. Twelve Women in the First Days of the Confederacy. *Ibid.*

CLEMENT EATON. Professor James Woodrow and the Freedom of Teaching in the South. *Jour. Southern Hist.*, Feb. 1962.

TREVOR R. REESE. Religious Factors in the Settlement of a Colony: Georgia in the Eighteenth Century. *Jour. Religious Hist.*, Dec. 1961.

IDA M. MARTIN. Civil Liberties in Georgia Legislation, 1800-1830. *Georgia Hist. Quar.*, Dec. 1961.

MAKILOU ALSTON RUDOLPH. The Legend of Michael Rudolph [Marshall Ney?]. *Ibid.*

JOHN A. SCOTT. On the Authenticity of Fanny Kemble's *Journal of a Residence on a Georgian Plantation* in 1838-1839. *Jour. Negro Hist.*, Oct. 1961.

L. E. ROBERTS. Educational Reform in Antebellum Georgia. *Georgia Rev.*, Spring 1962.

WILLIAM Y. THOMPSON. Robert Toombs, Confederate General. *Civil War Hist.*, Dec. 1961.

THELMA PETERS. The American Loyalists in the Bahama Islands: Who They Were. *Florida Hist. Quar.*, Jan. 1962.

RICHARD W. GRIFFIN. The Cotton Mill Campaign in Florida, 1828-1863. *Ibid.*

EDWARD A. MUELLER. East Coast Florida Steamboating 1831-1861. *Ibid.*

- DERRELL ROBERTS. Joseph E. Brown and the Florida Election of 1876. *Ibid.*
- WALTER B. HENDRICKSON. Museums and Natural History Societies in Louisville. *Filson Club Hist. Quar.*, Jan. 1962.
- HUGH M. AYER. Joseph Rodes Buchanan and "The Science of Man." *Ibid.*
- WALLACE B. TURNER. A Rising Social Consciousness in Kentucky during the 1850's. *Ibid.*
- WILLIAM C. DABNEY. American Printing House for the Blind, Inc. (1858-1961). *Ibid.*
- PAUL KELLEY. Fort Loudoun: The After Years, 1760-1960. *Tennessee Hist. Quar.*, Dec. 1961.
- LOUIS DE VORSEY, JR. The Virginia-Cherokee Boundary of 1771. *East Tennessee Hist. Soc. Pub.*, no. 33, 1961.
- ROBERT S. LAMBERT. Logging the Great Smokies, 1880-1930. *Tennessee Hist. Quar.*, Dec. 1961.
- Id.* Logging on Little River, 1890-1940. *East Tennessee Hist. Soc. Pub.*, no. 33, 1961.
- WILLIAM D. MILLER. E. H. Crump: Family Background and Early Life. *Tennessee Hist. Quar.*, Dec. 1961.
- ADRIAN G. DANIEL. Navigational Development of Muscle Shoals, 1807-1890. *Alabama Rev.*, Oct. 1961.
- HAROLD WILSON. Basil Manly, Apologist for Slavocracy. *Ibid.*, Jan. 1962.
- WILLIAM N. STILL. Selma and the Confederate States Navy. *Ibid.*
- ALLEN W. JONES. A Federal Raid into Southeast Alabama [1862]. *Ibid.*, Oct. 1961.
- SARAH VAN WOOLFOLK. Carpetbaggers in Alabama: Tradition versus Truth. *Ibid.*, Apr. 1962.
- WILLIAM WARREN ROGERS. The Farmers' Alliance in Alabama. *Ibid.*, Jan. 1962.
- DANIEL LEVINE. Edgar Gardner Murphy: Conservative Reformer. *Ibid.*, Apr. 1962.
- JOSEPH O. BAYLEN. Senator John Tyler Morgan, E. D. Morel, and the Congo Reform Association. *Ibid.*
- RALPH M. TANNER. Senator Tom Heflin as Storyteller. *Ibid.*, Jan. 1962.
- JAMES R. DUNGAN. "Sir" William Dunbar of Natchez, Planter, Explorer, and Scientist, 1792-1810. *Jour. Mississippi Hist.*, Oct. 1961.
- WALTER E. SIMONSON and BENNETT STRANGE. Foote versus Davis: The Mississippi Election of 1851. *Southern Speech Jour.*, Winter 1961.
- MAXYNE MADDEN GRIMES and PATTI CARR BLACK. Confederate Imprints and Civil War Newspapers on File in the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. *Jour. Mississippi Hist.*, Oct. 1961.
- TOM S. HINES, JR. Mississippi and the Repeal of Prohibition. *Ibid.*, Jan. 1962.
- IRENE D. NEU. J. B. Moussier and the Property Banks of Louisiana. *Bus. Hist. Rev.*, Winter 1961.
- B. B. LIGHTFOOT. The Cherokee Emigrants in Missouri, 1837-1839. *Missouri Hist. Rev.*, Jan. 1962.
- CHARLES N. GLAAB. Visions of Metropolis: William Gilpin and Theories of City Growth in the American West [1813-94]. *Wisconsin Mag. Hist.*, Autumn 1961.
- LLOYD ESPENSCHIED. Louis Espenschied [1821-87, wagonmaker] and His Family. *Missouri Hist. Soc. Bull.*, Jan. 1962.
- BEN F. DIXON. Battle on the Border: Athens, Missouri, August 5, 1861. *Ann. Iowa*, Summer 1961.
- MARVIN R. CAIN. Edward Bates and Hamilton R. Gamble: A Wartime Partnership. *Missouri Hist. Rev.*, Jan. 1962.
- ALAN W. FARLEY. A Missouri Waltz: Civil War Version [Capt. Harry Truman—guerrilla—no relation]. *Civil War Hist.*, Dec. 1961.
- ROY V. and JANE B. SCOTT. A Forgotten Phase of Agricultural Education: The Institutes in Missouri. *Mississippi Quar.*, Fall 1961.
- DAVID T. BURBANK. The First International [Workingmen's Association] in St. Louis. *Missouri Hist. Soc. Bull.*, Jan. 1962.
- ROY V. SCOTT. Railroads and Farmers: Educational Trains in Missouri, 1902-1914. *Agric. Hist.*, Jan. 1962.
- A. M. GIBSON. Indian Territory United Nations: The Creek Council of 1845. *Chron. Oklahoma*, Winter 1961-62.
- MARVIN J. HANCOCK. The Second Battle of Cabin Creek [1862]. *Ibid.*
- MONROE BILLINGTON. Senator Thomas P. Gore: Southern Isolationist. *Southwestern Soc. Sci. Quar.*, Mar. 1962.
- SEYMOUR V. CONNOR. Early Land Speculation in West Texas. *Ibid.*
- WILLIAM C. POOL. Military Aviation in Texas, 1913-1917. *Texas Mil. Hist.*, Feb. 1962.
- CHRISTIAN G. NELSON. Rebirth, Growth, and Expansion of the Texas Militia, 1868-1898. *Ibid.*
- SISTER EDWARD MARY ZERWEKH. [Bishop] John Baptist Salpointe, 1825-1894. *New Mexico Hist. Rev.*, Jan. 1962.
- RALPH A. SMITH. Apache Plunder Trails Southward, 1831-1840. *Ibid.*

DOCUMENTS

- S. W. JACKMAN. Edward Thornton to James Bland Burgess [1793-96]. *Maryland Hist. Mag.*, Mar. 1962.
- JACK P. GREENE. The Opposition to Lieutenant Governor Alexander Spotswood, 1718. *Virginia Mag. Hist. and Biog.*, Jan. 1962.
- Giles County Childhood, by Lula P. Givens. *Virginia Cavalcade*, Autumn 1961.
- FORREST P. CONNOR. Letters of Lieutenant Robert H. Miller to His Family, 1861-1862. *Virginia Mag. Hist. and Biog.*, Jan. 1962.
- LILLA MILLS HAWES. A Description of Whitefield's Bethesda: Samuel Fayrweather to

Thomas Prince and Thomas Foxcroft. *Georgia Hist. Quar.*, Dec. 1961.

LEROY P. GRAF and RALPH W. HASKINS. The Letters of a Georgia Unionist: John G. Winter and Secession. *Ibid.*

JAMES F. DOSTER. Letters Relating to the Tragedy of Fort Mims, August–September 1813. *Alabama Rev.*, Oct. 1961.

H. E. STERKX. William C. Jordan and Reconstruction in Bullock County, Alabama. *Ibid.*, Jan. 1962.

CECIL JOHNSON. A Letter from John Sharp Williams [1923, re Populists]. *Jour. Mississippi Hist.*, Oct. 1961.

RUTH ROLLINS WESTFALL. Thomas Miller [president of Columbia College, 1834]. *Missouri Hist. Rev.*, Jan. 1962.

MURIEL H. WRIGHT. Civil War Report on the Battle of Round Mountain [1861]. *Chron. Oklahoma*, Winter 1961–62.

J. M. POLK. Memories of a Lost Cause (Stories and Adventures of a Confederate Soldier of Hood's Texas Brigade, Lee's Army). *Texas Mil. Hist.*, Feb. 1962.

WESTERN TERRITORIES AND STATES

CARL WITKE. The Germans of Cincinnati. *Bull. Hist. and Philos. Soc. Ohio*, Jan. 1962.

WILBUR D. JONES. Some Cincinnati German Societies a Century Ago. *Ibid.*

CARL M. BECKER and WILLIAM H. DAILY. Some Architectural Aspects of German-American Life in Nineteenth Century Cincinnati. *Ibid.*

EDWIN H. ZEYDEL. The Teaching of German in Cincinnati: An Historical Survey. *Ibid.*

WILLIAM G. LIVINGSTONE. The Thomas Reynolds Confusion. *Jour. Illinois State Hist. Soc.*, Winter 1961.

HENRY WARREN BUTTON. James Park Slade—Nineteenth-Century Schoolman. *Ibid.*

DONALD JACKSON and WILLIAM J. PETERSEN. The Black Hawk War. *Palimpsest*, Feb. 1962.

HAROLD D. WOODMAN. Chicago Businessmen and the "Granger" Laws. *Agric. Hist.*, Jan. 1962.

H. LAURENCE MILLER, JR. On the "Chicago School of Economics." *Jour. Pol. Econ.*, Feb. 1962.

GEORGES J. JOYAUX. French Language Press in the Upper Mississippi and Great Lakes Areas. *Mid-Am.*, Oct. 1961.

HENRY D. BROWN. Cadillac's Homeland. *Detroit Hist. Soc. Bull.*, Mar. 1962.

MILLO M. QUAIFFE. Detroit's Lost Battle Flags [of 1812]. *Ibid.*, Jan. 1962.

MORRIS C. TABER. New England Influence in South Central Michigan. *Michigan Hist.*, Dec. 1961.

FLOYD R. DAIN. Public School Education in Detroit. *Ibid.*

JOHN C. MCCLOSKEY. Jacksonian Democracy in Mrs. Kirkland's *A New Home—Who'll Follow?* *Ibid.*

MAURICE F. COLE. A Challenge Is Met [founding of Alma College]. *Ibid.*

RICHARD W. E. PERRIN. Richard Upjohn, Architect: Anglican Chapels in the Wilderness. *Wisconsin Mag. Hist.*, Autumn 1961.

LAWRENCE H. LARSEN. Draft Riot in Wisconsin, 1862. *Civil War Hist.*, Dec. 1961.

ROBERT C. TOOLE. Anti-Monopoly League of 1866 v. La Crosse Packet Company, *et al.* *Mid-Am.*, Oct. 1961.

ROY N. LOKKEN. William F. Vilas as a Businessman. *Wisconsin Mag. Hist.*, Autumn 1961.

HERBERT F. MARGULIES. Anti-Catholicism in Wisconsin Politics, 1914–1920. *Mid-Am.*, Jan. 1962.

DAVID A. SHANNON. Was McCarthy a Political Heir of La Follette? *Wisconsin Mag. Hist.*, Autumn 1961.

ARNOLD A. ROGOW. The Loyalty Oath Issue in Iowa, 1951. *Am. Pol. Sci. Rev.*, Dec. 1961.

LUCILE M. KANE. Rivalry for a River: The Twin Cities and the Mississippi. *Minnesota Hist.*, Dec. 1961.

JOHN C. HAUGLAND. Politics, Patronage, and [Alexander] Ramsey's Rise to Power, 1861–63. *Ibid.*

GEORGE L. ANDERSON. Atchison and the Central Branch Country, 1865–1874. *Kansas Hist. Quar.*, Spring 1962.

NORMAN A. GRAEBNER. Nebraska's Missouri River Frontier, 1854–1860. *Nebraska Hist.*, Dec. 1961.

JOHN HARNSBERGER and ROBERT P. WILKINS. Transportation on the Northern Plains: The Railroads Arrive. *North Dakota Quar.*, Summer 1961.

DUANE A. SMITH. The Caribou—A Forgotten Mine. *Colorado Mag.*, Jan. 1962.

LAWRENCE L. BROWN. The Episcopal Church in the Arid West, 1865–1875: A Study in Adaptability. *Hist. Mag. Prot. Epis. Church*, Sept. 1961.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN GILBERT. California and the Civil War: A Bibliographical Essay. *California Hist. Soc. Quar.*, Dec. 1961.

CLARENCE C. CLENDENEN. Dan Showalter, California Secessionist. *Ibid.*

LEO P. KIBBY. California Soldiers in the Civil War. *Ibid.*

BARBARA MCCLUNG MACVICAR. Southern and Northern Methodism in Civil War California. *Ibid.*

MASAKAZU IWATA. The Japanese Immigrants in California Agriculture. *Agric. Hist.*, Jan. 1962.

MICHAEL KENNEDY. Stimulating Our Great Plains Heritage. *Great Plains Jour.*, Fall 1961.

LEWIS W. HUNT. Thomas F. Meagher: Fantastic Stories Augment Hoary Legends. *Montana*, Jan. 1962.

HARRY H. ANDERSON. A Challenge to Brown's Indian Wars Thesis. *Ibid.*

DOROTHY M. JOHNSON *et al.* Helena's Past as

Seen through Teen-Age Eyes and Newsprint. *Ibid.*

REX L. WILSON. Clay Tobacco Pipes from Fort Laramie. *Ann. Wyoming*, Oct. 1961.

ELIZABETH KEEN. Wyoming's Frontier Newspapers. *Ibid.*

MOTHER MARY CYPRIAN. *The Catholic Sentinel*, Pioneer Catholic Newspaper of Oregon. *Rec. Am. Catholic Hist. Soc. Philadelphia*, Sept., Dec. 1960.

GEORGE N. BELKNAP. *Authentic Account of the Murder of Dr. Whitman* [Portland, 1869]: The History of a Pamphlet. *Papers Bibliog. Soc. Am.*, Oct.-Dec. 1961.

HAZEL EMERY MILLS. Frances F. Victor in Ascent: Western Hagiology Recumbent. *Oregon Hist. Quar.*, Dec. 1961.

CLICK RELANDER. The Battleground of National Irrigation. *Pacific Northwest Quar.*, Oct. 1961.

BRUCE MITCHELL. Rufus Woods and Columbia River Development. *Ibid.*

THEODORE C. HINCKLEY. Sheldon Jackson, Presbyterian Lobbyist for the Great Land of Alaska. *Jour. Presbyterian Hist.*, Mar. 1962.

DOCUMENTS

STEPHEN J. TONSOR. "I Am My Own Boss"—A German Immigrant Writes from Illinois [Adolph von Aman, 1828-31]. *Jour. Illinois State Hist. Soc.*, Winter 1961.

DONALD W. DISBROW. Lincoln's Policies as Seen by a Michigan Soldier [Capt. Henry Albert Potter, 4th Mich. Cav.]. *Michigan Hist.*, Dec. 1961.

FRANK LUTHER MOTT. Country Town Boyhood. *Palimpsest*, Jan. 1962.

HARRY H. ANDERSON. The Letters of Peter Wilson, First Resident Agent among the Teton Sioux [1824-25]. *Nebraska Hist.*, Dec. 1961.

Letters from Dakota Territory, by Dr. Noah M. Glatfelter [1865-66]. *Missouri Hist. Soc. Bull.*, Jan. 1962.

PHILIP K. ALEXANDER, JR. George W. Kassler: Colorado Pioneer [1862-63]. *Colorado Mag.*, Jan. 1962.

Biographical Sketch of James Bridger, by Grenville M. Dodge. *Ann. Wyoming*, Oct. 1961.

BOOKS

America's Historylands: Touring Our Landmarks of Liberty. Prep. by the National Geographic Book Service. Washington, D. C.: National Geographic Society. 1962. Pp. 576. \$11.95.

ANDERSON, JOHN Q. *Louisiana Swamp Doctor: The Life of Henry Clay Lewis; The Writings of Henry Clay Lewis, Alias "Madison Tensas, M.D."*, ed. by JOHN Q. ANDERSON. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press. 1962. Pp. xi, 296. \$5.00.

BAILEY, THOMAS A. *The American Pageant: A History of the Republic*. 2d ed.; Boston:

Little, Brown. 1961. Pp. xvi, 1037. \$12.50. Textbook.

BARCK, OSCAR THEODORE, JR. (ed.). *America in the World: Twentieth-Century History in Documents*. Meridian Documents of American History. Cleveland, Ohio: World Publishing Co. 1961. Pp. 494. \$1.95.

BIDWELL, JOHN. *Echoes of the Past*. Citadel Pioneer Book. Reprint; New York: Citadel Press. 1962. Pp. 111. \$1.25.

BRACKENRIDGE, HENRY MARIE. *Views of Louisiana, together with a Journal of a Voyage up the Missouri River, in 1811*. Americana Classics. Chicago: Quadrangle Books. 1962. Pp. 302. \$7.00.

BRISTOL, ROGER PATTRELL. *Index of Printers, Publishers, and Booksellers Indicated by Charles Evans in His American Bibliography*. Charlottesville: Bibliographical Society of the University of Virginia. 1961. Pp. iv, 171. \$7.50.

BROWN, RICHARD C. (ed.). *The Human Side of American History*. Boston: Ginn and Co. 1962. Pp. vii, 309. \$1.60.

Id. They Were There: A Guide to Firsthand Literature for Use in Teaching American History. Service Center for Teachers of History Publication No. 45. Washington, D. C.: Service Center, American Historical Association. 1962. Pp. 31. 50 cents (in lots of 10 or more 25 cents each).

BURGESS, CHARLES O. *Nettie Fowler McCormick: Profile of an American Philanthropist*. Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin for the Department of History, University of Wisconsin. 1962. Pp. vii, 88. \$3.00.

BURR, SUSAN S. *Money Grows up in American History*. Service Center for Teachers of History Publication No. 43. Washington, D. C.: Service Center, American Historical Association. 1962. Pp. 36. 50 cents (in lots of 10 or more 25 cents each).

CARNEGIE, ANDREW. *The Gospel of Wealth and Other Timely Essays*. Ed. by EDWARD C. KIRKLAND. The John Harvard Library. Cambridge, Mass.: Belknap Press of Harvard University Press. 1962. Pp. xx, 239. \$4.50.

COOK, S. F. *Expeditions to the Interior of California: Central Valley, 1820-1840*. Anthropological Records, Vol. XX, No. 5. Berkeley: University of California Press. 1962. Pp. iii, 151-213. \$1.50.

CUSTER, GEORGE A. *My Life on the Plains*. Ed. by MILO MILTON QUATIFE. Citadel Pioneer Book. New York: Citadel Press. 1962. Pp. 625. \$1.95.

DAVIS, BURKE. *The Cowpens-Guilford Courthouse Campaign*. Great Battles of History. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott. 1962. Pp. 208. \$3.95.

DORSEY, GEORGE. *Christopher of San Francisco*. New York: Macmillan. 1962. Pp. 238. \$5.00.

DYKES, JEFF C. (ed. with an introd.). *The West of the Texas Kid, 1881-1910: Recollec-*

tions of Thomas Edgar Crawford, Cowboy, Gun Fighter, Rancher, Hunter, Miner. The Western Frontier Library, No. 20. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press. 1962. Pp. xviii, 202. \$2.00.

EASTON, ROBERT, and BROWN, MACKENZIE. *Lord of Beasts: The Saga of Buffalo Jones*. Foreword by JACK SCHAEFER. Tucson: University of Arizona Press. 1961. Pp. xiii, 287. \$6.00.

EISENSTADT, ABRAHAM S. (ed.). *American History: Recent Interpretations*. Bk. I, *To 1877*; Bk. II, *Since 1865*. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell. 1962. Pp. xiv, 530; xiv, 561. \$3.75 each. Textbook.

ELKINS, STANLEY, and MCKITRICK, ERIC. *The Founding Fathers: Young Men of the Revolution*. Service Center for Teachers of History Publication No. 44. Washington, D. C.: Service Center, American Historical Association. 1962. Pp. 26. 50 cents (in lots of 10 or more 25 cents each).

EWY, MARVIN. *Charles Curtis of Kansas: Vice President of the United States, 1929-1933*. Emporia State Research Studies, Vol. X, No. 2. Emporia: Kansas State Teachers College. 1961. Pp. 58.

FRASER, JOHN. *A Petition Regarding the Conditions in the C.S.M. Prison at Columbia, S. C., Addressed to the Confederate Authorities*. Ed. by GEORGE L. ANDERSON. University of Kansas Publications, Library Ser., No. 14. Lawrence: University of Kansas Libraries. 1962. Pp. 57. \$1.50.

FRIIS, ERIK J. *The American-Scandinavian Foundation, 1910-1960*. With a foreword by LITHGOW OSBORNE. New York: American-Scandinavian Foundation. 1961. Pp. 135. Cloth \$2.00, paper \$1.00.

HALL, ROBERT L. *The Archeology of Carcajou Point: With an Interpretation of the Development of Oneota Culture in Wisconsin*. In 2 vols. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press. 1962. Pp. viii, 200; xii, 148. \$8.00 the set.

HESELSTINE, WILLIAM B. (selected and ed. with introd. and notes). *The Tragic Conflict: The Civil War and Reconstruction*. New York: George Braziller. 1962. Pp. 528. \$7.50.

HOLDEN, BERNICE BACON, and FLEMING, BERNHARD. *From out of the Past: The Origin of the State of Kansas, Its People and Places of Interest*. New York: Vantage Press. 1962. Pp. 146. \$3.50.

HOLLINGSWORTH, J. ROGERS, and WILEY, BELL I. (eds.). *American Democracy: A Documentary Record*. Vol. I, 1620-1865; Vol. II, 1865-1961. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell. 1961; 1962. Pp. xiii, 625; x, 502. \$3.75 each. Textbook.

HOPKINS, J. G. E., and ANDREWS, WAYNE (eds.). *Dictionary of American History*. Vol. VI (Supplement One). New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1961. Pp. viii, 311. \$12.50.

Inventory and Calendar of the John Brown, Jr., Papers, 1830-1932. Inventory and Calendar Ser., No. 3. Columbus: Ohio Historical Society. 1962. Pp. 32.

JACKSON, PERCIVAL E. (selected and arranged). *The Wisdom of the Supreme Court*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press. 1962. Pp. xvi, 524. \$8.95.

JOUTEL, HENRI. *A Journal of La Salle's Last Voyage*. Introd. by DARRETT B. RUTMAN. The American Experience Ser. New York: Corinth Books. 1962. Pp. ix, 187. \$1.50.

KATZ, IRVING I. *The Jewish Soldier from Michigan in the Civil War*. Detroit, Mich.: Wayne State University Press. 1962. Pp. x, 62. \$1.50.

LEE, HENRY [JR.]. *The Campaign of 1781 in the Carolinas: With Remarks Historical and Critical on Johnson's Life of Greene*. Americana Classics. Reprint; Chicago: Quadrangle Books. 1962. Pp. 511, xlvii. \$10.00.

LETWIN, WILLIAM (ed.). *A Documentary History of American Economic Policy Since 1789*. Aldine Library Ed. Chicago: Aldine Publishing Co. 1962. Pp. xxx, 406. \$7.50.

LITTELL, FRANKLIN HAMLIN. *From State Church to Pluralism: A Protestant Interpretation of Religion in American History*. Anchor Books. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday. 1962. Pp. xx, 174. 95 cents. [Cloth ed. pub. by Aldine Publishing Co., Chicago, 1962. \$5.00.]

LUNNY, ROBERT M. *Early Maps of North America*. Newark: New Jersey Historical Society. 1961. Pp. 48. \$1.85.

McNICKLE, D'ARCY. *The Indian Tribes of the United States: Ethnic and Cultural Survival*. Issued under the auspices of the Institute of Race Relations, London. New York: Oxford University Press. 1962. Pp. 79. \$1.75.

MARRYAT, FREDERICK. *A Diary in America, with Remarks on Its Institutions*. Ed. with notes and introd. by SYDNEY JACKMAN. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. 1962. Pp. xxvi, 487, ix. \$5.95.

MARSHALL, S. L. A. *Night Drop: The American Airborne Invasion of Normandy*. Preface by CARL SANDBURG. Boston: Atlantic-Little, Brown. 1962. Pp. xxii, 425. \$6.50.

MARSTON, EVERETT C. *Origin and Development of Northeastern University, 1898-1960*. Boston: Northeastern University. 1961. Pp. v, 234.

MARTIN, JOSEPH PLUMB. *Private Yankee Doodle: Being a Narrative of Some of the Adventures, Dangers and Sufferings of a Revolutionary Soldier*. Ed. by GEORGE F. SCHEER. Boston: Little, Brown. 1962. Pp. xxv, 305. \$6.50.

MILLER, JOHN C. (selected and ed. with introd. and notes). *The Colonial Image: Origins of American Culture*. New York: George Braziller. 1962. Pp. 500. \$7.50.

MORGAN, LEWIS HENRY. *League of the Iroquois*. Introd. by WILLIAM N. FENTON.

- The American Experience Ser. New York: Corinth Books. 1962. Pp. xviii, 477. \$2.95.
- MOTT, FRANK LUTHER. *American Journalism: A History, 1690-1960*. 3d ed.; New York: Macmillan. 1962. Pp. xiv, 901. \$8.00. See rev. of 1st ed. (1941), *AHR*, XLVIII (Jan. 1943), 344.
- NYE, WILBUR STURTEVANT. *Bad Medicine and Good: Tales of the Kiowas*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press. 1962. Pp. xxiv, 291. \$5.00.
- One Hundred and Twenty-Five Years of Publishing, 1837-1962*. Boston: Little, Brown. 1962. Pp. 84.
- PERKINS, DEXTER, and VAN DEUSEN, GLYN-DON G. *The United States of America: A History*. Vol. I, To 1876; Vol. II, 1865 to the Present. New York: Macmillan. 1962. Pp. xiv, 818; xiv, 845. Textbook.
- POWELL, JOHN WESLEY. *Report on the Lands of the Arid Region of the United States: With a More Detailed Account of the Lands of Utah*. Ed. by WALLACE STEGNER. The John Harvard Library. Cambridge, Mass.: Belknap Press of Harvard University Press. 1962. Pp. xxvii, 202. \$5.00.
- QUAIFE, MILO MILTON (ed.). *The Western Country in the 17th Century: The Memoirs of Antoine Lamothe Cadillac and Pierre Liette*. Citadel Pioneer Book. New York: Citadel Press. 1962. Pp. xx, 171. \$1.50.
- RICKELS, MILTON. *Thomas Bangs Thorpe: Humorist of the Old Southwest*. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press. 1962. Pp. x, 275. \$5.00.
- SCHULTZ, JAMES WILLARD (*Apikumi*). *Blackfeet and Buffalo: Memories of Life among the Indians*. Ed. and with an introd. by KEITH C. SEELE. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press. 1962. Pp. xvi, 384. \$5.95.
- SIMPSON, LEWIS P. (ed.). *The Federalist Literary Mind: Selections from the Monthly Anthology and Boston Review, 1803-1811, Including Documents Relating to the Boston Athenaeum*. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press. 1962. Pp. xiii, 246. \$6.00.
- SMITH, C. AUBREY. *Fifty Years of Education for Business at the University of Texas*. Austin: College of Business Administration Foundation, University of Texas. 1962. Pp. xiii, 188. \$3.00.
- STOWE, HARRIET BEECHER. *Uncle Tom's Cabin: Or, Life among the Lowly*. Ed. by KENNETH S. LYNN. The John Harvard Library. Cambridge, Mass.: Belknap Press of Harvard University Press. 1962. Pp. xxviii, 460. \$5.00.
- WILLGING, EUGENE P., and HATZFELD, HERTA. *Catholic Serials of the Nineteenth Century in the United States: A Descriptive Bibliography and Union List*. 2d Ser., Pt. 4, *Indiana*. Washington, D. C.: Catholic University of America Press. 1962. Pp. 47. \$1.75.
- WILSON, EDMUND. *Patriotic Gore: Studies in the Literature of the American Civil War*. New York: Oxford University Press. 1962. Pp. xxxii, 816. \$8.50.
- WISE, DAVID, and ROSS, THOMAS B. *The U-2 Affair*. New York: Random House. 1962. Pp. 269. \$4.95.
- WISH, HARVEY. *Society and Thought in Modern America: A Social and Intellectual History of the American People from 1865*. Society and Thought in America, Vol. II. 2d ed.; New York: David McKay. 1962. Pp. xii, 644. \$6.75. See rev. of 1st ed. (1952), *AHR*, LVIII (Oct. 1952), 126.

Latin America

Karl M. Schmitt

GENERAL ARTICLES

- ERIC N. BAKLANOFF. Argentina, Chile, and Mexico: Contrasts in Economic Policy and Performance. *Jour. Inter-Am. Stud.*, Oct. 1961.
- JUAN BENEYTO. La sustitución de los estamentos tradicionales en España y en Hispanoamérica. *Estud. amer.*, July-Aug. 1960.
- Gegenwartsprobleme Lateinamerikas. *Deutsche Ausßenpolitik*, Special Issue II, 1961. This East German publication has devoted the issue completely to Latin America.
- MAURICE HALPERIN. Growth and Crisis in Latin America. *Sci. and Society*, Summer 1961.
- Latin America, 1962. *Current Hist.*, Feb. 1962. The whole issue is devoted to Latin America.
- EDWIN LIEUWEN. The Changing Role of the Military in Latin America. *Jour. Inter-Am. Stud.*, Oct. 1961.
- CRISTÓBAL L. MENDOZA. La idea de la unidad de América. *Rev. nac. cultura* (Caracas), July-Aug. 1961.
- JOSEFINA PALOP. El Brasil, visto por los viajeros alemanes. *Rev. de Indias* (Madrid), Jan.-Mar. 1961.
- ARMANDO VILLANUEVA DEL CAMPO. Partidos democrático-revolucionarios en Indoamérica. *Combate* (San José), Sept.-Oct., Nov.-Dec. 1961.

COLONIAL PERIOD

- EDBERTO OSCAR ACEVEDO. El carlotismo en México. *Hist. mex.*, Oct.-Dec. 1961.
- CARLOS ALONSO DEL REAL. Fernández de Oveido y las amazonas. *Cuad. hispanoamer.*, Oct. 1961.
- CHARLES W. ARNADE. The Architecture of Spanish St. Augustine. *Americas*, Oct. 1961.

ALFREDO BOULTON. Miranda y la carta de los Mantuanos. *Bol. acad. nac. de la hist.* (Caracas), Jan.-Mar. 1961.

MARIO BRICEÑO PEROZO. Los infidentes del Tachira. *Rev. nac. cultura* (Caracas), Mar.-June 1961.

TROY S. FLOYD. Bourbon Palliatives and the Central American Mining Industry, 1765-1800. *Americas*, Oct. 1961.

JUAN FRIEDE. Orígenes de la esclavitud indígena en Venezuela. *Bol. acad. nac. de la hist.* (Caracas), Jan.-Mar. 1961.

PEDRO GRINGOIRE. Protestantes enjuiciados por la Inquisición. *Hist. mex.*, Oct.-Dec. 1961.

MARCOS JIMÉNEZ DE LA ESPADA. La traición de un tucuto. *Bol. acad. nac. de la hist.* (Quito), July-Dec. 1961.

GUILLERMO LOHMANN VILLENA. Las relaciones de los virreyes del Perú. *Anuario estud. amer.* (Seville), XVI, 1959.

F. MORALES PADRÓN. Las relaciones entre Colón y Martín Alonso Pinzón. *Rev. de Indias* (Madrid), Jan.-Mar. 1961.

LUIS NAVARRO GARCÍA. El norte de Nueva España como problema político en el siglo XVIII. *Estud. amer.*, July-Aug. 1960.

BORIS OSES. Los esfuerzos por integrar en pueblos a los araucanos en el siglo XVIII. *Rev. de Indias* (Madrid), Jan.-Mar. 1961.

DEMETRIO RAMOS. El deslizamiento de "frontera" en la tierra llanera y las huellas cartográficas. *Ibid.*

JOSÉ JOAQUÍN REAL DÍAZ. Las ferias de Jalapa. *Anuario estud. amer.* (Seville), XVI, 1959.

HELENA RUIZ. La búsqueda de Eldorado por Guayana. *Ibid.*

HANS SCHNEIDER. La idea de la emancipación de América en la obra de Alexander von Humboldt. *Rev. nac. cultura* (Caracas), July-Aug. 1961.

FRAY JULIO TOBÓN BETANCOURT. Génesis franciscana de una universidad. *Univ. Antioquia* (Medellín), July-Aug.-Sept. 1961.

ARTURO USLAR PIETRI. La conquista de América, como problema jurídico y moral. *Política* (Caracas), Apr.-May 1961.

JOSÉ MARÍA VARGAS. Fray Tomás de Berlenga. *Bol. acad. nac. de la hist.* (Quito), July-Dec. 1961.

J. VIDAGO. Como viajaban los pasajeros a Indias. *Rev. nac. cultura* (Caracas), Mar.-June 1961.

L. A. VIGNERAS. Fortificaciones de la Florida. *Anuario estud. amer.* (Seville), XVI, 1959.

G. WILLIAMS. See General list.

DOCUMENTS

ERNESTO LEMOINE VILICAÑA. El mapa de Tecpan en 1579. *Bol. arch. gen. de la nación* (México, D.F.), Oct.-Nov.-Dec. 1960.

Id. Instrucción para aumentar las colecciones del Gabinete de Historia Natural de Madrid—

1776. *Ibid.*, Apr.-May-June 1960 [*sic* (should be 1961)].

Id. Protesta de los indios de Atoyac para no ser congregados en el pueblo de Tecpan, año de 1614. *Ibid.*, Oct.-Nov.-Dec. 1960.

Id. Visita, congregación y mapa de Ameameca de 1599. *Ibid.*, Jan.-Feb.-Mar. 1961.

M. MEADE. Autos de la general visita de 1768 de la colonia del Nuevo Santander. *Ibid.*, Oct.-Nov.-Dec. 1960, Jan.-Feb.-Mar. 1961.

Id. Don Felix María Calleja del Rey: Actividades anteriores a la guerra de independencia. *Ibid.*

ANTONIO MUÑO OREJÓN. Las Leyes Nuevas de 1542-1543: Ordenanzas para la gobernación de las Indias y buen tratamiento y conservación de los indios. *Anuario estud. amer.* (Seville), XVI, 1959.

J. IGNACIO RUBIO MAÑÉ. San Andrés Chalchicomula (hoy Ciudad Serdán). *Bol. arch. gen. de la nación* (México, D.F.), Oct.-Nov.-Dec. 1960, Jan.-Feb.-Mar. 1961, Apr.-May-June 1960 [*sic* (should be 1961)].

CARMELO SÁENZ DE SANTA MARÍA, O.J.S. Un documento inédito sobre Bernal Díaz del Castillo: La probanza de su nieto, don Tomás Díaz del Castillo. *Rev. de Indias* (Madrid), Jan.-Mar. 1961.

NATIONAL PERIOD

NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA
AND THE CARIBBEAN

RICHARD N. ADAMS. El indio y el crecimiento nacional en América Central. *Política* (Caracas), Apr.-May 1961.

IVES AUGUSTE. Boyer et le gouvernement américain. *Rev. soc. haïtienne d'hist. géog. géol.* (Port-au-Prince), July-Oct. 1960.

MAURICIO DE LA SELVA. El Salvador: Tres décadas de lucha. *Cuad. amer.* (México, D.F.), Jan.-Feb. 1962.

HERMANN B. DEUTSCH. Cronología de William Walker. *Rev. arch. nac. Costa Rica* (San José), Jan.-June 1961.

ROBERT F. FLORSTEDT. Mora y la génesis del liberalismo burgués. *Hist. mex.*, Oct.-Dec. 1961.

CHARLES A. HALE. Alamán, Antuñano y la continuidad del liberalismo. *Ibid.*

JESÚS REYES HERÓLES. El caso Antuñano. *Ibid.*

FRANCISCO LARROYO. La política educativa de la Revolución mexicana. *Política* (Caracas), Apr.-May 1961.

CÉSAR SEPÚLVEDA. Sobre reclamaciones de norteamericanos a México. *Hist. mex.*, Oct.-Dec. 1961.

HENOCK TROUILLOT. La république de Pétiou et le peuple haïtien. *Rev. soc. haïtienne d'hist. géog. géol.* (Port-au-Prince), Jan.-Apr. 1960.

Id. L'instruction publique sous Pétion. *Ibid.*, July-Oct. 1960.

SOUTH AMERICA

MARIO BRICEÑO PEROZO. La actuación pública de Bolívar en 1812: Sus grandes documentos. *Rev. nac. cultura* (Caracas), July-Aug. 1961.

GERMÁN CARRERA DAMAS. Algunos problemas relativos a la organización del estado durante la segunda república venezolana. *Ibid.*

THOMASINE CUSACK. A Reappraisal of the Economic Record of Venezuela, 1939-1959. *Jour. Inter-Am. Stud.*, Oct. 1961.

WILLIAM DUSENBERRY. Juan Manuel de Rosas as Viewed by Contemporary American Diplomats. *Hisp. Am. Hist. Rev.*, Nov. 1961.

JAIME EYZAGUIRRE. Proyectos chilenos de unión americana (1810-1829). *Rev. nac. cultura* (Caracas), July-Aug. 1961.

CHARLES C. GRIFFIN. Transcendencia histórica de la Declaración de Independencia de Venezuela. *Ibid.*

Historia (Buenos Aires), Apr.-June 1961. This issue devotes 12 of its 13 articles to Domingo Faustino Sarmiento.

CARLOS LÓPEZ NARVÁEZ. Bolívar, hombre de letras. *Bolívar, Rev. Colombiana de Cultura* (Bogotá), Jan.-June 1961.

JACINTO ODDONE. La burguesía terrateniente argentina: Su origen, su formación. *Política* (Caracas), Apr.-May 1961.

JOSÉ J. PINEDA. Vida del General Pedro Nel Ospina. *Univ. Antioquia* (Medellín), Apr.-May-June 1961.

ROBERT A. POTASH. The Changing Role of the Military in Argentina. *Jour. Inter-Am. Stud.*, Oct. 1961.

JAMES R. SCOBIE. Los representantes británicos y norteamericanos en la Argentina (1852-1862). *Historia* (Buenos Aires), Apr.-June 1961.

JAMES LAWRENCE TIGNER. Shindō Remmei: Japanese Nationalism in Brazil. *Hisp. Am. Hist. Rev.*, Nov. 1961.

JULIO TOBAR DONOSO. Dos documentos memorales (la carta de 1812 y el proyecto de Miranda). *Bol. acad. nac. de la hist.* (Quito), July-Dec. 1961.

Id. Iglesia y estado en las primeras constituciones de la Gran Colombia. *Ibid.*

DOCUMENTS

LOUIS E. BUMGARTNER. José del Valle's Unfinished "Diario de mi viaje de Guatemala a México en 1822." *Americas*, Oct. 1961.

La Junta Superior de Gobierno de 1810. *Bol. acad. nac. de la hist.* (Quito), July-Dec. 1961.

ERNESTO LEMOINE VILLICAÑA. Cuaderno de órdenes de don Nicolas Bravo, abril-julio de 1815. *Bol. arch. gen. de la nación* (México, D.F.), Apr.-May-June 1960 [*sic* (should be 1961)].

Libro de Bitácora del buque de guerra

"Granada" de la marina de guerra nicaragüense: Año de 1856. *Rev. arch. nac. Costa Rica* (San José), Jan.-June 1961.

Manifiesto que hace al mundo la Confederación de Venezuela en la América meridional. *Rev. nac. cultura* (Caracas), July-Aug. 1961.

Para la historia de la revolución del 10 de Agosto de 1890: Año de 1811. *Bol. acad. nac. de la hist.* (Quito), July-Dec. 1961.

Proyecto de reconquista para España de las provincias libres de Venezuela: Memorias del jefe expedicionario teniente coronel don José de Arizáballo y Orobio. *Bol. acad. nac. de la hist.* (Caracas), Jan.-Mar. 1961.

Réplica del gobierno de Nicaragua a los fallos que la Corte de Justicia Centroamericana dictó sobre las demandas que los gobiernos de Costa Rica y El Salvador promovieron al de Nicaragua a causa de la celebración del Tratado Chamorro-Bryan. *Rev. arch. nac. Costa Rica* (San José), Jan.-June 1961.

ARCHIVAL GUIDES AND HISTORIOGRAPHY

JUAN COMAS. Bibliografía sobre las relaciones inter-raciales en América Latina, desde 1940. *Bol. Bibliog. Antropología Americana* (México, D.F.), XXI-XXII, pt. 1., 1958-59.

JAMES M. DAY and ANN B. DUNLAP. The Map Collection of the Texas State Archives, 1527-1845. *Southwestern Hist. Quar.*, Jan. 1962.

PEDRO GRASES. Publicaciones del sesquicentenario de la independencia de Venezuela. *Rev. nac. cultura* (Caracas), July-Aug. 1961.

Índice de la Sección Colonial. *Rev. arch. nac. Costa Rica* (San José), Jan.-June 1961.

Índice del Ramo de Provincias Internas. *Bol. arch. gen. de la nación* (México, D.F.), Oct.-Nov.-Dec. 1960, Jan.-Feb.-Mar. 1961, Apr.-May-June 1960 [*sic* (should be 1961)].

Índice del Ramo de Reales Cédulas. *Ibid.*

Índice del Ramo de Tierras. *Ibid.*

MAGNUS MÖRNER. Informaciones bibliográficas americanas: "Suecia." *Anuario estud. amer.* (Seville), XVI, 1959.

JOÃO ALVES DAS NEVES. Jaime Cortezão, luso-brasileiro. *Anhembi* (São Paulo), Oct. 1961.

JULIO SPERONI VENER. Pedro Mascaró y la bibliografía uruguaya. *Inter-Am. Rev. of Bibliog.*, Oct.-Dec. 1960.

AGNES STAFFE. Informaciones bibliográficas americanas: "Alemania." *Anuario estud. amer.* (Seville), XVI, 1959.

REINA TORRES DE ARÁUZ. Bibliotecas de Panamá. *Estud. amer.*, July-Aug. 1960.

Id. Informaciones bibliográficas americanas: "Panamá." *Anuario estud. amer.* (Seville), XVI, 1959.

BOOKS

BAUDIN, LOUIS. *Daily Life in Peru under the Last Incas*. Trans. by WINIFRED BRADFORD.

Daily Life Ser. New York: Macmillan. 1962. Pp. 256. \$4.00.

Índices de hemeroteca, Uruguay: Fichas correspondientes al año 1958. Foreword by EDMUNDO M. NARANCIO. Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas, Manuales auxiliares para la investigación histórica, No. 2. Montevideo: Universidad de la República, Facultad de Humanidades y Ciencias. 1961. Pp. viii, 188.

Organizações e programas ministeriais: Regime parlamentar no império. 2d ed.; Rio de Janeiro: Ministério da Justiça e Negócios Interiores, Arquivo Nacional. 1962. Pp. x, 469.

Registro de estrangeiros, 1823-1830. Publi-

cações do Arquivo Nacional, Vol. XLIX. Rio de Janeiro: Ministério da Justiça e Negócios Interiores, Arquivo Nacional. 1961. Pp. x, 247.

TAYLOR, PHILIP B., JR. *Government and Politics of Uruguay.* Tulane Studies in Political Science, Vol. VII. New Orleans, La.: Tulane University. 1960. Pp. 285. \$3.00.

THOMPSON, J. ERIC S. *A Catalog of Maya Hieroglyphs.* The Civilization of the American Indian Ser., No. 62. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press in cooperation with the Carnegie Institution of Washington. 1962. Pp. xiv, 458. \$20.00.

* * * * *Historical News* * . . .

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The American Historical Association will meet at the Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, December 28–30, 1962. Bernard A. Weisberger of the University of Chicago is Chairman of the Program Committee, and Martin J. Lowery of DePaul University, Chairman of the Local Arrangements Committee.

The Association has received a grant of seventeen thousand dollars for an experimental study of national bias reflected in the history textbooks of Great Britain and the United States. The study will be conducted by a committee representing the Historical Association in England and the AHA.

The Modern European History Section of the Association has elected Gordon Wright, Stanford University, as its President for 1962.

The officers of the Latin American Conference for 1962 are: James F. King, University of California (Berkeley), Chairman, Charles Gibson, State University of Iowa, Vice-Chairman, and Hugh M. Hamill, Jr., University of Connecticut, Secretary-Treasurer. The 1961 James A. Robertson Prize of the Conference was awarded to Joseph T. Criscenti for his "Argentine Constitutional History, 1810–1852," and the Pan American Foundation's Herbert E. Bolton Prize went to Robert E. Quirk for his *The Mexican Revolution, 1914–1915*.

LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

The Library of Congress has received the papers of Joseph Edward Davies (1876–1958). Numbering about fifty thousand pieces—primarily diaries, journals, and correspondence—the papers relate to Mr. Davies' service as ambassador to Russia and to Belgium, special envoy of President Roosevelt (1943) and President Truman (1945), and special adviser to President Truman and Secretary of State James F. Byrnes at the Potsdam Conference (1945).

Some eighteen thousand papers of Daniel Chester French, renowned sculptor of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington and many other famous works, have been presented to the Library. They include family letters, an extensive correspondence with patrons and fellow artists, early diaries and sketchbooks, scrapbooks, and photographs.

Approximately thirty thousand pieces, records of the National American Woman Suffrage Association for the years 1842–1961, have been received by the Library. These records, which now form the largest segment of the Library's Suffrage Archives, include files of correspondence with various leaders in the

suffrage movement and files on subjects of interest to the organization. Also received and made segments of the Suffrage Archives are some eight thousand personal papers of Carrie Chapman Catt (1859-1927), and a large body of papers of Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, Henry B. Blackwell, Lucy Stone, Alice Stone Blackwell, and other members of the Stone and Blackwell families.

Smaller groups added to the Library's holdings include twenty-three original manuscripts and reproductions of forty-two additional papers of or relating to Robert Morris, "Financier of the American Revolution," and a series of about one hundred letters received between 1881 and 1905 by Robert Roberts Hitt (1834-1906), shorthand reporter of the Lincoln-Douglas debates, Assistant Secretary of State under James G. Blaine in 1881, and longtime member of the House of Representatives from Illinois.

The National Archives has published two preliminary inventories of parts of its holdings: Number 134, *Records of the Bureau of Public Roads*; and Number 135, *Records Relating to Civil War Claims, United States and Great Britain*. It has also added two leaflets to the series designed to answer questions frequently asked in reference letters: *Compiled Military Service Records in the National Archives* and *Genealogical Sources outside the National Archives*.

Among recently completed microfilm publications are Miscellaneous Letters Received by the Secretary of the Navy, 1801-1884 (647 rolls); Notes from the Russian Legation in the United States to the Department of State, 1809-1906 (12 rolls); Interior Department Territorial Papers: New Mexico, 1851-1914 (15 rolls); and Miscellaneous Papers of the Continental Congress, 1774-1789 (9 rolls).

Mrs. Nathan Straus has given to the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library the papers of her husband relating to his service as United States Housing Administrator, 1937-1942, and to other aspects of his career. Scrapbooks, copies of speeches and other writings chiefly on housing questions, and correspondence with President Roosevelt and others are included. Papers of Henry T. Hackett, Roosevelt's Hyde Park friend and attorney, were also received. The library has received a collection of over three thousand books and pamphlets of Rooseveltiana, the gift of Mrs. Jerome K. Wilcox of Ridgewood, New Jersey. The collection was assembled by Mrs. Wilcox's husband, librarian of the City College of New York until his death last year.

Recent additions to the holdings of the Harry S. Truman Library include papers of John W. Snyder, Charles S. Murphy, Frank Waring, Fred J. Lawton, Lowell Mason, Philip Kaiser, Mon C. Wallgren, John C. Houston, Tom L. Evans, Warner Gardner, John T. Gibson, and Herschel V. Johnson; records of the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services; and microfilm copies of the transcripts of Sidney Shalett's interviews with Alben W. Barkley.

The State Historical Society of Wisconsin has received the papers of Wilbur J. Cohen, Assistant Secretary for Legislative Matters in the United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, chiefly for the period 1934-1956. In addition, the Ralph E. Flanders papers and the William A. Roberts papers, relating to the career of Joseph R. McCarthy, have been received. The use of the Cohen papers and the Roberts papers is restricted. Among the records of the Comstock family

given to the society by Elizabeth Comstock of Arcadia, Wisconsin, are many papers of General Cyrus Ballou Comstock (1831-1910), army engineer and friend of Ulysses Grant.

The University of Notre Dame will microfilm the manuscript collection of the Ambrosian Library in Milan, Italy. A. L. Gabriel, head of the university's Mediaeval Institute, will direct the project in which more than thirty thousand classical, medieval, and Renaissance manuscripts will be made accessible to American scholars and libraries.

INTERNATIONAL HISTORICAL ACTIVITIES

The first international conference of the Pakistan Historical Society was held at Dacca, East Pakistan, February 1-4. At the opening session Fazlur Rahman, President of the Society, spoke of the need for increased attention to Islamic history. Representatives of many nations attended: India, Thailand, Malaya, Lebanon, the United States, Canada, France, Italy, Spain, the USSR, and the People's Republic of China. George D. Bearce represented the United States and the AHA. The sessions emphasized Islamic history and the history of Hind-Pakistan. The Chinese delegates presented two papers, both written from the Marxist viewpoint: "Historical Scholarship in New China" and "Historical Heritage of Chinese Muslims." These papers provoked discussion and criticism, especially from Islamic scholars who prefer that history be written from the viewpoint of the Koran. Other papers concerned Islam before the hegira, the religious policy of Aurangzib, Ibn Khaldun's social and political philosophy, *Al-Hisbah* in Moslem Spain, Akbar's religion, Sayyid Mahdi and his movement, and Arakan rule in Chittagong.

A conference on "L'eremitismo in Occidente nei secoli XI e XII" will be held in Milan, August 21-September 6, 1962. To obtain further information, write to the Segreteria della Settimana, Centro de Cultura della Università Cattolica, Piazza S. Ambrogio, 9, Milano.

An international congress on the theme "Orbis Christianus Antiquus" will meet at Ravenna, Italy, September 23-30, 1962. Those interested should write to the Comitato Promotore, Via Napoleone III, 1, Roma.

The Society for French Historical Studies and the Société d'Histoire Moderne will hold a joint meeting devoted to French and American history, on September 10-12, 1964, at the Eleutherian Mills Historical Library, Greenville, Wilmington, Delaware. The Society's annual conference will be combined with this colloquium. Beatrice Hyslop, Hunter College, is chairman of the committee planning the meeting.

GRANTS, AWARDS, PRIZES

The Ford Foundation Foreign Area Training Fellowship program has been transferred to the Social Science Research Council and the American Council of

Learned Societies; they will assume joint responsibility for administration of the program. Schuyler C. Wallace is the director. The Foundation has granted the SSRC and the ACLS \$4,600,000 to finance 250 fellowships for each of three academic years, beginning in the fall of 1963.

The Carnegie Corporation has given Dartmouth College a grant for research in the field of national security affairs. In 1963 Louis Morton will begin a study of World War II, as a part of this project.

Three historians granted American Council of Learned Societies prizes for Distinguished Scholarship in the Humanities for 1962 were: John King Fairbank, Oswei Temkin, and C. Vann Woodward.

Among fifty-three scholars awarded fellowships for postdoctoral research in the humanities and related social sciences by the American Council of Learned Societies for the year 1962-1963 are the following historians: Eugene L. Asher, Thomas G. Barnes, Gerard J. Campbell, S.J., Klaus W. Epstein, James A. Field, Jr., Hans W. Gatzke, Alfred M. Gollin, Bryce D. Lyon, Jackson T. Main, Arthur Mann, Lauro R. Martines, Edmund S. Morgan, Aaron Noland, Philip P. Poirier, Eugene F. Rice, Jr., Charles R. Ritcheson, Richard A. Webster, Bernard D. Weinryb, and Gordon Wright.

The ACLS has announced various aids for individual scholars for 1962-1963. These include fellowships, grants-in-aid, research fellowships for foreign scholars, grants for area programs under joint American Council of Learned Societies and Social Science Research Council sponsorship, and travel grants to international congresses. For further information, write Miss Marie J. Medina, ACLS, 345 East 46th Street, New York 17, New York.

The following historians have received Social Science Research Council grants: *Faculty Research Fellowships*—Walter F. Cannon, Natalie Zemon Davis, Richard M. Douglas, Robert Forster, Theodore S. Hamerow, Donald B. Meyer, Edmund S. Morgan, Otis Pease, Jacob M. Price, and James W. Silver. *Grants-in-Aid*—Lee Benson, Val R. Lorwin, John L. Phelan, and John L. Shover. *Grants for Research on National Security Policy*—Alfred Goldberg. *Grants for African Studies*—David E. Gardinier. *Grants for Research on Contemporary China*—Donald G. Gillin. *Grants for Latin American Studies*—Russell H. Bastert, Harry Bernstein, Charles A. Hale, John J. Johnson, and David M. Pletcher. *Grants for Research on the Near and Middle East*—Zvi Ankori, S. D. Goitein, Helen Rivlin, and Speros Vryonis, Jr. *International Conference Travel Grants*—Raymond de Roover, Herbert Heaton, Edgar A. J. Johnson, and Frederic C. Lane.

The Institute of Early American History and Culture has chosen Howard C. Rice, Jr.'s two-volume edition of the Marquis de Chastellux's *Travels in North America, 1780-1782*, for its biennial Institute Manuscript Award of one thousand dollars and publication.

The Henry E. Huntington Library awarded grants-in-aid for the year begin-

ning July 1, 1962, to Keith B. Berwick, Mario S. De Pillis, Jack P. Greene, W. B. Hamilton, Albert V. House, Caroline Robbins, and J. W. Swain.

Among eighty-eight public high school teachers awarded John Hay Fellowships are: Ralph Becker, G. Galin Berrier, David J. Diedrick, Melva L. Ellingsen, Norbert M. Freitag, Morris L. Gladstone, Priscilla J. Kauth, Thomas S. Marshall, Henrietta H. Miller, George C. Monta, Constance C. Murray, Frank J. Mustico, Matthew J. Ostoyich, Paul G. Plantico, Robert I. Pomeroy, Melvern N. Schroeder, Donald P. Schultz, Wallace G. Schwass, Lester J. Szabo, Joseph V. Szwaja, Edward A. Tuleya, Donald L. Uppendahl, Floe H. Walker, and Henry C. Zabierek.

The Midwest Research Grant Committee announced awards to Peter Beckman, O.S.B., John A. Braeman, Randolph C. Downes, Daniel Levine, Darrell H. Pollard, and Francis Prucha, S.J.

The Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has announced that 1,500 National Defense Graduate Fellowships are being awarded at 157 colleges and universities for 1962-1963. Of these, 83 are in history.

The Board of Directors of the Harry S. Truman Library Institute has authorized ten thousand dollars for the coming year for grants of one thousand dollars or less to enable scholars to carry on research at the library. Applications for winter grants should be submitted before October 1 and for summer grants before April 1. Applications and inquiries should be addressed to the Director of the Harry S. Truman Library, Independence, Missouri.

The three scholars awarded Columbia University's Bancroft Prizes for 1962 were Lawrence A. Cremin for his *The Transformation of the School*, Martin B. Duberman for *Charles Francis Adams: 1807-1886*, and Felix Gilbert for *To the Farewell Address*.

Donald Johnson received the American history award of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association for his manuscript, "American Civil Liberties Union and the First World War."

The Society of American Historians awarded the sixth annual Francis Parkman Prize to Leon Wolff for *Little Brown Brother*.

The William P. Lyons Master's Essay Award for 1961 was presented to Herbert Alan Johnson for his "The Law Merchant and Negotiable Instruments in Colonial New York, 1664 to 1730."

Thirty-six fellowships ranging from \$3,000 to \$5,000 will be offered by the American Association of University Women Educational Foundation for the year 1963-1964. For information regarding these awards, write to Fellowships Office, AAUW Educational Foundation, 2401 Virginia Avenue, N.W., Washington 7,

D. C. Recipients of these awards for 1962-1963 include: Catherine M. Holden, Frances Anne Huber, Emiliana P. Noether, and Eva Mary Stone.

The Eleutherian Mills-Hagley Foundation has established a program of grants-in-aid (not to exceed five hundred dollars per month) for mature scholars holding the Ph.D. degree or having equivalent status. These grants are to provide opportunities for a limited number of scholars to use the Eleutherian Mills Historical Library's rich manuscript and imprint collections relating to French history, 1760-1820, and American history, 1800-1914, with special emphasis on business, industrial, and technological developments in the lower Delaware River Valley area. Further information can be obtained from the Director of the Eleutherian Mills Historical Library, Eleutherian Mills-Hagley Foundation, Greenville, Wilmington 7, Delaware.

The Council on Research in Economic History will award a prize of one thousand dollars for the best paper on the subject, "Interpreting Long-Term Economic Growth: An Evaluation of Past Attempts and Future Possibilities." Further information can be obtained from Harold F. Williamson, Secretary, Council on Research in Economic History, 629 Noyes Street, Evanston, Illinois.

The National Rocket Club announced the opening of the Robert H. Goddard Historical Essay Award on any significant aspect of rocket development. Further information can be obtained from the National Rocket Club, Suite 32, 1745 K Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Entries for 1962 must be received before November 1, 1962. The author of the winning essay will receive two hundred dollars and an appropriate trophy.

PUBLICATIONS

The Advisory Committee on the *Foreign Relations of the United States* met in Washington, November 3-4, 1961. Representing the American Historical Association were Dexter Perkins, Fred H. Harrington, and Richard W. Leopold. Recognizing that *Foreign Relations* was "faced with a crisis of major proportions" because of "the fantastic expansion of materials," the Advisory Committee was forced to conclude that as the number of annual volumes should not exceed ten to twelve, the series must be prepared on a more selective basis than in the past. The Committee recommended that the staff be increased and that publication continue on a regular chronological basis. It welcomed President Kennedy's statement that clearance should not be denied any document fifteen or more years old unless, on the basis of national security or effect on a foreign power, a clear case could be made to the contrary. And it expressed its deep appreciation of the scholarly work and achievements of the chief of the Historical Division, Bernard Noble, who retired in June 1962.

OTHER HISTORICAL NEWS

The Conference on Asian History elected Sidney Fisher, Ohio State University, Chairman, and Arthur Tiedemann, City College of New York, Secretary-Treasurer for 1962.

The 1962 conference of the Society for French Historical Studies was held at Michigan State University, March 16-17. About one hundred people attended. At the annual dinner Maurice Lévy-Leboyer of the Institut d'Études Politiques, Paris, spoke on "Some Aspects of the French nineteenth Century Bourgeoisie." The William Koren, Jr., Prize was presented to Philip C. F. Bankwitz for his article "Maxime Weygand and the Army-Nation Concept of the Modern French Army." Officers for the coming year are Crane Brinton, President; Arthur Wilson, Vice-President; and David H. Pinckney, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Conference on British Studies held its spring meeting at New York University on March 17, 1962. J. Steven Watson of Christ Church, Oxford, read a paper entitled "Parliamentary Procedure as a Key to Understanding Eighteenth-Century Politics." Dorothy Marshall of the University College of Bangor, Wales, Donald Grove Barnes of Western Reserve University, and Robert Walcott, Jr., of Wooster College commented.

Over 150 historians participated in the fifth annual Missouri Valley Conference of Collegiate Teachers of History, March 23-24, 1962. The 1963 Conference will be held jointly with the annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, Omaha, Nebraska, May 2-4.

At its annual meeting, in Milwaukee, April 26-28, the Mississippi Valley Historical Association elected Ray A. Billington, President, Avery Craven, Vice-President, and Frank Freidel, Joe Frantz, and Charles Sellers to its Executive Committee. The Association's 1963 meeting will be held in Omaha, Nebraska, May 2-4.

The 1962 annual meeting of the Conference on the History of Western America will be held at the Albany Hotel, Denver, Colorado, October 11-13.

PERSONAL

APPOINTMENTS AND STAFF CHANGES*

Adelphi College: Wesley D. Camp appointed professor and named chairman of the department. *Carleton College*: William F. Woehrlin appointed assistant professor, John E. Baird, instructor. *Centre College of Kentucky*: Charles R. Lee, Jr., promoted to assistant professor. *University of Chicago*: Richard C. Wade appointed professor, Herbert Klein, instructor. *Columbia University*: John A. Krout retired as vice-president of the university, to be succeeded by Lawrence H. Chamberlain. *Dartmouth College*: Robert Forster appointed to the staff. *University of Hawaii*: Edward Guerrant appointed visiting professor for the spring semester, 1963. *Henry E. Huntington Library*: Ray A. Billington appointed to the permanent research staff in the fall of 1963. *University of Idaho*: Robert D. Harris

* The *Review* prints news of appointments, promotions, retirements, and extended leaves of absence. It does not print news of summer session or completed temporary appointments, leaves of absence of less than a year, or honorary degrees and citations.

promoted to assistant professor. *Lafayette College*: Richard E. Welch, Jr., appointed associate professor. *Los Angeles State College*: David Lindsey and Louis DeArmond promoted to professor, Arthur Smith, to associate professor. *University of Nevada*: Harry M. Chase, Jr., promoted to associate professor, John D. Born, Jr., Jack D. Edwards, and Stanley A. Pearl, to assistant professor. *Northern Illinois University*: Ralph Bowen named acting head of the department; Norman J. Parmer on leave. *Northwestern University*: Lacey Baldwin Smith promoted to professor, Alfred J. Rieber, to associate professor, James E. Sheridan, to assistant professor; Theodore Rabb and Edward E. Malefakis appointed instructor.

Pratt Institute: Herbert I. Schiller named chairman of the department of social studies, succeeding Ransom E. Noble, who was appointed dean of the division of general studies. *University of Rochester*: Glyndon G. Van Deusen named professor emeritus. *Saint Michael's College* (Vermont): Robert J. Hénault appointed assistant professor. *San Bernardino-Riverside State College*: John M. Pfau named president. *San Fernando Valley State College*: William A. Sullivan promoted to professor, Vern Bullough and Earle Field, to associate professor, Reba Soffer and Douglas Steeples, to assistant professor; Joseph A. Ernst and Thomas Resovich appointed assistant professor. *San Jose State College*: Merrill T. Spalding appointed professor, Larry H. Addington and Harry Gailey, assistant professor, George Connick, Glenn T. Edwards, Jr., and Billie Barnes Jensen, instructor; Jackson T. Main, H. Brett Melendy, and E. P. Panagopoulos on leave for 1962. *Sonoma State College*: Theodore Grivas appointed associate professor. *Stanford University*: Franklin Scott appointed visiting professor for 1962-63. *University of Washington*: Robert E. Burke named chairman of the department; Arthur Bestor appointed to the staff. *Xavier University*: Edward J. Goodman promoted to professor, Maurice E. Link, S.J., and Charles E. Ronan, S.J., to associate professor, Francis D. Johnson, S.J., and John T. Grupenoff, to assistant professor.

RECENT DEATHS

George Clarke Sellery, emeritus professor of history and dean at the University of Wisconsin, died on his ninetieth birthday, January 21. Born in Canada, he received his B.A. degree from the University of Toronto in 1897 and his Ph.D. degree from the University of Chicago in 1901. The same year he went to Wisconsin as instructor in history; in 1909 he attained the rank of professor. He held many administrative posts: chairman of the history department, 1914-1919; dean of the college of letters and science, 1919-1942; acting president of the university, January-April 1937; member of the board of curators of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, 1932-1958, and acting director of the Society, February-June 1946.

Throughout his forty-one years as a Wisconsin faculty member, Mr. Sellery continued teaching. Among his publications were *The Renaissance, Its Nature and Origins*; *Dr. E. A. Birge, A Memoir*; *Some Ferments at Wisconsin, 1901-1947, Memories and Reflections*; and with A. C. Krey, *Medieval Foundations of Western Civilization*.

George Sellery was a provocative and stimulating professor who treated his students as mature persons, constantly challenged them, and encouraged them to work carefully and systematically. He was a strong believer in the value of humanistic studies, and he always upheld the traditions of a broad cultural education.

Both as professor and dean, Mr. Sellery adhered to the principle that "The faculty [of the University of Wisconsin] was not [merely] an aggregate of teachers doing the jobs assigned to them by the higher-ups; it was a corporate entity, commissioned by the Board of Regents to determine educational policies." He especially valued those professors who showed independence of thought on administrative issues.

James Alton James, professor of history emeritus and first dean of the Graduate School at Northwestern University, died February 12, at the age of ninety-seven. Although in failing health, he had nevertheless continued to engage actively in many interests until a few months before his death. He had served Northwestern University as a prominent and influential member of the faculty since 1897, and was for many years chairman of the department and professor of American history. Dean James graduated from the State Normal School at Platteville, Wisconsin, in 1884, and received a bachelor of letters degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1888. His doctor's degree was taken at Johns Hopkins University in 1893; while there he became a friend of Woodrow Wilson. His primary interest was in American history, especially of the Middle West. His chief writings were a life of George Rogers Clark and a study of the first scientific exploration of Russian America and the purchase of Alaska. At the time of his death he was preparing a history of Northwestern University. During his active career he was influential in civic and church affairs. He had on occasion visited Europe, and he became closely acquainted with leaders in church, political, and academic circles there. Many of these interests held his continuing attention long after he retired from his active duties as a university professor and dean. After the collapse of Japan, he urged the support by Americans of the International Christian University. He contributed his library to this young institution and did everything possible to further its interests and strengthen it financially. He was a strong and vigorous man who expressed his opinions in a clear and forthright manner and was never afraid to fight for what he considered to be just and right.

The death of Dr. Hu Shih in Taiwan on February 24 marks the loss of an esteemed honorary member of the AHA and one of China's most distinguished historians and philosophers. Born in Shanghai on December 17, 1891, he exhibited marked precocity in his mastery of the archaic written language—a proficiency that lent point to his advocacy, beginning in 1917, of the so-called "literary revolution." While yet a student at Columbia University, following some years at Cornell, he announced that he would no longer write in the classical style, but would endeavor, along with others, to make the common speech (*pai hua*) of the people a fit literary medium. Although the vernacular had been used for centuries to write popular novels, dramas, and some poetry, it became from then on the generally accepted mode.

The cultural renaissance that Hu Shih initiated went far beyond language reform. It undertook a thorough re-examination, revaluation, and reorganization of China's heritage, including many long-established social practices. Between 1917 and 1949 he wrote an astonishing number of articles in this broad field, most of them appearing later in several collections. Written in this new medium with notable clarity and penetration, they dealt with the authenticity and dates of ancient texts; the authorship of novels and dramas whose provenance was in doubt; and neglected figures of the past, among them historians such as Ts'ui Shu and Chang Hsüeh-ch'eng, and philosophers such as Mo Ti and Tai Chen. His insistence in later years that Buddhism, which was introduced from India in the first century, had exerted a baneful influence on Chinese thought, will hardly gain wide acceptance. Nevertheless his writings on the early history of Zen have opened up fresh fields for study. His best-known works in English, *The Development of the Logical Method in Ancient China* (1928) and *The Chinese Renaissance* (1934), bear but little comparison with his far more solid writings in the Chinese language.

Hu Shih will be remembered as China's able ambassador to the United States during four trying years (1938-1942). Many like to think of him as a true citizen of the world, one of the few men of our time who was equally at home in both the East and the West. An outspoken critic of what he believed to be his country's shortcomings, he nonetheless exhibited in his person the finest characteristics of his people.

Vincent L. Eaton, publications officer at the Library of Congress, died March 16, at the age of forty-six. He did his undergraduate work at Harvard, specializing in the classics and American history and graduating in 1934. After joining the Library of Congress staff in 1935, he did graduate work in Chinese languages and literature at the University of Michigan. He spent his entire professional career at the Library. Having held various posts, he was appointed to the position of publications officer in 1960 and took part in various staff activities. He served as Treasurer of the American Studies Association and was a charter member of the Manuscript Society.

James W. Foster, director of the Maryland Historical Society since 1942, died May 1, at the age of seventy-one.

Ralph Budd of Santa Barbara, California, life member of the Association since 1927, died recently.

EDITOR'S NOTE

A fundamental policy of the *Review* is to publish book reviews which are scholarly, critical, and impartial, which "evaluate the book as history for the information of the potential reader and purchaser." Recently the *Review* published a review by a historian who is in the same department as the author of the book. This, an oversight on the part of the editor for which neither the author nor the reviewer has responsibility, has been avoided in the past and will be avoided in the future.

Because the Board of Editors wishes to publish additional articles and a few book reviews which are longer than those customary, the Board has decided to shorten some other sections of the *Review*. Beginning with Volume LXVIII, readers may note that some lists of articles will be more selective, that less space will be given to news of the Annual Meeting (a full account appearing in the *Annual Report*, Volume I), and that the news section "Personals" will be eliminated.

Index

AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW

Volume LXVII

The titles of articles are printed in italics; the titles of books reviewed are in quotation marks. Books reviewed are indexed under author, title (titles including individuals' names are indexed by last name), and subject. The reviewer of a book is designated by (R). Writers of editorials are denoted by (E). Proper names with the prefix da or de, van or von are ordinarily indexed under the surname, except in those cases where custom is otherwise.

- Abbott, Isabel R. (R), 1090.
 Abell, A. I., "American Catholicism and Social Action," 155.
 "Aberdeen, Lady, *The Canadian Journal of*, 1893-1898," ed. by Saywell, 520.
 Abernathy, Glenn, "The Right of Assembly and Association," 500.
 Abernethy, T. P., "The South in the New Nation, 1789-1819," 1057.
 Abolitionism: Bartlett, "Wendell Phillips," 1062; Dillon, "Elijah P. Lovejoy, Abolitionist Editor," 803; Dumond, "Antislavery," 1063; *id.*, "A Bibliography of Antislavery in America," 1063.
 Acomb, Evelyn M. (R), 377, 459, 478.
 "Acotaciones bolivarianas: Decretos marginales del libertador (1813-1830)," 238.
 Adair, Douglass, and Schutz, J. A. (eds.), "Peter Oliver's Origin & Progress of the American Rebellion," 796.
 Ádám, Magda, *et al.* (comps.), "Magyarország és a Második Világháború," 212.
 Adams, A. E. (R), 212, 789.
 "Adams, Charles Francis, 1807-1886," by Duberman, 152.
 Adams, Norma (R), 467, 1004.
 Adler, C. C., Jr. (R), 1111.
 "Adomnan's Life of Columba," ed. with tr. and notes by Orr and Anderson, 761.
 "Adrienne: Ou la vie de Mme. de La Fayette," by Maurois, 777.
 "Aeronautics and Astronautics: An American Chronology of Science and Technology in the Exploration of Space, 1915-1960," by Emme, 516.
 "Africa and the Victorians: The Climax of Imperialism in the Dark Continent," by Robinson *et al.*, 1020.
 "African Colonization Movement, 1816-1865," by Staudenraus, 421.
 African history: book notices, 214-16, 492-96, 789-90, 1113-15; book reviews, 138-39, 421-22, 1042-44.
 "Afrikaner Nationalism, The Awakening of, 1868-1881," by Jaarsveld, tr. by Metrowich, 1113.
 "Afrique noire, Histoire de l'," I, by Sík, tr. by Léderer, 1042.
 Agriculture: Albertson, "Roosevelt's Farmer," 1133; Britnell and Fowke, "Canadian Agriculture in War and Peace, 1935-50," 990; Rasila, "Suomen Torpparikysymys Vuoteen 1909," 1105; Rivlin, "The Agricultural Policy of Muhammad 'Alī in Egypt," 493; Saint Jacob, "Les paysans de la Bourgogne du nord au dernier siècle de l'ancien régime," 118.
 "Alberta, *The Social Credit Movement in*," by Irving, 521.
 Albertson, Dean, "Roosevelt's Farmer," 1133.
 Albrecht-Carrié, René, "France, Europe and the Two World Wars," 387; (R), 1099.
 Albright, R. W., "Focus on Infinity," 507.
 Alden, J. R., *The Washington Meeting, 1961*, 853-74; "The First South," 501; (R), 506, 796.
 "Alessandro VI Papa e di Fra Girolamo Savonarola, Il tempo di," by Soranzo, 207.
 Alexander, R. J., and Porter, C. O., "The Struggle for Democracy in Latin America," 522.
 Alfieri, Vittorio, "Of Tyranny," tr. and ed. by Molinaro and Corrigan, 209.
 Allen, H. C. (R), 758.
 Allen, R. V., lists of articles, 840-41, 1160-62; (R), 221.
 Allen, Ruth A., "East Texas Lumber Workers," 809.
 Alman, Miriam, and Crick, B. R. (eds.), "A Guide to Manuscripts Relating to America in Great Britain and Ireland," 734.
 Alvares, Francisco. *See* Beckingham, C. F.
 "America, A Casual View of: The Home Letters of Salomon de Rothschild, 1859-1861," tr. and ed. by Diamond, 1126.
 "America in Britain's Place: The Leadership of the West and Anglo-American Unity," by Gelber, 758.

- "American Architecture and Other Writings," by Schuyler, ed. by Jordy and Coe, 1122.
- "American Catholicism and Social Action: A Search for Social Justice, 1865-1950," by Abell, 155.
- "American Economy in the Nineteenth Century, Trends in the: A Report of the National Bureau of Economic Research, New York," 435.
- "American Epic," III, by Hoover, 810.
- "American Foreign Policy: Current Documents, 1957," 518.
- American Foreign Policy and the Blessings of Liberty*, by Bemis, 291-305.
- "American Higher Education: A Documentary History," ed. by Hofstadter and Smith, 1048.
- American Historians and the Study of Urbanization*, by Lampard, 49-61.
- American Historical Association: annual dinner, 874; annual meeting, 1961, 279, 854-90; annual meeting, 1962, 892, 1178; *Annual Report*, 892; award of prizes, 874; business meeting, 1961, 888-90; council meeting, 1961, 881-88; Littleton-Griswold Prize in Legal History, 279; report of the executive secretary and managing editor for 1961, 875-81; Service Center for Teachers of History, 279, 565.
- "American Historical Association's Guide to Historical Literature," ed. by Howe *et al.*, 76.
- American history. *See* Latin American history; United States history.
- "American Newspaperman," by Weisberger, 1121.
- "American Opinion about Russia 1917-1920," by Strakhovsky, 177.
- "American Perspectives: The National Self-Image in the Twentieth Century," ed. by Spiller *et al.*, 148.
- "American Revolution, 1763-1783," by Aptheker, 1124.
- American Revolutionary War: Adair and Schutz, eds., "Peter Oliver's Origin & Progress of the American Rebellion," 796; Aptheker, "The American Revolution, 1763-1783," 1124; Berger, "Broadides and Bayonets," 504; Granger, "Political Satire in the American Revolution, 1763-1783," 504; Higginbotham, "Daniel Morgan," 798; Imazu, "Amerika Kakumeishi Josetsu," 1052; Nelson, "The American Tory," 1053; Savelle, *Nationalism and Other Loyalties in the American Revolution*, 901-23; Thayer, "Nathanael Greene," 224; Whittemore, "A General of the Revolution," 798; Wright, "Fabric of Freedom, 1763-1800," 796.
- "American Tory," by Nelson, 1053.
- "Americans from Yugoslavia," by Govorchin, 809.
- "America's Polish Heritage: A Social History of the Poles in America," by Wyrwal, 445.
- "America's Quest for Peace," by Perkins, 1120.
- "Amerika Kakumeishi Josetsu," by Imazu, 1052.
- "Anatomy of Glory. Napoleon and His Guard: A Study in Leadership," by Lachouque, tr. by Brown, 198.
- Ancient history: book notices, 179-80, 462-64, 759, 1087-88; book reviews, 92-97, 381-82, 683-84, 996-1001; lists of articles and other books received, 242-45, 526-30, 822-26, 1140-44.
- Anderson, A. J. O., and Dibble, C. E. (trs.), "Florentine Codex, Bk. X, The People," 819.
- Anderson, Edgar (R), 818.
- Anderson, F. M., deceased, 289.
- Anderson, J. K., "Ancient Greek Horsemanship," 463.
- Anderson, Marjorie O., and Orr, Alan (ed. with tr. and notes), "Adomnan's Life of Columba," 761.
- Anderson, O. E., Jr. (R), 1048.
- Andreas, Willy (ed.), "Politischer Briefwechsel des Herzogs und Grossherzogs Carl August von Weimar," I and II, comp. by Tümmeler, 486.
- "Anglo-American Relations at the Paris Peace Conference of 1919," by Tillman, 991.
- "Anglo-Maratha Relations during the Administration of Warren Hastings, 1772-1785," by Sen, 790.
- "Anglo-Soviet Relations, 1917-1921," I, by Ullman, 1015.
- Anthon, C. G. (R), 715, 784.
- "Antifederalists: Critics of the Constitution, 1781-1788," by Main, 1056.
- "Antioch in Syria, A History of, from Seleucus to the Arab Conquest," by Downey, 94.
- "Antislavery: The Crusade for Freedom in America," by Dumond, 1063.
- "Antislavery in America, A Bibliography of," by Dumond, 1063.
- "Appeasement: A Study in Political Decline, 1933-1939," by Rowse, 1098.
- Appel, J. J., communication, 584.
- Appleman, R. E., "South to the Naktong, North to the Yalu (June-November 1950)," 499.
- "Après le Concile de Trente: La restauration catholique, 1563-1648," by Willaert, 102.
- Apter, D. E., "The Political Kingdom in Uganda," 494.
- Aptheker, Herbert, "The American Revolution, 1763-1783," 1124.
- Appointments and staff changes: 285-88, 571-78, 896, 1184-85.
- Aquitaine. *See* Armengaud, André.
- "Archivos de la historia de América," I, by Gómez Canedo, 708.
- "Armada, The Other: The Franco-Spanish Attempt to Invade Britain in 1779," by Patterson, 459.
- Armengaud, André, "Les populations de l'Est-Aquitain au début de l'époque contemporaine," 1029.

- Armstrong, Anne, "Unconditional Surrender," 757.
- Armstrong, J. A., "An Essay on Sources for the Study of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, 1934-1960," 420; "The Politics of Totalitarianism," 420.
- Armytage, W. H. G., "Heavens Below," 1092.
- Arnade, C. W. (R), 820, 1102.
- Arnez, J. A. (R), 1109.
- Arnoldsson, Sverker, "La conquista española de América según el juicio de la posteridad," 521.
- Aron, Raymond, "Introduction to the Philosophy of History," tr. by Irwin, 371; (under the direction of), "L'histoire et ses interprétations," 372.
- Aragon, R. F. (R), 465, 761.
- Art and archaeology: Bacon, "Digging for History," 683; Francastel, comp., "Les origines des villes polonaises," 182; Schuyler, "American Architecture and Other Writings," ed. by Jordy and Coe, 1122; Wedel, "Prehistoric Man on the Great Plains," 737.
- "Artist and Social Reform: France and Belgium, 1885-1898," by Herbert, 775.
- Asada, Sadao, *Japan's "Special Interests" and the Washington Conference, 1921-22*, 62-70.
- "Ascendancy of France, 1648-88," ed. by Carsten, 688.
- Ashford, D. E., "Political Change in Morocco," 495.
- Ashley, Maurice, "Great Britain to 1688," 1016.
- Ashton, Robert, "The Crown and the Money Market, 1603-1640," 472.
- Ashton, T. S. *See* Pressnell, L. S.
- Asia and the East: book notices, 216-20, 496-500, 790-93, 1115-20; book reviews, 139-42, 422-25, 728-33, 1045-47; lists of articles and other books received, 263-65, 551-53, 842-44, 1163-65.
- Askew, W. C. (R), 518, 1034.
- "Asoka and the Decline of the Mauryas," by Thapar, 730.
- "Assimilation and Association in French Colonial Theory, 1890-1914," by Betts, 480.
- "Atchison, David Rice, of Missouri: Border Politician," by Parrish, 227.
- "Athenian Year," by Meritt, 462.
- Atherton, Lewis, "The Cattle Kings," 746.
- "Attitude of Tennesseans toward the Union, 1847-1861," by Campbell, 230.
- Auerbach, M. M., "The Conservative Illusion," 458.
- "Augmentations, History of the Court of, 1536-1554," by Richardson, 1092.
- Ault, W. O. (R), 470.
- Auréas, Henri, "Un général de Napoléon," 777.
- Aurola, Eelis, "Suomen Tehtaanloulu, 1636-1881," 1105.
- "Australia: The Quiet Continent," by Pike, 1118.
- Australia in the War of 1939-1945. *See* Dexter, David.
- Austria, José de, "Bosquejo de la historia militar de Venezuela," 1079.
- Ausubel, Herman (R), 772.
- Aviation. *See* Higham, Robin.
- Awards: American Association of University Women, 283, 1182; American Council of Learned Societies, 283, 894, 1181; American Studies Association, 283; Bancroft Prizes, 1182; Council on Research in Economic History, 1183; Eleutherian Mills-Hagley Foundation, 1183; Everest, David Clark, Prize, 569; Ford Foundation, 282; Ford Foundation Foreign Area Training Fellowships, 1180; Fulbright awards, 568; Gay, Edwin Francis, Memorial Prize in Economic History, 569; Goddard, Robert H., Historical Essay Award, 1183; Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, 569; Hay, John, Fellowships, 284, 1182; Huntington, Henry E., Library, 1181; Institute for Research in the Humanities of the University of Wisconsin, 284; Institute of Early American History and Culture, 1181; Inter-University Committee on Travel Grants, 284; Lyons, William P., Master's Essay Award, 1182; Marfan, Albert, *prix*, 284; Midwest Research Grant Committee, 1182; Mississippi Valley Historical Association, 1182; National Defense Graduate Fellowships, 1182; Nevins, Allan, Prize, 284; Parkman, Francis, Prize, 284, 1182; Rockefeller Foundation, 282, 569; Social Science Research Council, 283, 569, 1181; Truman, Harry S., Library Institute, 895, 1182. *See also* Grants.
- "Aycock, Charles Brantley," by Orr, 513.
- Aylmer, G. E., "The King's Servants," 108.
- "Babeuf, Correspondance de, avec l'Académie d'Arras (1785-1788)," pub. under the direction of Reinhard, 776.
- Bacon, Edward, "Digging for History," 683.
- "Badenischen Sprachenverordnungen von 1897: Ihre Genesis und ihre Auswirkungen Vornehmlich auf die Innerösterreichischen Alpenländer," I, by Sutter, 211.
- Bailkey, Nels (R), 92.
- Bailyn, Bernard, *Political Experience and Enlightenment Ideas in Eighteenth-Century America*, 339-51.
- Bainton, R. H. (R), 208.
- Baker, Maury (R), 517.
- "Baker, Newton D.: A Biography," by Cramer, 163.
- Baldwin, J. W. (R), 469, 764.
- "Balfour Declaration," by Stein, 396.
- Balon, Joseph, "Lex Iurisdicção," 382; "La structure et la gestion du domaine de l'Église au Moyen Âge dans l'Europe des Francs," 99.
- Banani, Amin, "The Modernization of Iran, 1921-1941," 492.
- "Banco de Avío de México: El fomento de la

- industria, 1821-1846," by Potash, tr. by Fernández y Fernández, 238.
- "Banco dello Spirito Santo dalle origini al 1664," by Somma, 786.
- Bangert, C. W. *See* Jonas, K. W.
- Baratier, Édouard, "La démographie provençale du xiii^e au xvi^e siècle, avec chiffres de comparaison pour le xviii^e siècle," 467.
- Barbour, Nevill, communication, 581.
- Bardolph, Richard (R), 438.
- "Barère, Bertrand: A Reluctant Terrorist," by Gershoy, 1026.
- Baritz, Loren (R), 733.
- Barker, C. A. (R), 799.
- Barker, T. M., "The Slovenes of Carinthia," 1109.
- Barnes, D. G. (R), 219.
- Barnes, T. G., "Somerset 1625-1640," 769.
- Barnes, William, and Morgan, J. H., "The Foreign Service of the United States," 743.
- Baron, Hans (R), 128.
- Bartlett, I. H., "Wendell Phillips," 1062.
- Barzun, Jacques (R), 775.
- Bass, H. J., "I Am a Democrat," 1130.
- Bates, Margaret (R), 1020.
- Bauer, K. J. (R), 1098.
- Baxter, S. B. (R), 1093.
- Beaglehole, J. C., *et al.* (eds.), "The Journals of Captain James Cook on His Voyages of Discovery," II, 697.
- Beales, Derek, "England and Italy, 1859-60," 775.
- Bearce, G. D., "British Attitudes towards India, 1784-1858," 1019.
- Beard, C. A. *See* Benson, Lee.
- "Beauvais et le Beauvaisis de 1600 à 1730," I and II, by Goubert, 116.
- Beck, C. F. (R), 412, 1035.
- "Becker, Carl: A Biographical Study in American Intellectual History," by Wilkins, 452.
- Becker, M. B. (R), 206, 207.
- Beckingham, C. F., and Huntingford, G. W. B. (eds.), "The Prester John of the Indies," 780.
- Beeler, John (R), 182.
- Beers, B. F., "Vain Endeavor," 1132.
- "Beginnings of the English Newspaper, 1620-1660," by Frank, 696.
- Beik, P. H. (R), 197.
- Bellinger, A. R., "Troy," 464.
- Beloch, K. J., "Bevölkerungsgeschichte Italiens," III, 125.
- Bemis, S. F., *American Foreign Policy and the Blessings of Liberty*, 291-305; (E), 278.
- "Benedict, Kirby, Frontier Federal Judge: An Account of Legal and Judicial Development in the Southwest, 1853-1874, with Special Reference to the Indian, Slavery, Social and Political Affairs, Journalism, and a Chapter on Circuit Riding with Abraham Lincoln in Illinois," by Hunt, 229.
- Benedikt, Heinrich, "Der Pasch-Graf Alexander von Bonneval, 1675-1747," 478.
- Bengal. *See* Bose, N. S.
- Bengtson, J. R., "Nazi War Aims," 1107.
- Bennett, J. H., Jr. (R), 237.
- Benoist-Méchin, "Le roi Saud, ou l'orient à l'heure des relèves," 213.
- Benson, Lee, "The Concept of Jacksonian Democracy," 744; "Turner and Beard," 147.
- Berger, Carl, "Broadsides and Bayonets," 504.
- Bergson, Abram, "The Real National Income of Soviet Russia since 1928," 725.
- Berlin Conference. *See* International relations.
- Berman, Milton, "John Fiske," 808.
- Bernstein, Harry, "Making an Inter-American Mind," 736.
- Bertelli, Sergio, "Erudizione e storia in Ludovico Antonio Muratori," 129.
- Berwick, K. B. (R), 796.
- Bettersworth, J. K. (ed.), "Mississippi in the Confederacy," I, 511.
- Betts, R. F., "Assimilation and Association in French Colonial Theory, 1890-1914," 480.
- "Bevölkerungsgeschichte Italiens," III, by Beloch, 125.
- Beyond Consensus: The Historian as Moral Critic*, by Higham, 609-25.
- Bibliography: Crick and Alman, eds., "A Guide to Manuscripts Relating to America in Great Britain and Ireland," 734; De Smet, "Voyageurs belges aux États-Unis du xvii^e siècle à 1900," 793; Feuerwerker and Cheng, "Chinese Communist Studies of Modern Chinese History," 1119; Gibson, comp., "St. Thomas More," 765; Howe *et al.*, eds., "The American Historical Association's Guide to Historical Literature," 76; "Índice histórico español," IV, 708; "International Bibliography of Historical Sciences," XXVI, 171; Miège, "Le Maroc et l'Europe (1830-1894)," I, 494; Tanghe, comp., "Bibliography of Canadian Bibliographies," 168; Walcott, *The Later Stuarts (1660-1714): Significant Work of the Last Twenty Years (1939-1959)*, 352-70; Watters, comp., "A Checklist of Canadian Literature and Background Materials, 1628-1950," 168; Winther, "A Classified Bibliography of the Periodical Literature of the Trans-Mississippi West (1811-1957)," 800. *See also* Abolitionism.
- Bien, D. D., "The Calas Affair," 119; (R), 477.
- Biggerstaff, Knight, "The Earliest Modern Government Schools in China," 728.
- Bindoff, S. T., *et al.* (eds.), "Elizabethan Government and Society," 105.
- Bingham, E. R. (R), 512.
- Binkley, W. E. (R), 795, 1054.
- Birke, Ernst, "Frankreich und Ostmitteleuropa im 19. Jahrhundert," 689.
- Birkenhead, Earl of, "The Professor and the Prime Minister," 1097.

- Bishko, C. J., lists of articles, 253-54, 538-39, 832-33, 1152; (R), 465, 778, 1030.
- Bishop, D. G., "The Administration of British Foreign Relations," 703.
- Bishop, T. A. M., "Scriptores Regis," 97.
- "Bismarcks, Studien zur Rechtsanschauung," by Kober, 487.
- "Bismarcks Aufstieg, 1815-1864"; "Bismarck Gründet das Reich, 1864-1871," by Reiners, 404.
- Black, C. E. (ed.), "The Transformation of Russian Society," 416; (R), 134.
- Blake, Clagette, "Charles Elliot R. N., 1801-1875," 188.
- "Blanc, Louis: His Life and His Contribution to the Rise of French Jacobin-Socialism," by Loubère, 121.
- Blanco, J. F., "Bosquejo histórico de la Revolución de Venezuela," 1079.
- Blegen, T. C. *See* Commager, H. S.
- "Blue and the Gray on the Nile," by Hessel-tine and Wolf, 231.
- Blum, Jerome, "Lord and Peasant in Russia from the Ninth to the Nineteenth Century," 1037.
- Boas, George, "Rationalism in Greek Philosophy," 1088.
- Bode, Carl (R), 148, 513.
- Boer War. *See* Marais, J. S.
- Bohner, C. H., "John Pendleton Kennedy," 799.
- Bois, Paul, "Cahiers de doléances du tiers état de la sénéchaussée de Château-du-Loir pour les États Généraux de 1789," 196; "Paysans de l'Ouest (Des structures économiques et sociales aux options politiques depuis l'époque révolutionnaire dans la Sarthe)," 120.
- Bolívar, Simón. *See* "Acotaciones bolivarianas."
- "Bolívar visto por sus contemporáneos," by Busaniche, 820.
- Bond, B. W., deceased, 288.
- Bonnel, Ulane, "La France, les États-Unis et la Guerre de course (1797-1815)," 756.
- "Bonnaval, Der Pasch-Graf Alexander von, 1675-1747," by Benedikt, 478.
- "Booth, Charles: Social Scientist," by Simey, 189.
- "Borah," by McKenna, 450.
- Bose, N. S., "The Indian Awakening and Bengal," 219.
- Bossenbrook, W. J. (R), 485.
- Bosworth, William, "Catholicism and Crisis in Modern France," 1102.
- Bouloiseau, Marc, "Cahiers de doléances du tiers état du bailliage de Rouen," II, 196.
- Bourbaki, Nicolas, "Éléments d'histoire des mathématiques," 171.
- Bowsky, W. M. (R), 125.
- Boyce, G. C. (R), 457.
- Boyd, J. P., *et al.* (eds.), "The Papers of Thomas Jefferson," XVI, 433; and Gaines, W. H., Jr. (eds.), "The Papers of Thomas Jefferson," XV, 431.
- Brace, R. M. (R), 115, 494, 707, 1043; and Joan, communication, 580.
- Bracher, K. D., *et al.*, "Die nationalsozialistische Machtergreifung," 715.
- Bradley, H. W. (R), 514.
- Brady, T. A. (R), 94.
- Brand, C. F. (R), 188.
- Brant, Irving, *Settling the Authorship of The Federalist*, 71-75; "James Madison: Commander in Chief, 1812-1836," 1060.
- Breck, A. D., "The Centennial History of the Jews of Colorado, 1859-1959," 509.
- Bredvold, L. I., "The Brave New World of the Enlightenment," 754.
- Bremner, R. H. (R), 505.
- Brentano, Robert (R), 181.
- Bridenbaugh, Carl (R), 986.
- Bridges, Hal, "Lee's Maverick General," 1129; (R), 1068.
- Brinton, Crane (R), 1100.
- "Britain in India: An Account of British Rule in the Indian Subcontinent," by Masani, 218.
- "Britain in World Affairs: The Fluctuation in Power and Influence from Henry VIII to Elizabeth II," by Strang, 389.
- "Britain, Modern, 1885-1955," by Pelling, 188.
- "Britain's Imperial Air Routes 1918 to 1939: The Story of Britain's Overseas Airlines," by Higham, 191.
- "Britain's Imperial Role in the Red Sea Area, 1800-1878," by Marston, 772.
- "British Attitudes towards India, 1784-1858," by Bearce, 1019.
- British Commonwealth and Ireland: book notices, 184-94, 470-76, 765-75, 1091-99; book reviews, 104-15, 380-98, 695-703, 1016-24; lists of articles and other books received, 248-51, 534-37, 828-31, 1148-50.
- "British Diplomatic Service, 1689-1789," by Horn, 109.
- "British Foreign Relations, The Administration of," by Bishop, 703.
- "British Honduras, The Diplomatic History of, 1638-1901," by Humphreys, 522.
- "British Left Wing and Foreign Policy: A Study of the Influence of Ideology," by Meehan, 192.
- "British Treasury, The Rise of the: Colonial Administration in the Eighteenth Century," by Clark, 391.
- Britnell, G. E., and Fowke, V. C., "Canadian Agriculture in War and Peace, 1935-50," 990.
- "Broadships and Bayonets: The Propaganda War of the American Revolution," by Berger, 504.
- Broehl, W. G., Jr. (R), 802.
- Brooks, Phillips. *See* Albright, R. W.
- Brophy, L. P., *et al.*, "The Chemical Warfare Service," 236.
- "Brougham, Henry, The Life of, to 1830," by New, 771.

- Broughton, T. R. S., lists of articles, 242-45, 526-30, 822-26, 1140-43.
- Browder, R. P. (R), 165, 1015.
- Brown, A. L., and Chrimes, S. B. (eds.), "Select Documents of English Constitutional History, 1307-1485," 1090.
- Brown, Anne S. K. *See* Lachouque, Henry.
- Brown, F. K., "Fathers of the Victorians," 772.
- Brown, I. V. (R), 1123.
- Brown, R. A. (R), 798.
- Brown, S. G., "Conscience in Politics," 816.
- Brown, W. L. (R), 511.
- Brown, W. N. (R), 1045.
- Brugmans, I. J., *et al.* (eds.), "Nederlandsch-Indië onder Japanese Bezetting," 1118.
- Brunner, August, "Geschichtlichkeit," 753.
- Bruun, Geoffrey (R), 777.
- Buczek, Karol, "Książęca Ludność Służebna w Polsce Wczesnofeudalnej," 1089.
- Budd, Ralph, deceased, 1187.
- "Buddhist Conquest of China: The Spread and Adaptation of Buddhism in Early Medieval China," I and II, by Zürcher, 139.
- Bukharov, B. I., "Voprosy Dalnevostochnoi Politiki SShA (1953-1955 gg.)," 85.
- Bullets and Ballots: Lincoln and the "Right of Revolution,"* by Pressly, 647-62.
- Bumgartner, L. E. (R), 169.
- Burgundy. *See* Saint Jacob, P. de.
- "Burke, Disraeli, and Churchill: The Politics of Perseverance," by Graubard, 186.
- "Burke, Edmund, The Correspondence of," III, ed. by Guttridge, 474.
- Burke, R. E. (R), 815.
- Burke, Thomas. *See* Nesbit, R. C.
- Burks, R. V., "The Dynamics of Communism in Eastern Europe," 134.
- Burn, Duncan, "The Steel Industry, 1939-1959," 701.
- Burnette, O. L., Jr. (comp.), "Wisconsin Witness to Frederick Jackson Turner," 1131.
- Burr, N. R., "Religion in American Life," I, II, and IV, pts. 1-5, ed. by Smith and Jamison, 143.
- Burr, R. N. (R), 522.
- Bury, J. P. T., and Butler, Rohan (eds.), "Documents on British Foreign Policy, 1919-1939," 1st ser., XI, 774.
- Busaniche, J. L., "Bolívar visto por sus contemporáneos," 820.
- Business history: Burn, "The Steel Industry, 1939-1959," 701; Carswell, "The South Sea Bubble," 473; Ganiage, "Une entreprise italienne de Tunisie au milieu du XIX^e siècle," 214; Jacquemyns, "Langrand-Dumonceau, promoteur d'une puissance financière catholique," I, 482; II, 1104; Krampe, "Der Staatseinfluss auf den Ruhrkohlenbergbau in der Zeit von 1800 bis 1865," 782; Lynch and Vaizey, "Guinness's Brewery in the Irish Economy, 1759-1876," 193; Parish, "The Charles Ilfeld Company," 807; Quazza, "L'industria laniera e cotoniera in Piemonte dal 1831 al 1861," 210; Somma, "Il Banco dello Spirito Santo dalle origini al 1664," 786; Thuillier, "Georges Dufaud et des débuts du grand capitalisme dans la métallurgie, en Nivernais, au XIX^e siècle," 123; Yearley, "Enterprise and Anthracite," 802.
- Butler, J. R. M. (ed.), "History of the Second World War," 192, 1022, 1098.
- Butler, Rohan, and Bury, J. P. T. (eds.), "Documents on British Foreign Policy, 1919-1939," 1st ser., XI, 774.
- Butow, R. J. C., "Tojo and the Coming of the War," 141.
- Butwell, Richard, "Southeast Asia Today—and Tomorrow," 1119.
- Byrne, F. L., "Prophet of Prohibition," 227.
- Byrnes, R. F. (R), 490.
- Byzantine history: "Dumbarton Oaks Papers," Nos. 14 and 15, 684.
- Cady, J. F. (R), 729, 1119.
- "Cahiers de doléances du tiers état de la sénéchaussée de Château-du-Loir pour les États Généraux de 1789," by Bois, 197.
- "Cahiers de doléances du tiers état du bailliage de Rouen," II, by Bouloiseau, 196.
- Cairns, J. C. (R), 200, 387.
- Cairo Conference. *See* International relations.
- "Calas Affair: Persecution, Toleration, and Heresy in Eighteenth-Century Toulouse," by Bien, 119.
- Calder, Isabel M., deceased, 288.
- Caldwell, W. E., deceased, 580.
- Calkin, H. L. (R), 193.
- "Call, Richard Keith: Southern Unionist," by Doherty, 1127.
- Callcott, W. H. (R), 523.
- "Cam, Helen Maud, Album," 375; (R), 1006.
- Cambridge Modern History. *See* New Cambridge Modern History.
- Cameron, J. R., "Frederick William Maitland and the History of English Law," 114.
- Cameron, Meribeth E. (R), 792.
- Cameron, R. E., "France and the Economic Development of Europe, 1800-1914," 103; (R), 1101.
- Camp, W. D., "Marriage and the Family in France since the Revolution," 478.
- Campbell, A. E., "Great Britain and the United States, 1895-1903," 380.
- Campbell, Mary E. R., "The Attitude of Tennesseans toward the Union, 1847-1861," 230.
- Campbell, Mildred (R), 1094.
- Campbell, R. W. (R), 725.
- Canada: Dawson, "The Conscription Crisis of 1944," 1136; Irving, "The Social Credit Movement in Alberta," 521; Saywell, ed., "The Canadian Journal of Lady Aberdeen, 1893-1898," 520.
- "Canada and the Privy Council," by Pierson, 818.

- "Canadian Agriculture in War and Peace, 1935-50," by Britnell and Fowke, 990.
- "Canadian Bibliographies, Bibliography of," comp. by Tanghe, 168.
- "Canadian Identity," by Morton, 817.
- "Canadian Liberalism, In Search of," by Underhill, 1073.
- "Canadian Literature and Background Materials, 1628-1950, A Check List of," comp. by Watters, 168.
- Candeloro, Giorgio, "Storia dell'Italia moderna," I and II, 126.
- "Capitalisme et capitalistes français au XIX^e siècle," by Palmade, 1101.
- Caprariis, Vittorio de, "Propaganda e pensiero politico in Francia durante le guerre di religione," I, 476.
- "Caracas, Gazeta de," I and II, 1079.
- "Cargaisons indiennes: Solier et Cie., 1781-1793," by Dermigny, 1100.
- Carinthia. *See* Barker, T. M.
- Carlson, A. J. (R), 768.
- Carlson, L. H., lists of articles, 248-51, 534-36, 828-30, 1148-50; (R), 185.
- Carmichael, Gertrude, "The History of the West Indian Islands of Trinidad and Tobago, 1498-1900," 818.
- Carr, E. H., "What Is History?" 676.
- Carson, G. B., Jr. (R), 724.
- Carsten, F. L. (ed.), "The New Cambridge Modern History, V, The Ascendancy of France, 1648-88," 688.
- Carstensen, Vernon (R), 1133.
- Carswell, John, "The South Sea Bubble," 473.
- "*Cartae Antiquae* Rolls 11-20, Printed from the Original MSS. in the Public Record Office," ed. by Davies, 184.
- Carter, C. E., deceased, 579.
- Carter, H. L. (R), 509, 1124.
- "Casanova: A Biography Based on New Documents," by Childs, 484.
- Case, L. M. (R), 690, 1108.
- Catalonia. *See* Nadal, J.
- Cate, J. L., *et al.*, "Some 20th Century Historians," ed. by Halperin, 90.
- "Catesby, Mark: The Colonial Audubon," by Frick and Stearns, 503.
- "Catholicism and Crisis in Modern France: French Catholic Groups at the Threshold of the Fifth Republic," by Bosworth, 1102.
- Cattell, D. T. (R), 178.
- "Cattle Kings," by Atherton, 746.
- Catton, Bruce, "The Centennial History of the Civil War," I, 1066.
- "Caucasian Albanians, The History of the," by Dasxuranci, tr. by Dowsett, 464.
- Caughey, J. W. (R), 509.
- "Causas de infidencia," 1079.
- Cavnes, M. P., "The Hoosier Community at War," 1135.
- Cazel, F. A., Jr. (ed.), "Feudalism and Liberty," 763; (R), 184, 466.
- "Centennial History of the Civil War," I, by Catton, 1066.
- "Centennial History of the Jews of Colorado, 1859-1959," by Breck, 509.
- "Century of Revolution, 1603-1714," by Hill, 390.
- Céspedes del Castillo, Guillermo, *et al.*, "Historia social y económica de España y América," ed. by Vicens Vives, II and III, 1030.
- "Chabod, Federico, Profilo di," by Sasso, 787.
- "Chaco War, The Conduct of the," by Zook, 239.
- Chambers, C. A. (R), 235, 454.
- Chambers, Mortimer, *The Authenticity of the Themistocles Decree*, 306-16.
- Chand, Tara, "History of the Freedom Movement in India," I, 732.
- Charanis, Peter (R), 686.
- "Charities of Rural England, 1480-1660: The Aspirations and the Achievements of the Rural Society," by Jordan, 1091.
- "Charity Organisation Society, 1869-1913: Its Ideas and Work," by Mowat, 774.
- Charles V. *See* Tyler, Royall.
- Chaunu, Pierre, "Les Philippines et le Pacifique des Ibériques (xvi^e, xvii^e, xviii^e siècles)," 496.
- "Chautauqua Movement: An Episode in the Continuing American Revolution," by Gould, 513.
- "Chemical Warfare Service: From Laboratory to Field," by Brophy *et al.*, 236.
- Ch'ên, Jerome, "Yuan Shih-k'ai, 1859-1916," 792.
- Cheng, S., and Feuerwerker, Albert, "Chinese Communist Studies of Modern Chinese History," 1119.
- Cherniavsky, Michael, "Tsar and People," 1038.
- Cherwell, F. A. Lindemann, 1st Vct. *See* Birkenhead, Earl of.
- Cheyette, Fredric (R), 196.
- "Chicago and the Labor Movement: Metropolitan Unionism in the 1930's," by Newell, 814.
- Childs, J. R., "Casanova," 484.
- "China, Records of the Grand Historian of, Translated from the *Shih chi* of Ssu-ma Ch'ien," I and II, by Watson, 1115.
- "Chinese Anarchist Movement," by Scalapino and Yu, 497.
- "Chinese Communist Studies of Modern Chinese History," by Feuerwerker and Cheng, 1119.
- "Chinese Institutional History, Studies in," by Yang, 217.
- Chrimes, S. B., and Brown, A. L. (eds.), "Select Documents of English Constitutional History, 1307-1485," 1090.
- "Christianity in a Revolutionary Age: A History of Christianity in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries," IV, by Latourette, 1013.

- Church, F. C. (R), 101.
 Churchill, W. S. *See* Graubard, S. R.
 "Churchill, The Age of," I, by de Mendelssohn, 700.
 "Churchills: From the Death of Marlborough to the Present," by Rowse, 770.
 "City in History: Its Origins, Its Transformations, and Its Prospects," by Mumford, 82.
 "Civil Rights, A Century of," by Konvitz, 439.
 Civil War and Reconstruction: Bettersworth and Silver, eds., "Mississippi in the Confederacy," I and II, 511; Bridges, "Lee's Maverick General," 1129; Campbell, "The Attitude of Tennesseans toward the Union, 1847-1861," 230; Catton, "The Centennial History of the Civil War," I, 1066; Franklin, "Reconstruction," 745; Gunderson, "Old Gentlemen's Convention," 510; Hammond, *The North's Empty Purse, 1861-1862*, 1-18; Hancock, "Delaware during the Civil War," 1128; Harlan, *Desegregation in New Orleans Public Schools during Reconstruction*, 663-75; Johnston, "Virginia Railroads in the Civil War," 1128; Jones, "The Civil War at Sea," II, 807; Lamers, "The Edge of Glory," 1068; McKinney, "Education in Violence," 1068; Randall, "Colonel Elmer Ellsworth," 509; Stackpole, "Sheridan in the Shenandoah," 1068; Whitridge, "No Compromise!" 230; Williams, "Lincoln Finds a General," V, 154.
 "Civil War at Sea," II, by Jones, 807.
 Civilization: Clagett *et al.*, eds., "Twelfth-Century Europe and the Foundations of Modern Society," 762; Duché, "Histoire du monde," II, 457; Dunan, pub. under the direction of, "Histoire universelle," I and II, 457; Eaton, "The Growth of Southern Civilization, 1790-1860," 1058; Larrea, "Corona incaica," 1136; Mandrou, "Introduction à la France moderne (1500-1640)," 398; Quigley, "The Evolution of Civilizations," 987; Starr, "The Origins of Greek Civilization, 1100-650 B.C.," 381; Steinen, "Der Kosmos des Mittelalters von Karl dem Grossen zu Bernhard von Clairvaux," 383.
 Clagett, Marshall, *et al.* (eds.), "Twelfth-Century Europe and the Foundations of Modern Society," 762; (R), 483, 998.
 Clark, Dora M., "The Rise of the British Treasury," 391; (R), 112, 770.
 Clark, T. D., "The Emerging South," 748.
 Clarke, D. L., "Stephen Watts Kearny," 1126.
 Clarkson, J. D. (R), 416, 1110.
 "Clay, Henry, The Papers of," II, ed. by Hopkins and Hargreaves, 437.
 Cleland, H. G. (R), 224, 1051.
 "Clemenceau, La république de," by Wormser, 200.
 Clendenen, C. C., "The United States and Pancho Villa," 1076.
 Clifford, Esther R., "A Knight of Great Renown," 183.
 Clinard, O. J. (R), 236.
 Cline, H. F. (R), 455, 708, 1076.
 Clive, John (R), 190.
 Clough, S. B. (R), 103.
 Cocceji, Samuel von. *See* Weill, Herman.
 Cochran, T. C. (R), 1059.
 Cochrane, E. W. (R), 129.
 Coddington, E. B. (R), 1128.
 Coe, Ralph. *See* Schuyler, Montgomery.
 Colapietra, Raffaele, "Vita pubblica e classi politiche del Viceregno napoletano (1656-1734)," 208.
 "Cold War, A History of the," by Lukacs, 91.
 Cole, A. B. (R), 1116.
 Cole, H. M. (R), 460.
 "Colección de documentos relativos a la historia de las Islas Malvinas," II-III, 819.
 "Colet, John, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's and Founder of St. Paul's School, A Life of, with an Appendix of Some of His English Writings," by Lupton, 471.
 Colie, R. L. (R), 1100.
 Coll y Prat, Narciso, "Memoriales sobre la independencia de Venezuela," 1079.
 Colleges and universities: Davie, "The Democratic Intellect," 1096; Galpin, "Syracuse University," II, 515.
 "Colombia: A Contemporary Political Survey," by Martz, 1083.
 Colonial history (USA): Easterby and Green, eds., "The Journal of the Commons House of Assembly, January 19, 1748-June 29, 1748," 503; Hunter, "Forts on the Pennsylvania Frontier, 1753-1758," 224; Kellaway, "The New England Company 1649-1776," 794; Morton, "Colonial Virginia," I and II, 149; Rothermund, "The Layman's Progress," 1123; Smith, "White Servitude in Colonial South Carolina," 794; Sosin, "Whitehall and the Wilderness," 1051; Ward, "The United Colonies of New England—1643-90," 222.
 "Colonial Virginia," I and II, by Morton, 149.
 Colonies and colonization: Betts, "Assimilation and Association in French Colonial Theory, 1890-1914," 480; Coolhaas, "A Critical Survey of Studies on Dutch Colonial History," 483; Gómez Canedo, "Los archivos de la historia de América," I, 708; Lancaster, "The Emancipation of French Indochina," 790; Millé, "Crónica de la Orden Franciscana en la conquista del Perú, Paraguay y El Tucumán y su convento del antiguo Buenos Aires, 1212-1800," 818; Plamenatz, "On Alien Rule and Self-Government," 789; Robinson *et al.*, "Africa and the Victorians," 1020; Rothchild, "Toward Unity in Africa," 215; Stoecker, ed., "Kamerun unter deutscher Kolonialherrschaft," I, 1114; Trevaskis, "Eritrea, a Colony in Transition," 215; Van Niel, "The Emergence of the Modern Indonesian Elite," 791.

- See also Colonial history (USA); Negro history.
- "Colorado, Reports from: The Wildman Letters, 1859-1865, with Other Related Letters and Newspaper Reports, 1859," ed. by Hafen, 806.
- Colton, Joel (R), 481, 1102.
- Columba. See Orr, Alan.
- Commager, H. S. (ed.), "Immigration and American History," 444.
- Communications: 580-90, 899-900.
- Communism: Armstrong, "An Essay on Sources for the Study of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, 1934-1960," 420; *id.*, "The Politics of Totalitarianism," 420; Burks, "The Dynamics of Communism in Eastern Europe," 134; Dziewanowski, "The Communist Party of Poland," 1109; Goroshkova, "Dvizhenie Nemetskogo Narodnogo Kongressa za Edinstvo Germanii i Mirnyi Dogovor, 1947-1949," 490; Joravsky, "Soviet Marxism and Natural Science, 1917-1932," 419; Kim *et al.*, eds., "Geschichte der Sowjetunion, 1917-1957," tr. by Rosenfeld *et al.*, 417; Kostiuik, "Stalinist Rule in the Ukraine," 212; Polevoi, "Zarozhdenie Marksizma v Rossii 1883-1894 gg.," 135; Schwartz, "The Red Phoenix," 491; Tabor-sky, "Communism in Czechoslovakia, 1948-1960," 1035. See also Soviet Union.
- "Communist Party of the Soviet Union, An Essay on Sources for the Study of the, 1934-1960," by Armstrong, 420.
- "Conduct of War, 1789-1961: A Study of the Impact of the French, Industrial, and Russian Revolutions on War and Its Conduct," by Fuller, 755.
- Confer, Vincent (R), 214.
- "Conquista española de América según el juicio de la posteridad: Vestigios de la leyenda negra," by Arnoldsson, 521.
- Conroy, Hilary, lists of articles, 263-64, 551-52, 842-43, 1163-64.
- "Conscience in Politics: Adlai E. Stevenson in the 1950's," by Brown, 816.
- "Conscription Crisis of 1944," by Dawson, 1136.
- "Conservative Illusion," by Auerbach, 458.
- "Constant Captain: Gonzalo de Sandoval," by Gardiner, 522.
- Constitutional history: Abernathy, "The Right of Assembly and Association," 500; Alden, "The First South," 501; Chrimes and Brown, eds., "Select Documents of English Constitutional History, 1307-1485," 1090; Main, "The Antifederalists," 1056; Osgood, "French Royalism under the Third and Fourth Republics," 199; Pierson, "Canada and the Privy Council," 818; Pole, *Historians and the Problem of Early American Democracy*, 626-46; Warren, "King John," 466; Wierer, "Der Föderalismus im Donauraum," 490. See also Legal history.
- "Contours of American History," by Williams, 735.
- "Contre-révolution: Doctrine et action, 1789-1804," by Godechot, 402.
- "Cook, Captain James, The Journals of, on His Voyages of Discovery," II, ed. by Beaglehole *et al.*, 697.
- Cooke, J. E., and Syrett, H. C. (eds.), "The Papers of Alexander Hamilton," I and II, 741.
- Coolhaas, W. P., "A Critical Survey of Studies on Dutch Colonial History," 483; (ed.), "Generale missiven van gouverneurs-generaal en raden aan heren xvii der Verenigde Oost-indische Compagnie," I, 203.
- Coolidge, C. W. (R), 701.
- Corey, A. B. (R), 520, 818.
- "Corona incaica," by Larrea, 1136.
- Corrigan, Beatrice. See Alfieri, Vittorio.
- Costigan, Giovanni (R), 174.
- Cowan, C. D., "Nineteenth-Century Malaya," 497.
- Craig, G. A. (R), 404, 405, 1011.
- Cramer, C. H., "Newton D. Baker," 163.
- Crane, R. I. (R), 460, 1019.
- Craven, Avery (R), 511.
- Craven, W. F. (R), 794.
- Cremin, L. A., "The Transformation of the School," 156.
- Crick, B. R., and Alman, Miriam (eds.), "A Guide to Manuscripts Relating to America in Great Britain and Ireland," 734.
- Criscenti, J. T. (R), 1137.
- Crocker, L. G. (R), 401.
- Croly, Herbert. See Forcey, Charles.
- "Crónica de la Orden Franciscana en la conquista del Perú, Paraguay y El Tucumán y su convento del antiguo Buenos Aires, 1212-1800," by Millé, 818.
- "Crown and the Money Market, 1603-1640," by Ashton, 472.
- Cruden, Robert, "James Ford Rhodes," 747.
- Crusades. See Wentzlaff-Eggebert, F.-W.
- Cultural history: Hensel, "Śłowiańszczyzna Wczesnośredniowieczna," 760; Kees, "Ancient Egypt," ed. by James, 92; Mazumdar, "Socio-Economic History of Northern India (1030-1194 A.D.)," 218; Polak, "The Image of the Future," I and II, 677; Spiller *et al.*, eds., "American Perspectives," 148; Utley, ed., "The Forward Movement of the Fourteenth Century," 1090; von Grunehaum, "Islam," 1041; Williams, "The Contours of American History," 735.
- Curato, Federico, "La questione marocchina e gli accordi mediterranei italo-spagnoli del 1887 e del 1891," I, 1099; (ed.), "Le relazioni diplomatiche fra la Gran Bretagna e il regno di Sardegna," 3d ser., I and II, 600.
- Current, R. N. (R), 164.
- Curtin, P. D. (R), 494, 1042.
- Curtiss, J. S. (R), 378.

- Cutler, C. C., "Queens of the Western Ocean," 802.
- "Czechoslovakia, Communism in, 1948-1960," by Taborsky, 1035.
- "Czecho-Slovakia: A Critical History," by Glaser, 719.
- Czechoslovakia. See "Historica II."
- Dahms, H. G., "Der zweite Weltkrieg," 994.
- Dahmus, J. H. (R), 1090.
- "Dal fascismo alla resistenza: Profilo storico e documenti," by Saitta, 1108.
- Dallin, Alexander (R), 757.
- "Dana, Richard Henry, Jr., 1815-1882," by Shapiro, 801.
- Dangerfield, George (R), 1061.
- Danker, D. F. (ed.), "Man of the Plains," 806.
- Darlington, C. D., "Darwin's Place in History," 1085.
- "Darwin and the Modern World View," by Greene, 1086.
- "Darwin's Place in History," by Darlington, 1085.
- Daskalakēs, A. V., "Ho Hellēnismos tēs Archaias Makedonias," 997.
- Dasxurançi, Movsēs, "The History of the Caucasian Albanians," tr. by Dowsett, 464.
- Daumard, Adeline, and Furet, François, "Structures et relations sociales à Paris au milieu du xviii^e siècle," 705.
- David, C. W. (R), 1126.
- Davis, P. T., *et al.*, "The Politics of National Party Conventions," 426.
- Davidson, Philip (R), 504.
- Davie, G. E., "The Democratic Intellect," 1096.
- Davies, D. W., "A Primer of Dutch Seventeenth Century Overseas Trade," 1103.
- Davies, Horton, "Worship and Theology in England," 110.
- Davies, J. C. (ed.), "The *Cartæ Antiquæ* Rolls 11-20, Printed from the Original MSS. in the Public Record Office," 184.
- Davies, K. G. (ed.), "Peter Skene Ogden's Snake Country Journal, 1826-27," 1124.
- Davis, C. C., "The King's Chevalier," 799; (R), 484.
- Davis, D. B. (R), 227.
- Dawn, C. E. (R), 213, 492, 1112.
- Dawson, J. P., "A History of Lay Judges," 173.
- Dawson, R. H., "The Decision to Aid Russia, 1941," 165.
- Dawson, R. M., "The Conscription Crisis of 1944," 1136.
- "De Pétrarque à Mussolini: Évolution du sentiment nationaliste italien," by Vaussard, 131.
- "De Wilson à Roosevelt: Politique extérieure des États-Unis, 1913-1945," by Duroselle, 234.
- Deanesly, Margaret, "The Pre-Conquest Church in England," 1004.
- Dearing, Mary R. (R), 804.
- Deborin, G. A. (ed.), "Istoriia Velikoi Otechestvennoi Voiny Sovetskogo Soiuza 1941-1945," I, 137.
- "Decision to Aid Russia, 1941: Foreign Policy and Domestic Politics," by Dawson, 165.
- DeConde, Alexander (R), 451, 743.
- "Delaware during the Civil War: A Political History," by Hancock, 1128.
- Delzell, C. F., "Mussolini's Enemies," 718; (R), 787.
- Demarco, Domenico, "Il crollo del regno delle Due Sicilie," I, 484.
- de Mendelssohn, Peter, "The Age of Churchill," I, 700.
- "Democratic Intellect: Scotland and Her Universities in the Nineteenth Century," by Davie, 1096.
- "Démographie provençale du xiii^e au xvi^e siècle, avec chiffres de comparaison pour le xviii^e siècle," by Baratier, 467.
- Demography: Armengaud, "Les populations de l'Est-Aquitain au début de l'époque contemporaine," 1029; Baratier, "La démographie provençale du xiii^e au xvi^e siècle, avec chiffres de comparaison pour le xviii^e siècle," 467; Beloch, "Bevölkerungsgeschichte Italiens," III, 125; Camp, "Marriage and the Family in France since the Revolution," 478; Commager, "Immigration and American History," 444; Ganiage, "La population européenne de Tunis au milieu du xix^e siècle," 214; Nadal and Giralt, "La population catalane de 1553 à 1717," 202; Vagts, "Deutsch-amerikanische Rückwanderung," 488.
- Den Boer, W., *et al.*, "Gestalten der geschiedenis in de oudheid, de middeleeuwen en de nieuwe tijd," 176.
- Denig, E. T., "Five Indian Tribes of the Upper Missouri," ed. by Ewers, 228.
- Deppermann, Klaus, "Der halleische Pietismus und der preussische Staat unter Friedrich III," I, 485.
- Dermigny, Louis, "Cargaisons indiennes," 1100.
- de Roover, Raymond (R), 1100.
- Derry, T. K., and Williams, T. I., "A Short History of Technology from the Earliest Times to A.D. 1900," 81.
- de Schweinitz, Karl (R), 189, 221, 1091.
- Desegregation in New Orleans Public Schools during Reconstruction*, by Harlan, 663-75.
- De Smet, Antoine, "Voyageurs belges aux États-Unis du xvii^e siècle à 1900," 793.
- "Destruction of the European Jews," by Hilberg, 694.
- de Tarr, Francis, "The French Radical Party from Herriot to Mendès-France," 200.
- Deutsch, K. W. (R), 754.
- "Deutsch-amerikanische Rückwanderung: Probleme—Phänomene—Statistik—Politik—Soziologie—Biographie," by Vagts, 488.
- "Deutsche Imperialismus und der zweite Weltkrieg," I, 489; II, 994.
- "Deutsche Politik gegenüber dem spanischen

- Bürgerkrieg, 1936-1939," by Merkes, 1107.
- Devèze, Michel, "La vie de la forêt française au xvi^e siècle," 1024.
- De Vooght, Paul, "L'hérésie de Jean Huss," 384; "Hussiana," 384.
- DeWitt, Nicholas (R), 419.
- Dexter, David, "The New Guinea Offensives," 498.
- Diamond, Sigmund (tr. and ed.), "A Casual View of America," 1126.
- Diaz, Anne T. de. *See* Ollivier, Émile.
- Díaz-Plaja, Fernando, "La historia de España en sus documentos (nueva serie). El siglo xx," I, 779.
- Dibble, C. E., and Anderson, A. J. O. (trs.), "Florentine Codex, Bk. X, The People," 819.
- Dickinson, J. C., "Monastic Life in Medieval England," 1003.
- Dietz, F. C. (R), 472.
- "Digging for History: Archaeological Discoveries throughout the World, 1945 to 1959," by Bacon, 683.
- "Dilemmas of Progress in Tsarist Russia: Legal Marxism and Legal Populism," by Mendel, 1040.
- Dill, Marshall, Jr., "Germany," 132.
- Dilliard, Irving (R), 517.
- Dillon, M. L., "Elijah P. Lovejoy, Abolitionist Editor," 803.
- "Diplomacy, The Art and Practice of," by Webster, 1086.
- "Diplomacy of the Winter War: An Account of the Russo-Finnish War, 1939-1940," by Jakobson, 195.
- Discovery and exploration: Beaglehole *et al.*, eds., "The Journals of Captain James Cook on His Voyages of Discovery," II, 697; Beckingham and Huntingford, eds., "The Prestor John of the Indies," 780; Davies, ed., "Peter Skene Ogden's Snake Country Journal, 1826-27," 1124; Lienhard, "From St. Louis to Sutter's Fort, 1846," tr. and ed. by Gudde, 508; Poesch, "Titian Ramsay Peale, 1799-1885, and His Journals of the Wilkes Expedition," 507; Rogers, "The Travels of the Infante Dom Pedro of Portugal," 779; Sharp, "The Discovery of the Pacific Islands," 220; Wheat, "Mapping the Transmississippi West, 1540-1861," IV, 153. *See also* Colonies and colonization.
- Disraeli, Benjamin. *See* Graubard, S. R.
- Distinctive Traits of Western Civilization: Through the Eyes of Western Historians*, by Masur, 591-608.
- Dmytryshyn, Basil (R), 462, 1110.
- Documents: Butler and Bury, eds., "Documents on British Foreign Policy, 1919-1939," 1st ser., XI, 774; "Colección de documentos relativos a la historia de las Islas Malvinas," II-III, 819; Coolhass, ed., "Generale missiven van gouverneurs-generaal en raden aan heren xvii der Verenigde Oostindische Compagnie," I, 203; Davies, ed., "The *Carta Antiqua* Rolls 11-20, Printed from the Original MSS. in the Public Record Office," 184; Díaz-Plaja, "La historia de España en sus documentos (nueva serie). El siglo xx," I, 779; "Documents on American Foreign Relations, 1960," ed. by Stebbins, 816; "Documents on German Foreign Policy, 1918-1945," ser. D, XI, 206; "Documents on Polish-Soviet Relations, 1939-1945," I, 462; Fabela, ed. under the direction of, "Documentos históricos de la Revolución mexicana," I, 523; "Fort William-India House Correspondence and Other Contemporary Papers Relating Thereto," public ser., IX, ed. by Saletore, 496; Howard, tr., "Letters and Documents of Napoleon," I, 479; Otetea *et al.*, eds., "Documente Privind Istoria României. Râscoala din 1821: Documente Interne, II and III; Eteria în Principatele Române, IV," 788; Poplai, ed., "India 1947-50," I and II, 498; "Privy Council of England, Acts of the, 1629 May-1630 May," 769; Rich and Fisher, eds., "The Holstein Papers," III, 783; Shaw, prep., "Calendar of Treasury Books, January-December 1711, Preserved in the Public Record Office," XXV, pt. 2, 770; "Vneshniaia Politika Rossii xix i Nachala xx Veka," 1110. *See also* Constitutional history; International relations.
- Doernberg, Erwin, "Henry VIII and Luther," 459.
- Doherty, H. J., Jr., "Richard Keith Call," 1127.
- Doherty, W. T., Jr., "Louis Houck," 232.
- Dohna, Lothar Graf zu, "Reformatio Sigismundi," 469.
- "Domesday Book, The Making of," by Galbraith, 1006.
- "Domesday Inquest and the Making of Domesday Book," by Finn, 1005.
- Donald, David (R), 441, 805.
- Donohoe, James, "Hitler's Conservative Opponents in Bavaria, 1930-1945," 407.
- Dorfman, Joseph, and Tugwell, R. G., "Early American Policy," 223.
- Doughty, Howard, "Francis Parkman," 1069.
- Douglas, P. H. (R), 446.
- "Douglas, Stephen A., The Letters of," ed. by Johannsen, 1065.
- Dow, Neal. *See* Byrne, F. L.
- Dow, Sterling (R), 381.
- Dowd, D. L. (R), 776.
- Downey, Glanville, "A History of Antioch in Syria from Seleucis to the Arab Conquest," 94.
- Dowsett, C. J. F. *See* Dasxurançi, Movsēs.
- Drinnon, Richard, "Rebel in Paradise," 812.
- Droz, Jacques, "L'Europe centrale," 410.
- Duberman, M. B., "Charles Francis Adams, 1807-1886," 152.
- "Du Bois, W. E. B.: A Study in Minority Group Leadership," by Rudwick, 810.
- Duché, Jean, "Histoire du monde," II, 457.

- Duchesne, Père. *See* Jacob, Louis.
- "Dufaud, Georges, et les débuts du grand capitalisme dans le métallurgie, en Nivernais, au xix^e siècle," by Thuillier, 123.
- Dull, P. S. (R), 793.
- Dulles, J. W. F., "Yesterday in Mexico," 455.
- "Dumbarton Oaks Papers," Nos. 14 and 15, 684.
- Dumbauld, Edward (R), 433.
- Dumond, D. L., "Antislavery," 1063; "A Bibliography of Antislavery in America," 1063.
- Dunan, Marcel (pub. under the direction of), "Histoire universelle," I and II, 457.
- Dunn, W. H., "James Anthony Froude," I, 699.
- Dupree, A. H. (R), 503.
- Duroselle, J.-B., "De Wilson à Roosevelt," 234.
- "Dutch Colonial History, A Critical Survey of Studies on," by Coolhaas, 483.
- "Dutch Seventeenth Century Overseas Trade, A Primer of," by Davies, 1103.
- "Dvizhenie Nemetskogo Narodnogo Kongressa za Edinstvo Germanii i Mirnyi Dogovor, 1947-1949," by Goroshkova, 490.
- Dvornik, Francis, "The Ecumenical Councils," 175.
- Dyer, Brainerd (R), 509.
- "Dynamics of Communism in Eastern Europe," by Burks, 134.
- Dziewanowski, M. K., "The Communist Party of Poland," 1109.
- "Earliest Modern Government Schools in China," by Biggerstaff, 728.
- "Early American Policy: Six Columbia Contributors," by Dorfman and Tugwell, 223.
- "Early Christianity and Greek Paideia," by Jaeger, 760.
- "East Texas Lumber Workers: An Economic and Social Picture, 1870-1950," by Allen, 809.
- Easterby, J. H., and Green, Ruth S. (eds.), "The Journal of the Commons House of Assembly, January 19, 1748-June 29, 1748," 503.
- Eastern Europe: book notices, 211-12, 788-89, 1109-10; book reviews, 134-35, 412-13, 719-22, 1035-37; lists of articles and other books received, 259-60, 546-47, 839-40, 1159-60.
- "East-Indian Economic Problems of the Age of Cornwallis and Raffles," by Wright, 1046.
- "Eastman, Seth: Pictorial Historian of the Indian," by McDermott, 801.
- Easum, C. V. (R), 486, 488.
- Eaton, Clement, "The Growth of Southern Civilization, 1790-1860," 1058; (R), 502.
- Eaton, V. L., deceased, 1187.
- "Economic Growth of the United States, 1790-1860," by North, 151.
- Economic history: "American Economy in the Nineteenth Century, Trends in the," 435; Ashton, "The Crown and the Money Market, 1603-1640," 472; Bergson, "The Real National Income of Soviet Russia since 1928," 725; Cameron, "France and the Economic Development of Europe, 1800-1914," 103; Chaunu, "Les Philippines et le Pacifique des Ibériques (xvi^e, xvii^e, xviii^e siècles)," 496; Devèze, "La vie de la forêt française au xvi^e siècle," 1024; Fisher, ed., "Essays in the Economic and Social History of Tudor and Stuart England, in Honour of R. H. Tawney," 766; Gioffrè, "Gènes et les foires de change de Lyon à Besançon," 716; Heers, "Gènes au xv^e siècle," 716; Holbik, "Italy in International Cooperation," 210; Jasny, "Soviet Industrialization, 1928-1952," 726; Karataev, "Ocherki po Istorii Ekonomicheskikh Nauk v Rossii xviii Veka," 413; Kirkland, "Industry Comes of Age," 442; Kuczynski, "Studien zur Geschichte der zyklischen Überproduktionskrisen in Deutschland," I and II, 782; *id.*, "Zur Politökonomischen Ideologie in Deutschland vor 1850 und andere Studien," 205; Langley, "The Industrialization of Iraq," 213; Luzzatto, "An Economic History of Italy from the Fall of the Roman Empire to the Beginning of the Sixteenth Century," tr. by Jones, 759; Miller, "The Enterprise of a Free People," 1059; Mottek *et al.*, "Studien zur Geschichte der industriellen Revolution in Deutschland," 486; North, "The Economic Growth of the United States, 1790-1860," 151; Palmade, "Capitalisme et capitalistes français au xix^e siècle," 1101; Pankhurst, "An Introduction to the Economic History of Ethiopia from Early Times to 1800," 1113; Platbärzdis, "Sveriges Första Banksedlar," 204; Potash, "El Banco de Avío de México," tr. by Fernández y Fernández, 238; Pressnell, ed., "Studies in the Industrial Revolution Presented to T. S. Ashton," 1018; Taylor, *The Paris Bourse on the Eve of the Revolution, 1781-1789*, 951-77; Tischendorf, "Great Britain and Mexico in the Era of Porfirio Díaz," 176; Weinstein, "Narodnoe Bogatstvo i Narodnokhoziaistvennoe Nakoplenie Predrevoliutsionnoi Rossii (Statisticheskoe Issledovanie)," 724; Wright, "East-Indian Economic Problems of the Age of Cornwallis and Raffles," 1046. *See also* Business history; Social history; Trade and commerce.
- "Ecumenical Councils," by Dvornik, 175.
- Edgar-Bonnet, George, "Ferdinand de Lesseps après Suez," 480.
- "Edge of Glory: A Biography of General William S. Rosecrans, U.S.A.," by Lamers, 1068.
- Editor's Notes, 590, 900, 1187.
- Editorials, 278, 564, 891.
- Education: Aurola, "Suomen Tehtaankoulot, 1636-1881," 1105; Biggerstaff, "The Earliest Modern Government Schools in China," 728; Cremin, "The Transformation of the School," 156; Hofstadter and Smith, eds., "American Higher Education," 1048; Jae-

- ger, "Early Christianity and Greek Paideia," 760; Nietz, "Old Textbooks," 222; Sacks, "The Religious Issue in the State Schools of England and Wales, 1902-1914," 190; Thomas, "The Search for a Common Learning," 1121. *See also* Civil War and Reconstruction; Colleges and universities.
- "Education in Violence: The Life of George H. Thomas and the History of the Army of the Cumberland," by McKinney, 1068.
- "Egypt, Ancient: A Cultural Topography," by Kees, ed. by James, 92.
- "Egypt, The Agricultural Policy of Muḥammad 'Alī in," by Rivlin, 493.
- "Egypt of the Pharaohs: An Introduction," by Gardiner, 93.
- Ehrmann, H. M., and Nevins, Allan (eds.), "University of Michigan History of the Modern World: Germany," 132; "Great Britain to 1688," 1016; "India," 1116.
- Eisenhower, D. D. *See* "Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States."
- Ekman, Ernst (R), 204.
- "Eleusis and the Eleusinian Mysteries," by Mylonas, 906.
- "Elizabeth I and the Religious Settlement of 1559," by Meyer, 768.
- "Elizabeth I and the Unity of England," by Hurstfield, 471.
- "Elizabethan Government and Society: Essays Presented to Sir John Neale," ed. by Bindoff *et al.*, 105.
- Ellersieck, H. E. (R), 417.
- "Elliot, Charles, R. N., 1801-1875: A Servant of Britain Overseas," by Blake, 188.
- Ellis, J. T. (R), 376.
- Ellis, L. E., "Frank B. Kellogg and American Foreign Relations, 1925-1929," 451; "Newsprint," 517; (R), 518, 519.
- "Ellsworth, Colonel Elmer: A Biography of Lincoln's Friend and First Hero of the Civil War," by Randall, 509.
- "Emancipation of French Indochina," by Lancaster, 790.
- "Emergence of the Modern Indonesian Elite," by Van Niel, 791.
- Emerson, D. E. (R), 490.
- Emery, Ruth (R), 104, 1122.
- Emme, E. M., "Aeronautics and Astronautics," 516.
- Emmison, F. G., "Tudor Secretary," 767.
- "Empire," by Koebner, 680.
- "Emser Depesche," ed. by Walder, 194.
- Engberg, G. B. (R), 814.
- Engelberg, Ernst, "Revolutionäre Politik und rote Feldpost, 1878-1890," 205.
- Engel-Janosi, Friedrich, "Österreich und der Vatikan, 1846-1918," II, 409.
- "England, A History of." *See* Hill, Christopher.
- "England and Italy, 1850-60," by Beales, 775.
- "English Baronies: A Study of Their Origin and Descent, 1086-1327," by Sanders, 181.
- English Civil War: Pearl, "London and the Outbreak of the Puritan Revolution," 186.
- "English Constitutional History, Select Documents of, 1307-1485," ed. by Chrimes and Brown, 1090.
- "English Friars and Antiquity in the Early Fourteenth Century," by Smalley, 467.
- "English Manuscripts in the Century after the Norman Conquest," by Ker, 97.
- "English Mystical Tradition," by Knowles, 181.
- "English Radicalism: The End?" by Maccoby, 1021.
- "English Religious Dissent," by Routley, 185.
- "English Uncial," by Lowe, 97.
- "Enlightenment, The Brave New World of the," by Bredvold, 754.
- "Enterprise and Anthracite: Economics and Democracy in Schuylkill County, 1820-1875," by Yearley, 802.
- "Enterprise of a Free People: Aspects of Economic Development in New York State during the Canal Period, 1792-1838," by Miller, 1059.
- "Entreprise italienne de Tunisie au milieu du XIX^e siècle: Correspondance commerciale de la thonaire de Sidi Daoud," by Ganiage, 214.
- Epigraphy: Chambers, *The Authenticity of the Themistocles Decree*, 306-16; Dohna, "Reformatio Sigismundi," 469.
- Epstein, Klaus (R), 713.
- "Erasmus, Der Späte, und die Reformation," by Oelrich, 781.
- Erëmenko, A. I., "Protiv Fal'sifikatsii Istории Vtoroi Mirovoi Voiny," 757.
- "Erforschung des Mittelalters: Ausgewählte Abhandlungen und Aufsätze," III and IV, by Lehmann, 765.
- "Eritrea, a Colony in Transition: 1941-52," by Trevaskis, 215.
- "Erudizione e storia in Ludovico Antonio Muratori," by Bertelli, 129.
- "España, La historia de, en sus documentos (nueva serie). El siglo XX," I, by Díaz-Plaia, 779.
- "España y América. Historia social y económica de," II, by Sobrequés Vidal and Céspedes del Castillo; III, by Reglá and Céspedes del Castillo; ed. by Vicens Vives, 1030.
- "Ethiopia. An Introduction to the Economic History of, from Early Times to 1800," by Pankhurst, 1113.
- "Europe centrale: L'évolution historique de l'idée de 'Mitteleuropa,'" by Droz, 410.
- European history, modern: book notices, 194-213, 470-92, 775-80, 1009-1112; book reviews, 101-38, 386-421, 688-727, 1009-41; lists of articles and other books received, 248-62, 534-50, 828-41, 1148-62.
- Evans, P. D. (R), 482, 1104.
- "Evolution of Civilizations: An Introduction to Historical Analysis," by Quigley, 987.
- Ewers, J. C. *See* Denig, F. T.
- Fabela, Isidro (ed. under the direction of),

- "Documentos históricos de la Revolución mexicana," I, 523.
- "Fabric of Freedom, 1763-1800," by Wright, 796.
- Face, R. D. (R), 716.
- Fagg, J. E. (R), 124, 1022.
- "Failure of Union: Central America, 1824-1960," by Karnes, 169.
- "Falange: A History of Spanish Fascism," by Payne, 710.
- Falnes, O. J., lists of articles, 255, 540-41, 834-35, 1154.
- Far Eastern history. *See* Asia and the East.
- "Farewell Address, To the: Ideas of Early American Foreign Policy," by Gilbert, 505.
- Fascism: Delzell, "Mussolini's Enemies," 718; Payne, "Falange," 710; Saitta, "Dal fascismo alla resistenza," 1108. *See also* Nazism and Nazi Germany.
- "Fashion and Future of History: Historical Studies and Addresses," by Schmitt, 90.
- Fausold, M. L., "Gifford Pinchot," 1131.
- "Federalism, The Twilight of: The Disintegration of the Federalist Party, 1815-1830," by Livermore, 1061.
- Federalist*. *See* Brant, Irving.
- Fehrenbacher, D. E. (R), 1065.
- Feis, Herbert, "Japan Subdued," 89; (R), 87, 141.
- Ferguson, W. K. (R), 386.
- Fermi, Laura, "Mussolini," 787.
- Fernández y Fernández, Ramón. *See* Potash, R. A.
- Ferrara, Orestes, "Philippe II," tr. by Miomandre and Tolédano, 202.
- Fersh, S. H., "The View from the White House," 795.
- Feudalism: Cazal, ed., "Feudalism and Liberty," 763; Sanders, "English Baronies," 181.
- "Feudalism and Liberty: Articles and Addresses of Sidney Painter," ed. by Cazal, 763.
- Feuerwerker, Albert, and Cheng, S., "Chinese Communist Studies of Modern Chinese History," 1119; (R), 728.
- Fifield, R. H. (R), 790.
- "Fifteenth Century, 1399-1485," by Jacob, 1008.
- Figuera, Guillermo, "La Iglesia y su doctrina en la independencia de América," 1079.
- Filler, Louis (R), 230.
- "Filosofskii Idealizm i Krizis Burzhuaznoi Istoricheskoi Mysli," by Kon, 175.
- Fine, Sidney (R), 442.
- Finer, Herman, "The Presidency, Crisis and Regeneration," 426.
- Finn, R. W., "The Domesday Inquest and the Making of Domesday Book," 1005.
- Fischel, W. J. (R), 492.
- Fisher, F. J. (ed.), "Essays in the Economic and Social History of Tudor and Stuart England, in Honour of R. H. Tawney," 766.
- Fisher, Sir John. *See* Marder, A. J.
- Fisher, M. H., and Rich, Norman (eds.), "The Holstein Papers," III, 783.
- Fisher, Margaret W. (R), 1117.
- "Fiske, John: The Evolution of a Popularizer," by Berman, 808.
- "Five Indian Tribes of the Upper Missouri: Sioux, Arickaras, Assiniboines, Crees, Crows," by Denig, ed. by Ewers, 228.
- Fletcher, W. A. (R), 194, 206, 1107.
- "Florence, Daily Life in, in the Time of the Medici," by Lucas-Dubreton, tr. by Sells, 206.
- "Florentine Codex, Bk. X, The People," tr. by Dibble and Anderson, 819.
- Fockema Andreae, S. J., "De Nederlandse Staat onder de Republiek," 1032.
- "Focus on Infinity: A Life of Phillips Brooks," by Albright, 507.
- "Föderalismus im Donauraum," by Wierer, 490.
- Fogerty, R. P. (R), 229.
- Fontenrose, Joseph, "The Cult and Myth of Pyrrhos at Delphi," 464; (R), 996.
- Food, A. S. (R), 699.
- Forcey, Charles, "The Crossroads of Liberalism," 160.
- "Foreign Service of the United States: Origins, Development, and Functions," by Barnes and Morgan, 743.
- "Forerunners of Darwin: 1745-1859," ed. by Glass *et al.*, 84.
- "Forêt française, La vie de la, au xvi^e siècle," by Devèze, 1024.
- Forster, Robert (R), 118.
- "Fort William-India House Correspondence and Other Contemporary Papers Relating Thereto," public ser., IX, ed. by Saletore, 496.
- "Forts on the Pennsylvania Frontier, 1753-1758," by Hunter, 224.
- "Forward Movement of the Fourteenth Century," ed. by Utley, 1090.
- Foster, J. W., deceased, 1187.
- Fougeroux de Bondaroy. *See* Scheler, Lucien.
- "Four Studies in War and Peace in this Century," by Hancock, 757.
- Fowke, V. C., and Britnell, G. E., "Canadian Agriculture in War and Peace, 1935-50," 990.
- Fowler, Dorothy G., "John Coit Spooner," 233.
- Fox, Grace (R), 188.
- Francastel, Pierre (comp.), "Les origines des villes polonaises," 182.
- France: book notices, 196-202, 476-82, 776-78, 1100-1102; book reviews, 115-24, 398-403, 704-708, 1024-30; lists of articles and other books received, 251-53, 537-38, 831-32, 1150-52.
- "France, Europe and the Two World Wars," by Albrecht-Carrié, 387.
- "France, les États-Unis et la Guerre de course (1797-1815)," by Bonnel, 756.
- "France, The New," by Tannenbaum, 481.

- "France and the Economic Development of Europe, 1800-1914: Conquests of Peace and Seeds of War," by Cameron, 103.
- "France in Modern Times: 1760 to the Present," by Wright, 706.
- "France moderne, Introduction à la (1500-1640): Essai de psychologie historique," by Mandrou, 398.
- "Franco-Prussian War: The German Invasion of France, 1870-1871," by Howard, 1011.
- Franco-Prussian War. *See* Walder, Ernst.
- Frank, Joseph, "The Beginnings of the English Newspaper, 1620-1660," 696.
- Franke, Wolfgang, "The Reform and Abolition of the Traditional Chinese Examination System," 216.
- Frankland, Noble, and Webster, Charles, "The Strategic Air Offensive against Germany, 1939-1945," I-IV, 1022.
- "Franklin, Benjamin, The Papers of," III, ed. by Labaree *et al.*, 428.
- Franklin, J. H., "Reconstruction," 745; (R), 1129.
- "Frankreich und Ostmitteleuropa im 19. Jahrhundert: Beiträge zur Politik und Geistesgeschichte," by Birke, 689.
- "Frantsiia v Nachale xvii Veka (1610-1620 gg.)," by Liublinskaia, 399.
- Frantz, J. B. (R), 435, 807.
- "Frederick the Great and Samuel von Cocceji: A Study in the Reform of the Prussian Judicial Administration, 1740-1755," by Weill, 485.
- "Freedom from Fear: The Slave and His Emancipation," by Sherrard, 174.
- "Freedom in the Ancient World," by Muller, 759.
- Freiberg, Malcolm (R), 222.
- Freidel, Frank (R), 461.
- "French Radical Party from Herriot to Mendès-France," by De Tarr, 200.
- French Revolution: Gershoy, "Bertrand Barère," 1026; Godechot, "La contre-révolution," 402; Jacob, "Hébert," 197; Reinhard, pub. under the direction of, "Correspondance de Babeuf avec l'Académie d'Arras (1785-1788)," 776; Scheler, "Lavoisier et la Révolution française," II, 197; Sydenham, "The Girondins," 707; Tilly, *Some Problems in the History of the Vendée*, 19-33. *See also* Economic history.
- "French Royalism under the Third and Fourth Republics," by Osgood, 199.
- Frick, G. F., and Stearns, R. P., "Mark Catesby," 503.
- Friedman, Philip, and Robinson, Jacob, "Guide to Jewish History under Nazi Impact," 196.
- "Friendly Societies in England, 1815-1875," by Gosden, 772.
- Fris, E. J. (R), 711.
- "From Humble Beginnings: West Virginia State Federation of Labor, 1903-1957," by Harris and Krebs, 515.
- "From St. Louis to Sutter's Fort, 1846," by Lienhard, tr. and ed. by Gudde, 508.
- "From the Dreadnought to Scapa Flow: The Royal Navy in the Fisher Era, 1904-1919," I, by Marder, 393.
- Frontier: Abernethy, "The South in the New Nation, 1789-1819," 1057; Atherton, "The Cattle Kings," 746; Danker, ed., "Man of the Plains," 806; Hafen, eds., "Reports from Colorado," 806; Throckmorton, "Oregon Argonauts," 1125.
- "Froude, James Anthony: A Biography," I, by Dunn, 699.
- Fuchs, L. H., "Hawaii Pono," 815.
- Fugier, André. *See* Las Cases, Emmanuel de.
- Fuller, J. F. C., "The Conduct of War, 1789-1961," 755.
- "Fur Trade," by Phillips and Smurr, 738.
- Furber, Holden (R), 422, 496, 1046, 1116.
- Furet, François, and Daumard, Adeline, "Structures et relations sociales à Paris au milieu du XVIII^e siècle," 705.
- Fussner, F. S. (R), 765.
- Gabriel, R. H. (R), 739.
- Gaines, W. H., Jr., and Boyd, J. P. (eds.), "The Papers of Thomas Jefferson," XV, 431.
- Galbraith, J. S., *Myths of the "Little England" Era*, 34-48; (R), 494.
- Galbraith, V. H., "The Making of Domesday Book," 1006.
- Galenson, Walter (R), 235.
- Galloway, G. B., "History of the House of Representatives," 1054.
- Galpin, W. F., "Syracuse University," II, 515.
- Ganiage, Jean, "La population européenne de Tunis au milieu du XIX^e siècle," 214; "Une entreprise italienne de Tunisie au milieu du XIX^e siècle," 214.
- Gara, Larry, "The Liberty Line," 229.
- Gardiner, Alan, "Egypt of the Pharaohs," 93.
- Gardiner, C. H., "The Constant Captain," 522; (ed.), "The Literary Memoranda of William Hickling Prescott," 1125; (R), 751.
- Gargan, E. T. (ed.), "Leo XIII and the Modern World," 377; *see also* McNeill, W. H.
- Garraty, J. A. (R), 163.
- Garrett, Charles, "The La Guardia Years, Machine and Reform Politics in New York City," 750.
- Gash, Norman, "Mr. Secretary Peel," 392.
- Gates, C. M. (R), 800.
- Gay, Peter (R), 754.
- Gelber, Lionel, "America in Britain's Place," 758.
- "Général de Napoléon: Miollis," by Auréas, 777.
- General history: book notices, 171-79, 457-62, 753-59, 1085-87; book reviews, 76-92, 371-80, 676-83, 986-95; lists of articles and other books received, 240-42, 524-26, 821-22, 1138-40.
- "General of the Revolution: John Sullivan of

- New Hampshire," by Whittemore, 798.
- "Generale missiven van gouverneurs-generaal en raden aan heren xvii der Verenigde Oost-indische Compagnie," I, ed. by Coolhaas, 203.
- "Gênes au xv^e siècle: Activité économique et problèmes sociaux," by Heers, 716.
- "Gênes et les foires de change de Lyon à Besançon," by Gioffrè, 716.
- George, C. H. and Katherine, "The Protestant Mind of the English Reformation, 1570-1640," 106.
- Gerber, William (R), 476.
- "Gerbert, The Letters of, with His Papal Privileges as Sylvester II," tr. by Lattin, 761.
- Germany, Austria, and Switzerland: book notices, 205-206, 485-91, 782-86, 1106-1107; book reviews, 132-34, 404-12, 713-16, 1033-34; lists of articles and other books received, 255-58, 541-44, 835-38, 1155-58.
- "Germany: A Modern History," by Dill, 132.
- Gerschenkron, Alexander (R), 413.
- Gershoy, Leo, "Bertrand Barère," 1026; (R), 119, 452.
- Gerson, L. L. (R), 195.
- "Geschichtlichkeit," by Brunner, 753.
- "Gestalten der geschiedenis in de oudheid, de middeleeuwen en de nieuwe tijd," by Den Boer *et al.*, 176.
- Gewehr, W. M., deceased, 579.
- "Giannone, Pietro: Riformatore e storico," by Vigezzi, 208.
- Gibson, Charles (R), 819, 1136.
- Gibson, R. W. (comp.), "St. Thomas More," 765.
- Giesey, R. E., "The Juristic Basis of Dynastic Right to the French Throne," 776.
- Gilbert, Felix, "To the Farewell Address," 505.
- Gilkey, G. R. (R), 211.
- Gill, Conrad, "Merchants and Mariners of the 18th Century," 1094.
- Gillin, D. G. (R), 497, 792.
- Gillispie, C. C. (R), 1025.
- Gioffrè, Domenico, "Gênes et les foires de change de Lyon à Besançon," 716.
- Gipson, L. H. (R), 734.
- Giralt, E., and Nadal, J., "La population catalane de 1553 à 1717," 202.
- "Girondins," by Sydenham, 707.
- Gladstone, W. E. *See* Ramm, Agatha.
- "Gladstone-Gordon Correspondence, 1851-1896: Selections from the Private Correspondence of a British Prime Minister and a Colonial Governor," ed. by Knaplund, 475.
- Glamann, Kristof (R), 203.
- Glaser, Kurt, "Czecho-Slovakia," 719.
- Glass, Bentley, *et al.* (eds.), "Forerunners of Darwin," 84.
- Glazer, Sidney, lists of articles, 262-63, 550, 842, 1162-63.
- Gleason, J. H. (R), 105, 1092.
- Godechot, Jacques, "La contre-révolution," 402.
- Godfrey, J. L. (R), 193.
- Gokhale, B. G. (R), 218, 730.
- Goldberg, Harvey (R), 121.
- Goldman, Emma. *See* Drinnon, Richard.
- Gómez Canedo, Lino, "Los archivos de la historia de América," I, 708.
- "Good Neighbor Policy, The Making of the," by Wood, 1078.
- Goodenough, Erwin (R), 760.
- Goodfellow, Charlotte E. (R), 95.
- Goodrich, Carter (R), 151.
- Gorelik, C. B., "Politika SShA b Manchzhurii b 1898-1903 gg. i Doktrina 'Otkrytykh Dverei,'" 85.
- Goroshkova, G. N., "Dvizhenie Nemetskogo Narodnogo Kongressa za Edinstvo Germanii i Mirnyi Dogovor, 1947-1949," 490.
- Gosden, P. H. J. H., "The Friendly Societies in England, 1815-1875," 772.
- Goubert, Pierre, "Beauvais et le Beauvaisis de 1600 à 1730," I and II, 116.
- Gould, J. E., "The Chautauqua Movement," 513.
- Govan, T. P. (R), 1057.
- Govorchin, G. G., "Americans from Yugoslavia," 809.
- Graebner, N. A. (ed.), "An Uncertain Tradition," 448; (R), 1071.
- Grandson, Othon de. *See* Clifford, Esther R.
- Granger, B. I., "Political Satire in the American Revolution, 1763-1783," 504.
- Granick, David (R), 726.
- Grants: Avalon Foundation, 568; Carnegie Corporation, 282, 1181; Council on Library Resources, 894; Ford Foundation, 281; Lilly Endowment, 282; Rockefeller Foundation, 568. *See also* Awards.
- Granville, G. G. Leveson-Gower, 2d Earl. *See* Ramm, Agatha.
- Grattan, C. H., "The United States and the Southwest Pacific," 508.
- Graubard, S. R., "Burke, Disraeli, and Churchill," 186; (R), 190, 700.
- Gray, Wood, lists of articles, 265-73, 553-59, 845-49, 1165-72; (R), 804.
- "Great Britain and Mexico in the Era of Porfirio Díaz," by Tischendorf, 176.
- "Great Britain and the United States, 1895-1903," by Campbell, 380.
- "Great Britain to 1688: A Modern History," by Ashley, 1016.
- "Greek Civilization, The Origins of, 1100-650 B.C.," by Starr, 381.
- "Greeley, William B.: A Practical Forester, 1879-1955," by Morgan, 514.
- Green, Constance M. (R), 82.
- Green, F. M. (R), 229.
- Green, Ruth S., and Easterby, J. H. (eds.), "The Journal of the Commons House of Assembly, January 19, 1748-June 29, 1748," 503.
- Greene, J. C., "Darwin and the Modern World View," 1086.

- "Greene, Nathanael: Strategist of the American Revolution," by Thayer, 224.
 Greenfield, K. R. (R), 126, 718, 787.
 Griffin, C. S., "Their Brothers' Keepers," 434.
 Grimm, H. J. (R), 102, 469.
 "Growth of Southern Civilization, 1790-1860," by Eaton, 1058.
 Guber, A. A., *et al.* (eds.), "Vsemirnaia Istoriia," VII, 378.
 Gudde, E. G. and Elisabeth K. *See* Lienhard, Heinrich.
 Guerlac, Henry, "Lavoisier—The Crucial Year," 1025.
 "Guerra del 1859: Nei rapporti tra la Francia e l'Europa," 3d ser., I-IV, ed. by Saitta, 690.
 "Guide to Jewish History under Nazi Impact," by Robinson and Friedman, 196.
 "Guide to Manuscripts Relating to America in Great Britain and Ireland," ed. by Crick and Alman, 734.
 "Guinness's Brewery in the Irish Economy, 1759-1876," by Lynch and Vaizey, 193.
 Gunderson, R. G., "Old Gentlemen's Convention," 510.
 "Guns of August," by Tuchman, 1014.
 Guttridge, G. H. (ed.), "The Correspondence of Edmund Burke," III, 474; (R), 111.
 Haan, Hugo von. *See* Tyler, Royall.
 "Habsburg Empire, The Break-up of the, 1914-1918: A Study in National and Social Revolution," by Zeman, 1033.
 Hadas, Moses (R), 1088.
 Haddick, J. A. (R), 238.
 Hafen, L. R. and Ann W. (eds.), "Powder River Campaigns and Sawyers Expedition of 1865," 231; (eds.), "Reports from Colorado," 806.
 Hagan, W. T. (R), 1124.
 Hahn, Lorna, "North Africa," 138.
 Halasz, Nicholas, "Roosevelt through Foreign Eyes," 461.
 Hale, J. R., "Machiavelli and Renaissance Italy," 128.
 Hale, O. J. (R), 407, 1098.
 Hale, R. W., Jr., communication, 900.
 Hales, E. E. Y., "Revolution and Papacy, 1769-1846," 376.
 Hall, D. G. E. (ed.), "Historians of South East Asia," 729.
 Hall, H. D. (R), 680.
 Hall, J. W., and Wright, A. F., *Historians of China and Japan*, 978-85.
 Hall, M. G. (R), 794.
 "Hallesche Pietismus und der preussische Staat unter Friedrich III," I, by Deppermann, 485.
 "Hallituksen Yhtenäistämispoliittikka Suomessa 1600-Luvulla (1600-N. 1680)," by Lehtinen, 1105.
 Halperin, S. W. *See* Cate, J. L.
 Halperin, Samuel, "The Political World of American Zionism," 1133.
 Halpern, A. M. (R), 791.
 Hamerow, T. S. (R), 211.
 "Hamilton, Alexander, The Papers of," I and II, ed. by Syrett and Cooke, 741.
 Hamilton, Holman (R), 231.
 Hamilton, J. G. deR., deceased, 897.
 Hammond, Bray, *The North's Empty Purse, 1861-1862*, 1-18.
 Hammond, G. P. (ed.), "The Larkin Papers," VII, 509.
 Hammond, Mason (R), 96, 1000.
 Hammond, P. Y., "Organizing for Defense," 157.
 Hammond, T. T. (R), 1040.
 Hanchett, W. S. (R), 764.
 Hancock, H. B., "Delaware during the Civil War," 1128.
 Hancock, W. K., "Four Studies in War and Peace in this Century," 757.
 Handlin, Oscar (R), 147, 1133.
 Hanke, Lewis (R), 521.
 Hankey, Lord, "The Supreme Command, 1914-1918," 394.
 "Hara de Tunis: L'évolution d'un ghetto nord-africain," by Sebag, 214.
 Harbison, E. H. (R), 459.
 Hardacre, P. H. (R), 389.
 Hardeman, N. P. (R), 1125.
 Hargreaves, Mary W. M., and Hopkins, J. F. (eds.), "The Papers of Henry Clay," II, 437.
 Harlan, L. R., *Desegregation in New Orleans Public Schools during Reconstruction*, 663-75.
 Harrington, F. H. (R), 1050.
 Harris, Alan, "The Rural Landscape of the East Riding of Yorkshire, 1700-1850," 1094.
 Harris, Evelyn L. K., and Krebs, F. J., "From Humble Beginnings," 515.
 Harris, M. F. (R), 226.
 Harrison, J. H., Jr. (R), 506.
 Harrison, Martin, "Trade Unions and the Labour Party since 1945," 193.
 Haskett, R. C. (R), 1124.
 Haskins, G. L. (R), 145.
 Hastings, Margaret (R), 1088.
 Hastings, Warren. *See* Sen, S. N.
 Haverstock, N. A. (R), 171.
 "Hawaii Pono: A Social History," by Fuchs, 815.
 "Hawaiian Republic (1894-98) and Its Struggle to Win Annexation," by Russ, 514.
 Hayashi, Saburo, "Kōgun," 217.
 Hays, Elinor R., "Morning Star," 804.
 Hays, S. P. (R), 1135.
 "He Built Seattle: A Biography of Judge Thomas Burke," by Nesbit, 512.
 Heaton, Herbert (R), 473.
 "Heavens Below: Utopian Experiments in England, 1560-1960," by Armytage, 1092.
 "Hébert: Le Père Duchesne, chef des Sans-culottes," by Jacob, 197.
 Heers, Jacques, "Gênes au xv^e siècle," 716.
 Heitman, Sidney (R), 491.
 Helguera, J. L. (R), 1079.

- "Hellenismos tēs Archaia Makedonias," by Daskalakēs, 997.
- "Hellenismou, Historia tou neou," I, by Vacapoulos, 686.
- Helton, Tinsley (ed.), "The Renaissance," 386.
- Henry, L. L., "Presidential Transitions," 167.
- "Henry VIII and Luther: An Account of Their Personal Relations," by Doernberg, 459.
- Hensel, Witold, "Słowańszczyzna Wczesnośredniowieczna," 760.
- Heppell, Muriel, and Singleton, F. B., "Yugoslavia," 788.
- Herbert, Eugenia W., "The Artist and Social Reform," 775.
- "Heritage of American Social Work: Readings in Its Philosophical and Institutional Development," ed. by Pumphrey, 221.
- Herlihy, David (R), 99.
- "Herzen, Alexander, and the Birth of Russian Socialism, 1812-1855," by Malia, 723.
- Hesseltine, W. B., and Wolf, Hazel C., "The Blue and the Gray on the Nile," 231.
- Hexter, J. H., "Reappraisals in History," 986.
- Hibben, F. C. (R), 683.
- Hicks, J. D. (R), 450.
- Higginbotham, Don, "Daniel Morgan," 798.
- Higgins, Trumbull (R), 499.
- Higham, John, *Beyond Consensus: The Historian as Moral Critic*, 609-25; (R), 155.
- Higham, Robin, "Britain's Imperial Air Routes 1918 to 1939," 191; (R), 1997.
- Hightower, Estelle, communication, 589.
- Hilberg, Raul, "The Destruction of the European Jews," 694.
- Hill, Christopher, "The Century of Revolution, 1603-1714," 390.
- Hill, D. B. See Bass, H. J.
- Hill, D. H. See Bridges, Hal.
- Hill, H. B. (tr.), "The *Political Testament of Cardinal Richelieu*," 477.
- Hill, J. D. (R), 224.
- Hill, J. H. (R), 180.
- Hirsch, F. E. (R), 488.
- "Hispania—Idee und Gotenmythos: Zu den Voraussetzungen des traditionellen vaterländischen Geschichtsbildes im spanischen Mittelalter," by Messmer, 465.
- "Histoire du monde," II, by Duché, 457.
- "Histoire et ses interprétations: Entretiens autour de Arnold Toynbee, Centre culturel international de Cerisy-la-Salle, 10-19 juillet 1958," under the direction of Aron, 372.
- "Histoire et ses méthodes," pub. under the direction of Samaran, 676.
- "Histoire universelle: Tableau général de l'humanité," I and II, pub. under the direction of Dunan, 457.
- Historians and the Problem of Early American Democracy*, by Pole, 626-46.
- "Historian's Business and Other Essays," by Pares, ed. by Humphreys, 104.
- Historians of China and Japan*, by Wright and Hall, 978-85.
- "Historians of South East Asia," ed. by Hall, 729.
- Historian's Use of Nationalism and Vice Versa*, by Potter, 924-50.
- "Historica II: Historical Sciences in Czechoslovakia," 412.
- Historiography: Benson, "Turner and Beard," 147; Bertelli, "Erudizione e storia in Ludovico Antonio Muratori," 129; Burnette, comp., "Wisconsin Witness to Frederick Jackson Turner," 1131; Cate *et al.*, "Some 20th Century Historians," ed. by Halperin, 90; Cruden, "James Ford Rhodes," 747; Den Boer *et al.*, "Gestalten der geschiedenis in de oudheid, de middeleeuwen en de nieuwe tijd," 176; Doherty, "Louis Houck," 232; Doughty, "Francis Parkman," 1069; Dunn, "James Anthony Froude," I, 699; Hall, ed., "Historians of South East Asia," 729; Helton, ed., "The Renaissance," 386; Hexter, "Reappraisals in History," 986; "Historica II," 412; McNeill *et al.*, "The Intent of Toynbee's *History*," ed. by Gargan, 78; Pares, "The Historian's Business and Other Essays," ed. by Humphreys, 104; Philips, ed., "Historians of India, Pakistan and Ceylon," 1045; Samaran, pub. under the direction of, "L'histoire et ses méthodes," 676; Sasso, "Profilo di Federico Chabod," 787; Schmitt, "The Fashion and Future of History," 90; Toynbee, "A Study of History, XII, Reconsiderations," 78; Van Tassel, "Recording America's Past," 425; Vigezzi, "Pietro Giannone," 208; Walsh, "Livy," 96; Wright and Hall, *Historians of China and Japan*, 978-85.
- "Hitler's Conservative Opponents in Bavaria, 1930-1945: A Study of Catholic, Monarchist, and Separatist Anti-Nazi Activities," by Donohoe, 407.
- Hitti, P. K. (R), 1041.
- Hjelholt, Holger (ed.), "Sønderborg bys Historie," I, 203.
- Hobbs, Cecil, lists of articles, 264-65, 552-53, 843-44, 1164-65.
- Hoegner, Wilhelm, "Der Schwierige Aussen-seiter," 1106.
- Hoffmann, F. L. (R), 238, 819.
- Hofstadter, Richard, and Smith, Wilson (eds.), "American Higher Education," 1048.
- Holbik, Karel, "Italy in International Cooperation," 210.
- Hollister, C. W. (R), 1003.
- Hollon, W. E., "The Southwest," 436.
- Holm, B. J., lists of articles, 245-47, 530-33, 826-28, 1144-48.
- "Holstein Papers," III, ed. by Rich and Fisher, 783.
- "Holt, Hamilton: Journalist, Internationalist, Educator," by Kuehl, 233.
- Holt, J. C., "The Northerners," 764.
- Holt, W. S. (R), 425.
- Hoogenboom, Ari, "Outlawing the Spoils," 808.

- Hooker, Helene M. (R), 1131.
 "Hoosier Community at War," by Cavnes, 1135.
 Hoover, Herbert, "An American Epic," III, 810.
 Hopkins, Gerard. *See* Maurois, André.
 Hopkins, J. F., and Hargreaves, Mary W. M. (eds.), "The Papers of Henry Clay," II, 437.
 Horak, Stephan, "Poland and Her National Minorities, 1919-39," 1110.
 Horn, D. B., "The British Diplomatic Service, 1689-1789," 109.
 "Horsemanship, Ancient Greek," by Anderson, 463.
 Hoskins, Janina W. (R), 760, 763, 1089.
 "Houck, Louis: Missouri Historian and Entrepreneur," by Doherty, 232.
 "House of Representatives, History of the," by Galloway, 1054.
 Howard, Catherine. *See* Smith, L. B.
 Howard, J. E. (tr.), "Letters and Documents of Napoleon," I, 479.
 Howard, Michael, "The Franco-Prussian War," 1011.
 Howe, G. F., *et al.* (eds.), "The American Historical Association's Guide to Historical Literature," 76; (R), 192, 808.
 Howe, H. V. *See* Tsuji, Masanobu.
 Hoyt, R. S. (R), 375, 1005.
 Hsüeh, Chün-tu, "Huang Hsing and the Chinese Revolution," 792.
 Hu Shih, deceased, 1186.
 "Huang Hsing and the Chinese Revolution," by Hsüeh, 792.
 Hubbard, P. J., "Origins of the TVA," 813.
 Hulme, Harold (R), 390.
 Humes, D. Joy, "Oswald Garrison Villard, Liberal of the 1920's," 235.
 Humphreys, Elisabeth. *See* Pares, Richard.
 Humphreys, R. A., "The Diplomatic History of British Honduras, 1683-1901," 522; *see also* Pares, Richard.
 "Hungary, Rift and Revolt in," by Váli, 721.
 Hunt, Aurora, "Kirby Benedict, Frontier Federal Judge," 229.
 Hunt, N. C., "Two Early Political Associations," 187.
 Hunter, C. H. (R), 507, 815.
 Hunter, W. A., "Forts on the Pennsylvania Frontier, 1753-1758," 224.
 Huntingford, G. W. B., and Beckingham, C. F. (eds.), "The Prester John of the Indies," 780.
 Huntley, F. L. (R), 695.
 Hurst, J. W., "Law and Social Process in United States History," 145.
 Hurstfield, Joel, "Elizabeth I and the Unity of England," 471.
 Hurwitz, S. J. (R), 1014.
 "Huss, Jean, L'hérésie de," by De Vooght, 384.
 "Hussiana," by De Vooght, 384.
 Hyde, G. E., "Spotted Tail's Folk," 232.
 Human, H. M. (R), 142, 439, 679.
 "Hyndman, H. M., and British Socialism," by Tsuzuki, ed. by Pelling, 190.
 Hyslop, Beatrice F., lists of articles, 251-52, 537-38, 831-32, 1150-51; (R), 120, 196.
 "I Am a Democrat": The Political Career of David Bennett Hill," by Bass, 1130.
 Ibn Iyās. *See* Wiet, Gaston.
 Idzerda, S. J. (R), 400.
 "Iglesia y su doctrina en la independencia de América: Contribución al estudio de las causas de la independencia," by Figuera, 1079.
 Ilchman, F. W., "Professional Diplomacy in the United States, 1779-1939," 225.
 Ilfeld, Charles, Company: A Study of the Rise and Decline of Mercantile Capitalism in New Mexico," by Parish, 807.
 "Image of the Future: Enlightening the Past, Orienting the Present, Forecasting the Future," I and II, by Polak, 677.
 Imazu, Akira, "Amerika Kakumeishi Josetsu," 1052.
 Imlah, A. H. (R), 775.
 "Immigration and American History: Essays in Honor of Theodore C. Blegen," ed. by Commager, 444.
 "Imperial Democracy: The Emergence of America as a Great Power," by May, 1070.
 "India: A Modern History," by Spear, 1116.
 "India, History of the Freedom Movement in," I, by Chand, 732.
 "India, Pakistan and Ceylon, Historians of," ed. by Philips, 1045.
 "India, Socio-Economic History of Northern (1030-1194 A.D.)," by Mazumdar, 218.
 "India and Anglo-Soviet Relations (1917-1947)," by Samra, 460.
 "India 1947-50," I and II, ed. by Poplai, 498.
 "Indian Awakening and Bengal," by Bose, 219.
 Indians: Denig, "Five Indian Tribes of the Upper Missouri," ed. by Ewers, 228; Hyde, "Spotted Tail's Folk," 232; McDermott, "Seth Eastman," 801; Mathews, "The Osages," 1122; Young, "Redskins, Ruffleshirts, and Rednecks," 1124.
 "Índice histórico español: Bibliografía histórica de España e Hispanoamérica," IV, 708.
 Indochina. *See* Lancaster, Donald.
 Indonesia. *See* Van Niel, Robert.
 "Indonesia and the Dutch," by Palmier, 1118.
 "Industria laniera e cotoniera in Piemonte dal 1831 al 1861," by Quazza, 210.
 "Industrial Revolution, Studies in the, Presented to T. S. Ashton," ed. by Pressnell, 1018.
 "Industriellen Revolution in Deutschland, Studien zur Geschichte der," by Mottek *et al.*, 486.
 "Industry Comes of Age: Business, Labor, and

- Public Policy, 1860-1897," by Kirkland, 442.
- "Ingram, Sir Arthur, c. 1565-1642: A Study of the Origins of an English Landed Family," by Upton, 472.
- Ink, J. W. (R), 732.
- "Inn i Einveldet, 1657-1661," by Koht, 204.
- Institutional history: Franke, "The Reform and Abolition of the Traditional Chinese Examination System," 216; "International Commission for the History of Representative and Parliamentary Institutions, Studies Presented to the," XX and XXIII, 375; Yang, "Studies in Chinese Institutional History," 217.
- Intellectual history: Bailyn, *Political Experience and Enlightenment Ideas in Eighteenth-Century America*, 339-51; Bearce, "British Attitudes towards India, 1784-1858," 1019; Berman, "John Fiske," 808; Bernstein, "Making an Inter-American Mind," 736; Birke, "Frankreich und Ostmitteleuropa im 19. Jahrhundert," 689; Boas, "Rationalism in Greek Philosophy," 1088; Bredvold, "The Brave New World of the Enlightenment," 754; Darlington, "Darwin's Place in History," 1085; Gould, "The Chautauqua Movement," 513; Greene, "Darwin and the Modern World View," 1086; Herbert, "The Artist and Social Reform," 775; Kirkinen, "Les origines de la conception moderne de l'homme-machine," 400; Lupton, "A Life of John Colet, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's and Founder of St. Paul's School, with an Appendix of Some of His English Writings," 471; Manuel, "The Prophets of Paris," 1027; Nygaard, "Nordmenns syn på Danmark og Danskene i 1814 og de første selvstendighetssår," 1104; Pipes, ed., "The Russian Intelligentsia," 722; Rice, "The Renaissance Idea of Wisdom," 476; Robson, "Wyclif and the Oxford Schools," 468; Sanford, "The Quest for Paradise," 733; Shackleton, "Montesquieu," 401; Smalley, "English Friars and Antiquity in the Early Fourteenth Century," 467; Stern, "The Politics of Cultural Despair," 713; Wagar, "H. G. Wells and the World State," 189; Wedgwood, "Poetry and Politics under the Stuarts," 695; Wilkins, "Carl Becker," 452.
- "Intent of Toynbee's *History*," by McNeill *et al.*, ed. by Gargan, 78.
- "International Bibliography of Historical Sciences," XXVI, 171.
- "International Commission for the History of Representative and Parliamentary Institutions, Studies Presented to the," XX and XXIII, 375.
- International historical activities: 281, 568, 894, 1180.
- International relations: Ádám *et al.*, comps., "Magyarország és a Második Világháború," 212; Albrecht-Carrié, "France, Europe and the Two World Wars," 387; "American Foreign Policy: Current Documents, 1957," 518; Asada, *Japan's "Special Interests" and the Washington Conference, 1921-22*, 62-70; Beales, "England and Italy, 1859-60," 775; Beers, "Vain Endeavor," 1132; Bemis, *American Foreign Policy and the Blessings of Liberty*, 291-305; Bishop, "The Administration of British Foreign Relations," 703; Bonnel, "La France, les États-Unis et la Guerre de course (1797-1815)," 756; Bukharov, "Voprosy Dalnevostochnoi Politiki SShA (1953-1955 gg.)," 85; Campbell, "Great Britain and the United States, 1895-1903," 380; Curato, "La questione marocchina e gli accordi mediterranei italo-spagnoli del 1887 e del 1891," I, 1099; *id.*, ed., "Le relazioni diplomatiche fra la Gran Bretagna e il regno di Sardegna," 3d ser., I and II, 690; Dawson, "The Decision to Aid Russia, 1941," 165; Duroselle, "De Wilson à Roosevelt," 234; Ellis, "Frank B. Kellogg and American Foreign Relations, 1925-1929," 451; "Foreign Relations of the United States: Diplomatic Papers. The Conferences at Cairo and Tehran, 1943," "The Conference of Berlin (The Potsdam Conference), 1945," 1071; 1940, I, "General," 1134; V, "The American Republics," 517; 1942, III, "Europe," 518; Gelber, "America in Britain's Place," 758; Gilbert, "To the Farewell Address," 505; Gorelik, "Politika SShA b Manchzhurii b 1898-1903 gg. i Doktrina 'Otkrytykh Dverei,'" 85; Grattan, "The United States and the Southwest Pacific," 508; Humphreys, "The Diplomatic History of British Honduras, 1638-1901," 522; Kennan, "Russia and the West under Lenin and Stalin," 87; Krusius-Ahrenberg *et al.*, "Russland, Europa und der deutsche Osten," 194; Leitsch, "Moskau und die Politik des Kaiserhofes im xvii. Jahrhundert," I, 789; Logan, "No Transfer," 225; Lukacs, "A History of the Cold War," 91; Markus, "L'Ukraine soviétique dans les relations internationales et son statut en droit international, 1918-1923," 491; Marston, "Britain's Imperial Role in the Red Sea Area, 1800-1878," 772; May, "Imperial Democracy," 1070; Mechem, "The United States and Inter-American Security, 1889-1960," 1075; Meehan, "The British Left Wing and Foreign Policy," 192; Miège, "Le Maroc et l'Europe (1830-1894)," II, 1043; Ovinnikov, "Za Kulisami Politiki 'Nevmeshatelstva,'" 178; Perkins, "America's Quest for Peace," 1120; Saitta, ed., "La guerra del 1859," 3d ser., I-IV, 690; Samra, "India and Anglo-Soviet Relations (1917-1947)," 460; Smith, "The United States and Cuba," 177; Stebbins, "The United States in World Affairs, 1960," 519; *id.*, ed., "Documents on American Foreign Relations, 1960," 816; Strakhovsky, "American Opinion about Rus-

- sia 1917-1920," 177; Strang, "Britain in World Affairs," 389; Ullman, "Anglo-Soviet Relations, 1917-1921," I, 1015; Wood, "The Making of the Good Neighbor Policy," 1078. *See also* World War I; World War II.
- "Interpretations of History: Confucius to Toynbee," by Widgery, 372.
- "Introduction to the Philosophy of History: An Essay on the Limits of Historical Objectivity," by Aron, tr. by Irwin, 371.
- "Iran, The Modernization of, 1921-1941," by Banani, 492.
- "Iraq, The Industrialization of," by Langley, 213.
- Irving, J. A., "The Social Credit Movement in Alberta," 521.
- Irwin, G. J. *See* Aron, Raymond.
- Ise, John, "Our National Park Policy," 159.
- "Islam: Essays in the Nature and Growth of a Cultural Tradition," by von Grunebaum, 1041.
- Isnardi, Francisco, "Proceso político," 1079.
- "Istoriia Velikoi Otechestvennoi Voiny Sovetskogo Soiuza 1941-1945," I, ed. by Deborin, 137.
- "Italia moderna, Storia dell," I and II, by Candeloro, 126.
- Italy: book notices, 206-11, 483-85, 786-88, 1108-1109; book reviews, 125-32, 716-19, 1034-35; lists of articles and other books received, 258-59, 545-46, 838-39, 1158-59.
- "Italy, An Economic History of, from the Fall of the Roman Empire to the Beginning of the Sixteenth Century," by Luzzatto, tr. by Jones, 759.
- "Italy in International Cooperation: The Achievements of Her Liberal Economic Policies," by Holbik, 210.
- Iiter, W. A., deceased, 898.
- Jaarsveld, F. A. van, "The Awakening of Afrikaner Nationalism, 1868-1881," tr. by Metrowich, 1113.
- Jaccard, Pierre, "Histoire social du travail, de l'antiquité à nos jours," 753.
- Jackson, F. H. (R), 1048.
- Jackson, Gabriel (R), 779.
- Jackson, W. T. (R), 1131.
- "Jacksonian Democracy, The Concept of: New York as a Test Case," by Benson, 744.
- Jacob, E. F., "The Fifteenth Century, 1399-1485," 1008.
- Jacob, Louis, "Hébert," 197.
- Jacobs, D. P. *See* Rees, Albert.
- Jacobs, W. R. (R), 793.
- Jacquemyns, G., "Langrand-Dumonceau, promoteur d'une puissance financière catholique," I, 482; II, 1104.
- Jaeger, Werner, "Early Christianity and Greek Paideia," 760.
- Jakobson, Max, "The Diplomacy of the Winter War," 195.
- James, J. A., deceased, 1186.
- James, T. G. H. *See* Kees, Hermann.
- Jamison, A. L. *See* Burr, N. R.
- Jansenism. *See* Quesnel, Pasquier.
- "Jansénisme en Lorraine, 1640-1789," by Taveneaux, 477.
- "Japan, A History of, 1334-1615," by Sansom, 423.
- "Japan Subdued: The Atomic Bomb and the End of the War in the Pacific," by Feis, 89.
- Japan's "Special Interests" and the Washington Conference, 1921-22, by Asada, 62-70.
- Jasny, Naum, "Soviet Industrialization, 1928-1952," 726.
- "Jeanne d'Arc, Procès de condamnation de," I, ed. by Tisset, 469.
- Jefferson, Carter (R), 705.
- "Jefferson, Thomas, The Papers of," XV, ed. by Boyd and Gaines, 431; XVI, ed. by Boyd *et al.*, 433.
- Jellena, Dirk (R), 176.
- Jewish history: Breck, "The Centennial History of the Jews of Colorado, 1859-1959," 509; Halperin, "The Political World of American Zionism," 1133; Hilberg, "The Destruction of the European Jews," 694; Robinson and Friedman, "Guide to Jewish History under Nazi Impact," 196; Sebag, "La Hara de Tunis," 214; Stein, "The Balfour Declaration," 396.
- Johannsen, R. W. (ed.), "The Letters of Stephen A. Douglas," 1065; (R), 806.
- John, Eric, communication, 582.
- "John, King," by Warren, 466.
- John, King. *See* Holt, J. C.
- Johnson, A. C., *et al.*, "Ancient Roman Statutes," 1000.
- Johnson, P. B. (R), 192.
- Johnston, A. J., II, "Virginia Railroads in the Civil War," 1128.
- Jonas, K. W., "The Life of Crown Prince William," tr. by Bangert, 784.
- Jones, J. R., "The First Whigs," 1093.
- Jones, Philip. *See* Luzzatto, Gino.
- Jones, V. C., "The Civil War at Sea," II, 807.
- Joravsky, David, "Soviet Marxism and Natural Science, 1917-1932," 419.
- Jordan, W. K., "The Charities of Rural England, 1480-1660," 1091.
- Jordy, W. H. *See* Schuyler, Montgomery.
- Joughin, Jean T. (R), 706.
- "Journal, 1846-1869," by Ollivier, ed. by Zeldin and Diaz, I, 199; II, 778.
- "Journal d'un bourgeois du Caire: Chronique d'Ibn Iyâs," II, tr. by Wiet, 492.
- "Journal of the Commons House of Assembly, January 19, 1748-June 29, 1748," ed. by Easterby and Green, 503.
- "Juristic Basis of Dynastic Right to the French Throne," by Giesey, 776.
- "Kaiser Karl V.," by Tyler, tr. by Haan, 101.
- Kalken, Frans van, deceased, 288.
- Kamenetsky, Ihor, "Secret Nazi Plans for Eastern Europe," 785.

- "Kamerun unter deutscher Kolonialherrschaft: Studien," I, ed. by Stoecker, 1114.
- Kann, R. A. (R), 408, 1033.
- Karataev, N. K., "Ocherki po Istorii Ekonomicheskikh Nauk v Rossii XVIII Veka," 413.
- Karnes, T. L., "The Failure of Union," 169.
- Kaysers, E. L. (E), 564.
- Kearney, H. F., "Strafford in Ireland, 1633-41," 475.
- "Kearny, Stephen Watts: Soldier of the West," by Clarke, 1126.
- Kedourie, Elie, "Nationalism," 754.
- Keen, Maurice, "The Outlaws of Medieval Legend," 1088.
- Kees, Hermann, "Ancient Egypt," ed. by James, 92.
- Kellaway, William, "The New England Company 1649-1776," 794.
- Kelleher, J. V. (R), 475.
- "Kellogg, Frank B., and American Foreign Relations, 1925-1929," by Ellis, 451.
- Kendall, P. M. (R), 183.
- Kennan, G. F., "Russia and the West under Lenin and Stalin," 87.
- "Kennedy, John Pendleton: Gentleman from Baltimore," by Bohner, 799.
- Kennedy, M. D. (R), 1114.
- Kent, J. H. (R), 179, 464.
- Ker, N. R., "English Manuscripts in the Century after the Norman Conquest," 97.
- Key, K. K. (R), 478, 727.
- Kiddle, Margaret, "Men of Yesterday," 990.
- Kim, M. P., *et al.* (eds.), "Geschichte der Sowjetunion, 1917-1957," tr. by Rosenfeld *et al.*, 417.
- "King and Church: The Rise and Fall of the Patronato real," by Shiels, 778.
- "King's Chevalier: A Biography of Lewis Littlepage," by Davis, 799.
- "King's Servants: The Civil Service of Charles I, 1625-1642," by Aylmer, 108.
- Kirby, Chester (R), 773.
- Kirchheimer, Otto, "Political Justice," 679.
- Kirkinen, Heikki, "Les origines de la conception moderne de l'homme-machine," 400.
- Kirkland, E. C., "Industry Comes of Age," 442; (R), 152.
- Klingberg, F. J. (R), 421, 1021.
- Knaplund, Paul (ed.), "Gladstone-Gordon Correspondence, 1851-1896," 475; (R), 1096.
- Knappen, Marshall (R), 448.
- "Knight of Great Renown: The Life and Times of Othon de Grandson," by Clifford, 183.
- Knowles, David, "The English Mystical Tradition," 181.
- Kober, Heinz, "Studien zur Rechtsanschauung Bismarcks," 487.
- Koch, Adrienne (R), 431.
- Koebner, Richard, "Empire," 680.
- Koehl, Robert (R), 785.
- "Kōgun: The Japanese Army in the Pacific War," by Hayashi, 217.
- Kohn, Hans (R), 396, 723.
- Koht, Halvdan, "Inn i Einveldet, 1657-1661," 204.
- Kolehmainen, J. I. (R), 195, 781, 1105.
- Kon, I. S., "Filosofskii Idealizm i Krizis Burzhuaiznoi Istoricheskoi Mysli," 175.
- "Kongress Proizvodstvennykh Profsoiuzov SShA 1935-1955 (Iz Istorii Amerikanskogo Rabocheho Dvizheniia)," by Mikhailov, 235.
- Konvitz, M. R., "A Century of Civil Rights," 439.
- Korean War. *See* Appleman, R. E.; Lyons, G. M.
- Korteweg, P. G. J. (R), 1118.
- "Kosmos des Mittelalters von Karl dem Grossen zu Bernhard von Clairvaux," by Steinen, 383.
- Kossok, Manfred. *See* Maiski, I. M.
- Kostiuk, Hryhory, "Stalinist Rule in the Ukraine," 212.
- Kraehe, E. E. (R), 410.
- Krampe, H. D., "Der Staatseinfluss auf den Ruhrkohlenbergbau in der Zeit von 1800 bis 1865," 782.
- Kranzberg, Melvin (R), 81, 201, 516.
- Kraus, Michael (R), 747, 1069.
- Krebs, F. J., and Harris, Evelyn L. K., "From Humble Beginnings," 515.
- "Kreuzzugsdichtung des Mittelalters: Studien zu ihrer geschichtlichen und dichterischen Wirklichkeit," by Wentzlaff-Eggebert, 180.
- Krey, A. C., deceased, 896.
- Krout, J. A. (R), 426, 434.
- "Kruger's Republic, The Fall of," by Marais, 494.
- Krusius-Ahrenberg, Lolo, *et al.*, "Russland, Europa und der deutsche Osten," 194.
- "Książęca Ludność Służebna w Polsce Wczesnofeudalnej," by Buczek, 1089.
- Kuczynski, Jürgen, "Studien zur Geschichte der zyklischen Überproduktionskrisen in Deutschland," I and II, 782; "Zur politökonomischen Ideologie in Deutschland vor 1850 und andere Studien," 205.
- Kuehl, W. F., "Hamilton Holt," 233.
- Kull, I. S., deceased, 290.
- Kulstein, D. I. (R), 1029.
- Kurland, N. D. (R), 1121.
- Labaree, L. W., *et al.* (eds.), "The Papers of Benjamin Franklin," III, 428.
- Labor: Allen, "East Texas Lumber Workers," 809; Harris and Krebs, "From Humble Beginnings," 515; Harrison, "Trade Unions and the Labour Party since 1945," 193; Mikhailov, "Kongress Proizvodstvennykh Profsoiuzov SShA 1935-1955 (Iz Istorii Amerikanskogo Rabocheho Dvizheniia)," 235; Newell, "Chicago and the Labor Movement," 814; Perlman, "The Machinists," 814; Rees, "Real Wages in Manufacturing, 1890-1914," 446.

- Lachouque, Henry, "The Anatomy of Glory," tr. by Brown, 198.
- La Fayette, Mme. de. *See* Maurois, André.
- "La Guardia Years, Machine and Reform Politics in New York City," by Garrett, 750.
- Lake, Margaret E. *See* Tsuji, Masanobu.
- Lamers, W. M., "The Edge of Glory," 1068.
- Lampard, E. E., *American Historians and the Study of Urbanization*, 49-61; (R), 1018.
- Lancaster, Donald, "The Emancipation of French Indochina," 790.
- "Land Law, An Introduction to the History of," by Simpson, 470.
- Landes, D. S. (R), 123.
- Lane, F. C. (R), 786.
- Langley, Kathleen M., "The Industrialization of Iraq," 213.
- "Langrand-Dumonceau, promoteur d'une puissance financière catholique," by Jacquemyns, I, 482; II, 1104.
- Lanhers, Yvonne. *See* Tisset, Pierre.
- Lansing, Robert. *See* Beers, B. F.
- Laprade, W. T. (R), 474.
- "Largely Lincoln," by Mearns, 805.
- "Larkin Papers: Personal, Business, and Official Correspondence of Thomas Oliver Larkin, Merchant and United States Consul in California," VII, ed. by Hammond, 509.
- Larrea, Juan, "Corona incaica," 1136.
- Las Cases, Emmanuel de, "Mémorial de Sainte-Hélène," ed. by Fugier, 778.
- Later Stuarts (1660-1714): Significant Work of the Last Twenty Years (1939-1959)*, by Walcott, 352-70.
- Latin American history: book notices, 238-39, 521-24, 818-21, 1136-37; book reviews, 169-70, 455-56, 751-52, 1075-84; lists of articles and other books received, 275-77, 561-63, 851-53, 1174-77.
- Latin American Urban History, Some Characteristics of*, by Morse, 317-38.
- Latourette, K. S., "Christianity in a Revolutionary Age," IV, 1013; (R), 143, 174.
- Lattin, Harriet P. (tr.), "The Letters of Gerbert with His Papal Privileges as Sylvester II," 761.
- "Lavoisier et la Révolution française," III, by Scheler, 197.
- "Lavoisier—The Crucial Year: The Background and Origin of His First Experiments on Combustion in 1772," by Guerlac, 1025.
- "Law and Social Process in United States History: Five Lectures Delivered at the University of Michigan, November 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, 1959," by Hurst, 145.
- "Lay Judges, A History of," by Dawson, 173.
- "Layman's Progress: Religious and Political Experience in Colonial Pennsylvania, 1740-1770," by Rothermund, 1123.
- "Leben in Brennpunkten unserer Zeit: Wien, Berlin, New York; Gustav Stolper, 1888-1947," by Stolper, 488.
- Léderer, Frida. *See* Sik, Endre.
- Lederer, I. J. (R), 788.
- Lee, Maurice, Jr. (R), 768, 1096.
- Lee, Ulysses (R), 795.
- "Lee's Maverick General: Daniel Harvey Hill," by Bridges, 1129.
- Leffler, H. T. (R), 501.
- "Legal Foundations of American Philanthropy, 1776-1844," by Miller, 505.
- Legal history: Balon, "La structure et la gestion du domaine de l'Eglise au Moyen Age dans l'Europe des Francs," 99; *id.*, "Lex Iurisdiction," 382; Cameron, "Frederick William Maitland and the History of English Law," 114; "Causas de infidencia," 1079; Dawson, "A History of Lay Judges," 173; Giesey, "The Juristic Basis of Dynastic Right to the French Throne," 776; Hunt, "Kirby Benedict, Frontier Federal Judge," 229; Hurst, "Law and Social Process in United States History," 145; Johnson *et al.*, "Ancient Roman Statutes," 1000; Kirchheimer, "Political Justice," 679; Konvitz, "A Century of Civil Rights," 439; Richardson, "History of the Court of Augmentations, 1536-1554," 1092; Simpson, "An Introduction to the History of Land Law," 470. *See also* Constitutional history; Philanthropy.
- "Leger en de vloot van de graven van Vlaanderen vanaf het ontstaan tot in 1305," by Verbruggen, 182.
- Lehmann, Paul, "Erforschung des Mittelalters," III and IV, 765.
- Lehtinen, Erkki, "Hallituksen Yhtenäistämispoliittika Suomessa 1600-Luvulla (1600-N. 1680)," 1105.
- Leitsch, Walter, "Moskau und die Politik des Kaiserhofes im XVII. Jahrhundert," I, 789.
- "Leo XIII and the Modern World," ed. by Gargan, 377.
- Leoni, Edgar, "Nostradamus," 1100.
- Leopold II. *See* Silagi, Denis.
- Leopold, R. W. (R), 225, 234.
- Lerski, J. J. (R), 445.
- "Lesseps, Ferdinand de, après Suez: Le pionnier de Panama," by Edgar-Bonnet, 480.
- "Leve Revolutionen: Tradition och Dynamik i Latinamerikansk Samhällsliv," by Mörner, 1136.
- Levenson, J. R. (R), 216.
- Levine, D. N. (R), 1113.
- Lewis, Bernard, "The Emergence of Modern Turkey," 727.
- Lewis, W. S., and Smith, R. A. (eds.), "Horace Walpole's Correspondence," XXX and XXXI, 112.
- "Lex Iurisdiction: Recherches sur les assemblées judiciaires et législatives, sur les droits et sur les obligations communautaires dans l'Europe des Francs," by Balon, 382.
- Liberalism. *See* Underhill, F. H.
- "Liberalism, The Crossroads of: Croly, Weyl, Lippmann, and the Progressive Era, 1900-1925," by Forcey, 160.
- "Liberty Line: The Legend of the Underground Railroad," by Gara, 229.

- Libraries and archives: 279-81, 566-68, 892-94, 1178-80; Library of Congress, 279, 566, 892, 1178; National Archives, 280, 566, 893, 1179. *See also* Colonies and colonization.
- Lidtke, V. L. (R), 205.
- Lienhard, Heinrich, "From St. Louis to Sutter's Fort, 1846," tr. and ed. by Gudde, 508.
- Lieuwen, Edwin, "Venezuela," 1083.
- Lin Yutang, "Imperial Peking," 1116.
- Lincoln, Abraham: Mearns, "Largely Lincoln," 805; Powell, "Lincoln Day by Day," III, ed. by Miers, 441; Pressly, *Bullets and Ballots: Lincoln and the "Right of Revolution,"* 647-62. *See also* Civil War and Reconstruction.
- "Lincoln Finds a General: A Military Study of the Civil War," V, by Williams, 154.
- Lindemann, F. A. *See* Birkenhead, Earl of.
- Lindsey, David (R), 510.
- Lippmann, Walter. *See* Forcey, Charles.
- List of Doctoral Dissertations in History in Progress or Completed at Colleges and Universities in the United States*, 565, 892.
- Literary history: Gardiner, ed., "The Literary Memoranda of William Hickling Prescott," 1125.
- Lithuania. *See* Pashuto, V. T.
- Littell, F. H., and Walz, H. H. (eds.), "Weltkirchen Lexikon," 174.
- Littlepage, Lewis. *See* Davis, C. C.
- "Litus Saxonicum: The British Saxon Shore in Scholarship and History," by White, 465.
- Litwack, L. F., "North of Slavery," 438.
- Liublinskaia, A. D., "Frantsiia v Nachale XVII Veka (1610-1620 gg.)," 399.
- Livermore, Shaw, Jr., "The Twilight of Federalism," 1061.
- "Livy: His Historical Aims and Methods," by Walsh, 96.
- Logan, J. A., Jr., "No Transfer," 225; (R), 816.
- Logan, R. W. (R), 1078.
- "London and the Outbreak of the Puritan Revolution: City Government and National Politics, 1625-43," by Pearl, 186.
- Longaker, R. P., "The Presidency and Individual Liberties," 142.
- "Lord and Peasant in Russia from the Ninth to the Nineteenth Century," by Blum, 1037.
- Lorraine. *See* Taveneaux, René.
- Lorwin, V. R. (R), 481, 753.
- Lossky, Andrew (R), 399.
- Loubère, L. A., "Louis Blanc," 121.
- "Lovejoy, Elijah P., Abolitionist Editor," by Dillon, 803.
- Lovell, C. R. (R), 215, 1113.
- Low Countries: book notices, 203, 482-83, 781, 1103-1104; book reviews, 1032-33; lists of articles and other books received, 254-55, 539-40, 833-34, 1152-54.
- Lowe, E. A., "English Uncial," 97.
- Loewenberg, B. J. (R), 1085.
- Lowenthal, David (ed.), "The West Indies Federation," 237.
- Lucas, H. S., deceased, 898.
- Lucas-Dubreton, J., "Daily Life in Florence in the Time of the Medici," tr. by Sells, 206.
- Lukacs, John, "A History of the Cold War," 91.
- Lupton, J. H., "A Life of John Colet, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's and Founder of St. Paul's School, with an Appendix of Some of His English Writings," 471.
- Lurie, Edward (R), 84.
- Luther, Martin. *See* Doernberg, Erwin.
- Luvaas, Jay, "The Military Legacy of the Civil War," 460.
- Luzzatto, Gino, "An Economic History of Italy from the Fall of the Roman Empire to the Beginning of the Sixteenth Century," tr. by Jones, 759.
- Lynch, Patrick, and Vaizey, John, "Guinness's Brewery in the Irish Economy, 1759-1876," 193.
- Lyon, Bryce (R), 467, 765, 1001.
- Lyons, G. M., "Military Policy and Economic Aid," 179.
- McAvoy, T. T., *et al.*, "The Midwest," 502.
- MacCaffrey, W. T. (R), 472.
- McCloy, Shelby, "The Negro in France," 115.
- Maccoby, S., "English Radicalism: The End?" 1021.
- McCulloch, S. C. (R), 508.
- McCully, B. T. (R), 218.
- McDermott, J. F., "Seth Eastman," 801; (R), 508.
- McDonald, Forrest (R), 223.
- Macedonia. *See* Daskalakēs, A. V.
- McGeary, M. N., "Gifford Pinchot," 161.
- McGill, Barry (R), 475.
- McGill, W. J., Jr., communication, 586.
- McGregor, M. F. (R), 462.
- McGrew, R. E. (R), 491.
- McGuire, M. R. P. (R), 175.
- "Machiavelli and Renaissance Italy," by Hale, 128.
- "Machinists: A New Study in American Trade Unionism," by Perlman, 814.
- McKelvey, Blake, "Rochester: An Emerging Metropolis, 1925-1961," 1132.
- McKenna, Marian C., "Borah," 450.
- "Mackenzie, Alexander: Clear Grit," by Thomson, 237.
- McKinney, F. F., "Education in Violence," 1068.
- MacKirdy, K. A. (R), 1118.
- McLean, R. C., "George Tucker," 506.
- McNeill, W. H., *et al.*, "The Intent of Toynbee's *History*," ed. by Gargan, 78.
- "Madison, James: Commander in Chief, 1812-1836," by Brant, 1060.
- Madsen, B. D. (R), 232.
- "Magyarország és a Második Világháború: Titkos Diplomáciai Okmányok a Háború Előzményeihez és Történetéhez," comp. by Ádám *et al.*, 212.

- Mahoney, T. H. D. (R), 458.
 Main, J. T., "The Antifederalists," 1056.
 Maiski, I. M., "Neuere Geschichte Spaniens, 1808-1917," ed. by Kossok, tr. by Piazza, 1102.
 "Maitland, Frederick William, and the History of English Law," by Cameron, 114.
 Major, J. R. (R), 776.
 "Making an Inter-American Mind," by Bernstein, 736.
 "Malaya, Nineteenth-Century: The Origins of British Political Control," by Cowan, 497.
 Malia, Martin, "Alexander Herzen and the Birth of Russian Socialism, 1812-1855," 723.
 "Malvinas, Colección de documentos relativos a la historia de las Islas," II-III, 819.
 Mamatey, V. S. (R), 721, 1109.
 "Man of the Plains: Recollections of Luther North, 1856-1882," ed. by Danker, 806.
 Mandrou, Robert, "Introduction à la France moderne (1500-1640)," 398.
 Mann, Arthur (R), 156.
 Manning, Helen T. (R), 817.
 Manuel, F. E., "The Prophets of Paris," 1027; (R), 987.
 "Mapping the Transmississippi West, 1540-1861," IV, by Wheat, 153.
 Marais, J. S., "The Fall of Kruger's Republic," 494.
 Marder, A. J., "From the Dreadnought to Scapa Flow," I, 393.
 Maritime history. *See* Cutler, C. C.
 Markus, Vasyl, "L'Ukraine soviétique dans les relations internationales et son statut en droit international, 1918-1923," 491.
 "Maroc et l'Europe (1830-1894)," by Miège, I, 494; II, 1043.
 "Marriage and the Family in France since the Revolution: An Essay in the History of Population," by Camp, 478.
 Marston, T. E., "Britain's Imperial Role in the Red Sea Area, 1800-1878," 772.
 Martz, J. D., "Colombia," 1083.
 Masani, R. P., "Britain in India," 218.
 "Mason, George: Reluctant Statesman," by Rutland, 506.
 Masur, Gerhard, *Distinctive Traits of Western Civilization: Through the Eyes of Western Historians*, 591-608; (R), 78, 677.
 "Mathématiques, Éléments d'histoire des," by Bourbaki, 171.
 Mathews, J. J., "The Osages," 1122.
 Mathews, Thomas, "Puerto Rican Politics and the New Deal," 516.
 Matloff, Maurice (R), 757.
 Maurois, André, "Adrienne: Ou la vie de Mme. de La Fayette," 777.
 Maxwell, R. S. (R), 809.
 "Maxwell Land Grant," by Pearson, 511.
 May, A. J. (R), 211, 783.
 May, E. R., "Imperial Democracy," 1070; (R), 85.
 May, H. F. (R), 512.
 Mayo, Lida, and Thomson, H. C., "The Ordnance Department," 236.
 Mays, D. J. (R), 503.
 Mazour, A. G. (R), 1037.
 Mazumdar, B. P., "Socio-Economic History of Northern India (1030-1194 A.D.)," 218.
 Mearns, D. C., "Largely Lincoln," 805.
 Mecham, J. L., "The United States and Inter-American Security, 1889-1960," 1075.
 Medieval history: book notices, 180-84, 464-70, 759-65, 1088-91; book reviews, 97-101, 382-86, 684-88, 1001-1009; lists of articles and other books received, 245-48, 530-33, 826-28, 1144-48.
 "Mediterranean and Middle East," III, by Playfair *et al.*, 192.
 Meehan, E. J., "The British Left Wing and Foreign Policy," 192.
 Meier, August (R), 810.
 Mellon, Stanley (R), 398.
 "Mémoires: Venu de ma montagne," by Reynaud, 481.
 "Men of Yesterday: A Social History of the Western District of Victoria, 1834-1890," by Kiddle, 990.
 Mendel, A. P., "Dilemmas of Progress in Tsarist Russia," 1040.
 "Merchants and Mariners of the 18th Century," by Gill, 1094.
 "Mercurio Venezolano, 1811," 1079.
 Meritt, B. D., "The Athenian Year," 462.
 Merkes, Manfred, "Die deutsche Politik gegenüber dem spanischen Bürgerkrieg, 1936-1939," 1107.
 Merlan, Franciszka (R), 182.
 Merrill, H. S. (R), 1130.
 Messmer, Hans, "Hispania—Idee und Gotenmythos," 465.
 Metrowich, F. R. *See* Jaarsveld, F. A. van.
 Mexican Revolution: Clendennen, "The United States and Pancho Villa," 1076; Dulles, "Yesterday in Mexico," 455; Fabela, ed. under the direction of, "Documentos históricos de la Revolución mexicana," I, 523; Sáenz, "La política internacional de la Revolución," 751.
 "Mexico, Yesterday in: A Chronicle of the Revolution, 1919-1936," by Dulles, 455.
 Meyer, A. G. (R), 420.
 Meyer, C. S., "Elizabeth I and the Religious Settlement of 1559," 768.
 Meyer, H. C. (R), 689.
 Meyers, Marvin (R), 797.
 "Midwest: Myth or Reality? A Symposium," by McAvoy *et al.*, 502.
 Miège, J. L., "Le Maroc et l'Europe (1830-1894)," I, 494; II, 1043.
 Miers, E. S. *See* Powell, C. P.
 Mikhailov, B. Ia., "Kongress Proizvodstvennykh Profsojuzov SShA 1935-1955 (Iz Istoriï Amerikanskogo Rabochego Dvizheniia)," 235.
 Military history: Appleman, "South to the

- Naktong, North to the Yalu (June–November 1950),” 499; Clarke, “Stephen Watts Kearny,” 1126; Fuller, “The Conduct of War, 1789–1961,” 755; Hafen, eds., “Powder River Campaigns and Sawyers Expedition of 1865,” 231; Hammond, “Organizing for Defense,” 157; Hancock, “Four Studies in War and Peace in this Century,” 757; Howard, “The Franco-Prussian War,” 1011; Lachouque, “The Anatomy of Glory,” tr. by Brown, 198; Luvaas, “The Military Legacy of the Civil War,” 460; Ørvik, “Sikkerhetspolitikken, 1920–1939, fra forhistorien til 9. April 1940,” I and II, 711; Ritter, “Staatskunst und Kriegshandwerk,” II, 405; Ropp, “War in the Modern World,” 681; Stacey, “Quebec, 1759,” 520; Vaughn, “The Reynolds Campaign on Powder River,” 1130; Verbruggen, “Het leger en de vloot van de graven van Vlaanderen vanaf het ontstaan tot in 1305,” 182; Zook, “The Conduct of the Chaco War,” 239. *See also* Civil War and Reconstruction; Franco-Prussian War; Korean War; Russo-Finnish War; Spanish Civil War.
- “Military Legacy of the Civil War: The European Inheritance,” by Luvaas, 460.
- “Military Policy and Economic Aid: The Korean Case, 1950–1953,” by Lyons, 179.
- Millé, Andrés, “Crónica de la Orden Franciscana en la conquista del Perú, Paraguay y El Tucumán y su convento del antiguo Buenos Aires, 1212–1800,” 818.
- Miller, H. S., “The Legal Foundations of American Philanthropy, 1776–1844,” 505.
- Miller, John, Jr. (R), 217.
- Miller, Nathan, “The Enterprise of a Free People,” 1059.
- Millis, Walter (R), 755.
- “Mind of the Negro: An Intellectual History of Afro-Americans,” by Thorpe, 795.
- “Minderheitenfrage und die Entstehung der Minderheitenschutzverträge auf der Pariser Friedenskonferenz 1919: Eine studie zur Geschichte des Nationalitätenproblems im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert,” by Vieffhaus, 195.
- “Ministero degli Affari Esteri, 1861–1870,” by Moscati, 1108.
- Miollis, S.-A.-F. *See* Auréas, Henri.
- Miomandre, Francis de. *See* Ferrara, Orestes.
- “Miralla, José Antonio, y sus trabajos,” comp. by Ponte Domínguez, 1137.
- “Mississippi in the Confederacy,” I, ed. by Bettersworth; II, ed. by Silver, 511.
- Mitchell, Broadus (R), 735, 741.
- “Mitteleuropa.” *See* Droz, Jacques.
- Modern European history. *See* European history, modern.
- Mörner, Magnus, “Leve Revolutionen,” 1136.
- Molinaro, J. A. *See* Alfieri, Vittorio.
- Momigliano, Arnaldo, “Secondo contributo alla storia degli studi classici,” 179.
- “Mommesen, Theodor: Eine Biographie,” I, by Wickert, 133.
- “*Monarchie de France* et deux autres fragments politiques,” by Seyssel, ed. by Poujol, 196.
- Monas, Sidney, “The Third Section,” 414.
- “Monastic Life in Medieval England,” by Dickinson, 1003.
- “Monroe, James: Public Claimant,” by Wilmerding, 506.
- Montenegro y Colón, Feliciano, “Historia de Venezuela,” 1079.
- “Montesquieu: A Critical Biography,” by Shackleton, 401.
- Monticone, Alberto, “Nitti e la Grande Guerra (1914–1918),” 1034.
- Mooney, C. C. (R), 230.
- “More, St. Thomas: A Preliminary Bibliography of His Works and of Moreana to the Year 1750,” comp. by Gibson, 765.
- “Morgan, Daniel: Revolutionary Rifleman,” by Higginbotham, 798.
- Morgan, G. T., Jr., “William B. Greeley,” 514.
- Morgan, J. H., and Barnes, William, “The Foreign Service of the United States,” 743.
- Morgenthau, H. J., “The Purpose of American Politics,” 1050.
- Morison, E. E., “Turmoil and Tradition,” 164; (R), 161.
- Morison, S. E. (R), 89.
- Morley, Charles, lists of articles, 259–60, 546–47, 839–40, 1159.
- “Morning Star: A Biography of Lucy Stone, 1818–1893,” by Hays, 804.
- “Morocco, Political Change in,” by Ashford, 495.
- Morse, R. M., *Some Characteristics of Latin American Urban History*, 317–38; (R), 516, 820.
- Morton, Louis (R), 157, 498, 757.
- Morton, R. L., “Colonial Virginia,” I and II, 149.
- Morton, W. L., “The Canadian Identity,” 817.
- Moscati, Ruggero, “Il Ministero degli Affari Esteri, 1861–1870,” 1108.
- “Moscow Journal: The End of Stalin,” by Salisbury, 789.
- “Moskau und die Politik des Kaiserhofes im xvii. Jahrhundert,” I, by Leitsch, 789.
- Mosse, G. L. (R), 106.
- Mottek, Hans, *et al.*, “Studien zur Geschichte der industriellen Revolution in Deutschland,” 486.
- Mowat, C. L., “The Charity Organisation Society, 1869–1913,” 774; (R), 186.
- Muhammad ‘Alī. *See* Rivlin, Helen A. B.
- Muller, H. J., “Freedom in the Ancient World,” 759.
- Mullett, C. F. (R), 1092.
- Mumford, Lewis, “The City in History,” 82.
- Muratori, L. A. *See* Bertelli, Sergio.
- Murphy, T. D. (R), 220.
- Murray, J. J. (R), 483, 1103.

- Murray, R. K. (R), 515.
 "Mussolini," by Fermi, 787.
 "Mussolini's Enemies: The Italian Anti-Fascist Resistance," by Delzell, 718.
 "Mycenaeans and Minoans: Aegean Prehistory in the Light of the Linear B Tablets," by Palmer, 1087.
 Mylonas, G. E., "Eleusis and the Eleusinian Mysteries," 996; (R), 1087.
Myths of the "Little England" Era, by Galbraith, 34-48.

 Nadal, J., and Giralt, É., "La population catalane de 1553 à 1717," 202.
 Nadel, G. H. (R), 372, 697.
 Naples. *See* Colapietra, Raffaele.
 Napoleon I: Howard, tr., "Letters and Documents of Napoleon," I, 479; Lachouque, "The Anatomy of Glory," tr. by Brown, 198; Las Cases, "Mémorial de Sainte-Hélène," ed. by Fugier, 778.
 "Narodnoe Bogatstvo i Narodnokhoziaistvennoe Nakoplenie Predrevoliutsionnoi Rossii (Statisticheskoe Issledovanie)," by Weinstein, 724.
 Nasatir, A. P. (R), 737.
 Nash, G. D. (R), 813.
 "National Park Policy, Our: A Critical History," by Ise, 159.
 Nationalism: Jaarsveld, "The Awakening of Afrikaner Nationalism," tr. by Metrowich, 1113; Kedourie, "Nationalism," 754; Potter, *The Historian's Use of Nationalism and Vice Versa*, 924-50; Sutter, "Die badenischen Sprachenverordnungen von 1897," I, 211; Vaussard, "De Pétrarque à Mussolini," 131. *See also* American Revolutionary War.
Nationalism and Other Loyalties in the American Revolution, by Savelle, 901-23.
 "Nationalsozialistische Machtergreifung: Studien zur Errichtung des totalitären Herrschaftssystems in Deutschland 1933/34," by Bracher *et al.*, 715.
 Naval history: Marder, "From the Dreadnought to Scapa Flow," I, 393; Patterson, "The Other Armada," 459; Wagner, "Die obersten Behörden der K. und K. Kriegsmarine, 1865-1918," 783. *See also* Civil War and Reconstruction; World War I.
 Nazism and Nazi Germany: Bengston, "Nazi War Aims," 1107; Bracher *et al.*, "Die nationalsozialistische Machtergreifung," 715; Donohoe, "Hitler's Conservative Opponents in Bavaria, 1930-1945," 407; Kamenetsky, "Secret Nazi Plans for Eastern Europe," 785. *See also* Intellectual history; Jewish history.
 Neale, Sir John. *See* Bindoff, S. T.
 Near Eastern history: book notices, 213-14, 492, 1112-13; book reviews, 727-28, 1041-42; lists of articles and other books received, 262-63, 550-51, 842, 1162-63.
 "Nederlandsch-Indië onder Japanese Bezetting: Gegevens en Documenten over de Jaren 1942-1945," ed. by Brugmans *et al.*, 1118.
 "Nederlandse Staat onder de Republiek," by Fockema Andreae, 1032.
 Negro history: Litwack, "North of Slavery," 438; McCloy, "The Negro in France," 115; Rudwick, "W. E. B. Du Bois," 810; Staudenraus, "The African Colonization Movement, 1816-1865," 421; Thorpe, "The Mind of the Negro," 795; Wynes, "Race Relations in Virginia, 1870-1902," 1129.
 "Negro in France," by McCloy, 115.
 Nelson, E. W. (R), 476, 1009.
 Nelson, W. H., "The American Tory," 1053.
 "Nepal, Modern: Rise and Growth in the Eighteenth Century," by Regmi, 1117.
 Nesbit, R. C., "He Built Seattle," 512.
 Nevins, Allan, and Ehrmann, H. M. (eds.), "University of Michigan History of the Modern World: Germany," 132; "Great Britain to 1688," 1016; "India," 1116; (R), 154.
 New, C. W., "The Life of Henry Brougham to 1830," 771.
 "New Cambridge Modern History, V, The Ascendancy of France, 1648-88," ed. by Carsten, 688.
 "New England Company 1649-1776," by Kellaway, 794.
 "New Guinea Offensives," by Dexter, 498.
 "New Nation, 1800-1845," by Wiltse, 797.
 Newell, Barbara W., "Chicago and the Labor Movement," 814.
 Newhall, R. A. (R), 1008.
 News notes, 278-90, 564-90, 854-900, 1178-88.
 Newspapers and periodicals: "Caracas, Gazeta de," I and II, 1079; Ellis, "Newsprint," 517; Frank, "The Beginnings of the English Newspaper, 1620-1660," 696; Humes, "Oswald Garrison Villard, Liberal of the 1920's," 235; "Mercurio Venezolano, 1811," 1079; Weisberger, "The American Newspaperman," 1121.
 "Newsprint: Producers, Publishers, Political Pressures. Including the Text of *Print Paper Pendulum: Group Pressures and the Price of Newsprint*," by Ellis, 517.
 Nichols, J. A. (R), 783.
 Nichols, R. F., "The Stakes of Power, 1845-1877," 804; (R), 1066.
 Nietz, J. A., "Old Textbooks," 222.
 Nikitin, S. A., "Slavianskie Komitety v Rossii 1858-1876 Godakh," 1111.
 "Nitti e la Grande Guerra (1914-1918)," by Monticone, 1034.
 Nivernais. *See* Thuillier, Guy.
 "No Compromise! The Story of the Fanatics Who Paved the Way to the Civil War," by Whitridge, 230.
 "No Transfer: An American Security Principle," by Logan, 225.
 Noble, D. W. (R), 160.
 Noether, Emiliana P., lists of articles, 258-59, 545-46, 838-39, 1158; (R), 208, 209.

- "Nordmenns syn på Danmark og Danskene i 1814 og de første selvstendighetsår," by Nygaard, 1104.
- Norris, J. L. (R), 1132.
- North, C. D., "The Economic Growth of the United States, 1790-1860," 151.
- North, Luther. *See* Danker, D. F.
- "North Africa: Nationalism to Nationhood," by Hahn, 138.
- "North of Slavery: The Negro in the Free States, 1790-1860," by Litwack, 438.
- Northern Europe: book notices, 203-205, 781-82, 1104-1106; book reviews, 711-13; lists of articles and other books received, 255, 540-41, 834-35, 1154.
- "Northerners: A Study in the Reign of King John," by Holt, 764.
- North's Empty Purse, 1861-1862*, by Hammond, 1-18.
- "Nostradamus: Life and Literature," by Leoni, 1100.
- Nowell, C. E. (R), 779, 780.
- Nueremberger, G. A., deceased, 899.
- Numismatics: Bellinger, "Troy," 464.
- Nute, Grace L. (R), 738.
- Nye, R. B. (R), 233, 1062.
- Nygaard, Knut, "Nordmenns syn på Danmark og Danskene i 1814 og de første selvstendighetsår," 1104.
- "Obersten Behörden der K. und K. Kriegsmarine, 1865-1918," by Wagner, 783.
- Obituaries: 288-90, 578-80, 896-99, 1185-87.
- "Obrazovanie Litovskogo Gosudarstva," by Pashuto, 764.
- O'Callaghan, J. A. (R), 159.
- "Océan Indien, Histoire de," by Toussaint, 422.
- "Ocherki Novoi i Noveishei Istorii SShA," I, ed. by Sevostianov *et al.*, 221.
- "Ocherki po Istorii Ekonomicheskikh Nauk v Rossii XVIII Veka," by Karataev, 413.
- Odlozilik, Otakar (R), 384.
- Oelrich, K. H., "Der Späte Erasmus und die Reformation," 781.
- "Österreich und der Vatikan, 1846-1918," II, by Engel-Janosi, 409.
- "Österreich zwischen Russland und Serbien: Zur südslawischen Frage und der Entstehung des Ersten Weltkrieges," by Uebersberger, 693.
- "Österreichisch-ungarischen Monarchie, Studien zur Geschichte der," 408.
- "Ogden's, Peter Skene, Snake Country Journal, 1826-27," ed. by Davies, 1124.
- "Old Gentlemen's Convention: The Washington Peace Conference of 1861," by Gunder-son, 510.
- "Oliver's, Peter, Origin & Progress of the American Rebellion: A Tory View," ed. by Adair and Schutz, 796.
- Ollivier, Émile, "Journal, 1846-1869," ed. by Zeldin and Diaz, I, 199; II, 778.
- Olson, J. C. (R), 1126.
- "On Alien Rule and Self-Government," by Plamenatz, 789.
- "Ordnance Department: Procurement and Supply," by Thomson and Mayo, 236.
- "Oregon Argonauts: Merchant Adventurers on the Western Frontier," by Throckmorton, 1125.
- "Organizing for Defense: The American Military Establishment in the Twentieth Century," by Hammond, 157.
- "Origines de la conception moderne de l'homme-machine. Le problème de l'âme en France à la fin du règne de Louis XIV (1670-1715): Étude sur l'histoire des idées," by Kirkinen, 400.
- "Origins of Scientific Thought: From Anaximander to Proclus, 600 B.C. to 300 A.D.," by Santillana, 998.
- "Origins of the Second World War," by Taylor, 992.
- Orr, Alan, and Anderson, Marjorie O. (ed. with tr. and notes), "Adomnan's Life of Columba," 761.
- Orr, O. H., Jr., "Charles Brantley Aycock," 513.
- "Osages: Children of the Middle Waters," by Mathews, 1122.
- Osborn, J. M. (ed.), "The Autobiography of Thomas Whythorne," 184.
- Osgood, S. M., "French Royalism under the Third and Fourth Republics," 199.
- Ostrander, Gilman, "The Rights of Man in America, 1606-1861," 739.
- Otetea, Andrei, *et al.* (eds.), "Documente Privind Istoria României. Răscoală din 1821: Documente Interne, II and III; Eteria în Principatele Române, IV," 788.
- "Outlawing the Spoils: A History of the Civil Service Reform Movement, 1865-1883," by Hoogenboom, 808.
- "Outlaws of Medieval Legend," by Keen, 1088.
- Ovinnikov, R. S., "Za Kulisami Politiki 'Nevmeshatelstva,'" 178.
- Owen, David (R), 772.
- Oxford History of England. *See* Jacob, E. F.
- Ørvik, Nils, "Sikkerhetspolitikken, 1920-1939, fra forhistorien til 9. April 1940," I and II, 711.
- Pacific Coast Branch, AHA, annual meeting, 565.
- "Pacific Islands, The Discovery of the," by Sharp, 220.
- Packard, S. R. (R), 181, 761.
- "Padua, The School of, and the Emergence of Modern Science," by Randall, 483.
- Pagán, Bolívar, "Procerato puertorriqueño del siglo XIX (Historia de los partidos políticos puertorriqueños, desde sus orígenes hasta 1898)," 820.
- Painter, Sidney. *See* Cazal, F. A., Jr.
- Paleography: Bishop, "Scriptores Regis," 97;

- Ker, "English Manuscripts in the Century after the Norman Conquest," 97; Lehmann, "Erforschung des Mittelalters," III and IV, 765; Lowe, "English Uncial," 97; Palmer, "Mycenaeans and Minoans," 1087.
- "Palestine, British Interests in, 1800-1901: A Study of Religious and Educational Enterprise," by Tibawi, 1112.
- Palmade, G. P., "Capitalisme et capitalistes français au XIX^e siècle," 1101.
- Palmer, L. R., "Mycenaeans and Minoans," 1087.
- Palmer, R. R. (R), 402.
- Palmier, L. H., "Indonesia and the Dutch," 1118.
- Paloposki, T. J., "Suomen Talonpoikaissäädyn Valtioapäiväedustus Vapaudenajalla," 781.
- Panama Canal. *See* Edgar-Bonnet, George.
- Pankhurst, Richard, "An Introduction to the Economic History of Ethiopia from Early Times to 1800," 1113.
- Pannell, Anne (R), 1013.
- Pares, Richard, "The Historian's Business and Other Essays," ed. by Humphreys, 104.
- Pargellis, Stanley (R), 76, 770.
- Paris Bourse on the Eve of the Revolution, 1781-1789*, by Taylor, 951-77.
- Paris Peace Conference. *See* Tillman, S. P.; Viefhaus, Erwin.
- "Paris sous l'occupation, 1940-1944, La vie à," by Walter, 201.
- Parish, W. J., "The Charles Ilfeld Company," 807.
- Parker, G. G. (R), 215.
- Parker, H. T. (R), 198, 479, 778.
- "Parkman, Francis," by Doughty, 1069.
- Parks, E. T. (R), 1083.
- Parmar, J. N. (R), 497.
- Parrish, W. E., "David Rice Atchison of Missouri," 227.
- Pashuto, V. T., "Obrazovanie Litovskogo Gosudarstva," 764.
- Patterson, A. T., "The Other Armada," 459.
- Payne, S. G., "Falange," 710.
- "Paysans de la Bourgogne du nord au dernier siècle de l'ancien régime," by Saint Jacob, 118.
- "Pavsans de l'Ouest (Des structures économiques et sociales aux options politiques depuis l'époque révolutionnaire dans la Sarthe)," by Bois, 120.
- "Peale, Titian Ramsay, 1799-1885, and His Journals of the Wilkes Expedition," by Poesch, 507.
- Pearl, Valerie, "London and the Outbreak of the Puritan Revolution," 186.
- Pearson, J. B., "The Maxwell Land Grant," 511.
- "Peel, Mr. Secretary: The Life of Sir Robert Peel to 1830," by Gash, 392.
- Pegg, C. H. (R), 132.
- "Peking, Imperial: Seven Centuries of China," by Lin, 1116.
- Pelling, Henry, "Modern Britain, 1885-1955," 188; *see also* Tsuzuki, Chushichi.
- Perkins, Bradford, "Prologue to War," 989; (R), 225, 756.
- Perkins, Dexter, "America's Quest for Peace," 1120; (R), 505.
- Perlman, Mark, "The Machinists," 814.
- Persons, Stow (R), 812.
- "Petrarch, Life of," by Wilkins, 687.
- Petre, Sir William. *See* Emmison, F. G.
- Petrie, Charles, "The Victorians," 773.
- Petrovich, M. B. (R), 722.
- Phelan, J. L. (R), 496.
- Phelps, R. H. (R), 489.
- Philanthropy: Jordan, "The Charities of Rural England, 1480-1660," 1091; Miller, "The Legal Foundations of American Philanthropy, 1776-1844," 505; Mowat, "The Charity Organisation Society, 1869-1913," 774; Simey, "Charles Booth," 189. *See also* Social history.
- "Philippe II," by Ferrara, tr. by Miomandre and Tolédano, 202.
- "Philippines et le Pacifique des Ibériques (xvi^e xvii^e, xviii^e siècles): Introduction méthodologique et indices d'activité," by Chaunu, 496.
- Philips, C. H. (ed.), "Historians of India, Pakistan and Ceylon," 1045.
- Phillips, P. C., and Smurr, J. W., "The Fur Trade," 738.
- "Phillips, Wendell: Brahmin Radical," by Bartlett, 1062.
- Philosophy of history: Aron, "Introduction to the Philosophy of History," tr. by Irwin, 371; *id.*, under the direction of, "L'histoire et ses interprétations," 372; Brunner, "Geschichtlichkeit," 753; Carr, "What Is History?" 676; Higham, *Beyond Consensus: The Historian as Moral Critic*, 609-25; Kon, "Filosofskii Idealizm i Krizis Burzhuaznoi Istoricheskoi Mysli," 175; Masur, *Distinctive Traits of Western Civilization: Through the Eyes of Western Historians*, 591-608; Salomon, "Twain and the Image of History," 512; Vogt, "Wege zum historischen Universum," 372; Widgery, "Interpretations of History," 372. *See also* Historiography.
- Piazza, Hans. *See* Maiski, I. M.
- Pierson, C. G., "Canada and the Privy Council," 818.
- Pike, Douglas, "Australia," 1118.
- "Pinchot, Gifford: Bull Moose Progressive," by Fausold, 1131.
- "Pinchot, Gifford: Forester-Politician," by McGarry, 161.
- Pipes, Richard (ed.), "The Russian Intelligentsia," 722; (R), 135.
- Plamenatz, John, "On Alien Rule and Self-Government," 789.
- Platbärzdis, Aleksandrs, "Sveriges Första Bank-sedlar," 204.

- Playfair, I. S. O., *et al.*, "The Mediterranean and Middle East," III, 192.
- Pletcher, D. M. (R), 176.
- Plumb, J. H., "Sir Robert Walpole," 111.
- "Podziały Terytorialne Pomorza w XII-XIII Wieku," by Ślaski, 763.
- Poesch, Jessie, "Titian Ramsay Peale, 1799-1885, and His Journals of the Wilkes Expedition," 507.
- "Poetry and Politics under the Stuarts," by Wedgwood, 695.
- Pogue, F. C. (R), 681.
- Polak, F. L., "The Image of the Future," I and II, 677.
- "Poland, The Communist Party of: An Outline of History," by Dzięwanowski, 1109.
- "Poland and Her National Minorities, 1919-39: A Case History," by Horak, 1110.
- Pole, J. R., *Historians and the Problem of Early American Democracy*, 626-46.
- Polevoi, Iu. Z., "Zarozhdenie Marksizma v Rossii 1883-1894 gg.," 135.
- "Polish-Soviet Relations, 1939-1945, Documents on," I, 462.
- "Política internacional de la Revolución: Estudios y documentos," by Sáenz, 751.
- Political and administrative history: Andreas, ed., "Politischer Briefwechsel des Herzogs und Grossherzogs Carl August von Weimar," I and II, comp. by Tümmeler, 486; Aylmer, "The King's Servants," 108; Barnes, "Somerset 1625-1640," 769; Bois "Cahiers de doléances du tiers état de la sénéchaussée de Château-du-Loir pour les États Généraux de 1789," 197; Bouloiseau, "Cahiers de doléances du tiers état du bailliage de Rouen," II, 196; Clark, "The Rise of the British Treasury," 391; Colapietra, "Vita pubblica e classi politiche del Vicereame napoletano (1656-1734)," 208; De Tarr, "The French Radical Party from Herriot to Mendès-France," 200; Engelberg, "Revolutionäre Politik und rote Feldpost, 1878-1890," 205; Fockema Andreae, "De Nederlandse Staat onder de Republiek," 1032; Galbraith, *Myths of the "Little England" Era*, 34-48; Gash, "Mr. Secretary Peel," 392; Guttridge, ed., "The Correspondence of Edmund Burke," III, 474; Hoegner, "Der Schwierige Aussen-seiter," 1106; Horn, "The British Diplomatic Service, 1689-1789," 109; Isnardi, "Proceso político," 1079; Jones, "The First Whigs," 1093; Kearney, "Strafford in Ireland, 1633-41," 475; Knaplund, ed., "Gladstone-Gordon Correspondence, 1851-1896," 475; Lehtinen, "Hallituksen Yhtenäistämispoliittika Suomessa 1600-Luvulla (1600-N. 1680)," 1105; Liublinskaia, "Frantsiia v Nachale XVII Veka (1610-1620 gg.)," 399; Maccoby, "English Radicalism: The End?" 1021; Monas, "The Third Section," 414; Moscati, "Il Ministero degli Affari Esteri, 1861-1870," 1108; Pagán, "Procerato puertorriqueño del siglo XIX (Historia de los partidos políticos puertorriqueños, desde sus Orígenes hasta 1898)," 802; Paloposki, "Suomen Talonpoikaissäädyn Valtioapäiväedustus Vapaudeajalla," 781; Plumb, "Sir Robert Walpole," 111; Ramun, ed., "The Political Correspondence of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville, 1876-1886," I and II, 1096; Reiners, "Bismarcks Aufstieg, 1815-1864," 404; *id.*, "Bismarck Gründet das Reich, 1864-1871," 404; Reynaud, "Mémoires," 481; Rowse, "Appeasement," 1098; Taylor, "The Voting Districts of the Roman Republic," 95; Thomson, "Alexander Mackenzie," 237; Upton, "Sir Arthur Ingram, c. 1565-1642," 472; Weill, "Frederick the Great and Samuel von Cocceji," 485; Wormser, "La république de Clemenceau," 200; Zeman, "The Break-up of the Habsburg Empire, 1914-1918," 1033.
- Political and administrative history (Asia and the East): Butwell, "Southeast Asia Today—and Tomorrow," 1119; Ch'ên, "Yuan Shih-k'ai, 1859-1916," 792; Hsüeh, "Huang Hsing and the Chinese Revolution," 792; Masani, "Britain in India," 218; Sen, "Anglo-Maratha Relations during the Administration of Warren Hastings, 1772-1785," 790.
- Political and administrative history (USA): Barnes and Morgan, "The Foreign Service of the United States," 743; Bass, "I Am a Democrat," 1130; Benson, "The Concept of Jacksonian Democracy," 744; Brant, "James Madison: Commander in Chief, 1812-1836," 1060; Brown, "Conscience in Politics," 816; Cramer, "Newton D. Baker," 163; David *et al.*, "The Politics of National Party Conventions," 426; Fausold, "Gifford Pinchot," 1131; Fersh, "The View from the White House," 795; Finer, "The Presidency, Crisis and Regeneration," 426; Fowler, "John Coit Spooner," 233; Galloway, "History of the House of Representatives," 1054; Garrett, "The La Guardia Years, Machine and Reform Politics in New York City," 750; Graebner, ed., "An Uncertain Tradition," 448; Henry, "Presidential Transitions," 167; Hoogenboom, "Outlawing the Spoils," 808; Ilchman, "Professional Diplomacy in the United States, 1779-1939," 225; Johannsen, ed., "The Letters of Stephen A. Douglas," 1065; Livermore, "The Twilight of Federalism," 1061; Longaker, "The Presidency and Individual Liberties," 142; McGeary, "Gifford Pinchot," 161; McKenna, "Borah," 450; Mathews, "Puerto Rican Politics and the New Deal," 516; Morison, "Turmoil and Tradition," 164; Parrish, "David Rice Atchison of Missouri," 227; "Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States: Dwight D. Eisenhower, 1960-61," 1135; "Harry S. Truman, 1945," 815; Schmidt, "Henry A. Wallace," 454; Shen-

- ton, "Robert John Walker," 800; Thomson and Shattuck, "The 1956 Presidential Campaign," 426; Williams, "Romance and Realism in Southern Politics," 502.
- "Political Correspondence of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville, 1876-1886," I and II, ed. by Ramm, 1096.
- Political Experience and Enlightenment Ideas in Eighteenth-Century America*, by Bailyn, 339-51.
- "Political Justice: The Use of Legal Procedure for Political Ends," by Kirchheimer, 679.
- "Political Satire in the American Revolution, 1763-1783," by Granger, 504.
- "*Political Testament* of Cardinal Richelieu: The Significant Chapters and Supporting Selections," tr. by Hill, 477.
- Political theory: Alfieri, "Of Tyranny," tr. and ed. by Molinaro and Corrigan, 209; Auerbach, "The Conservative Illusion," 458; Caprariis, "Propaganda e pensiero politico in Francia durante le guerre di religione," 476; Dorfman and Tugwell, "Early American Policy," 223; Figuera, "La Iglesia y su doctrina en la independencia de América," 1079; Hill, tr., "The *Political Testament* of Cardinal Richelieu," 477; Kober, "Studien zur Rechtsanschauung Bismarcks," 487; Loubère, "Louis Blanc," 121; Malia, "Alexander Herzen and the Birth of Russian Socialism, 1812-1855," 723; Mendel, "Dilemmas of Progress in Tsarist Russia," 1040; Morgenthau, "The Purpose of American Politics," 1050; Muller, "Freedom in the Ancient World," 759; Ostrander, "The Rights of Man in America, 1606-1861," 739; Seyssel, "*La monarchie de France* et deux autres fragments politiques," ed. by Poujol, 196; Ullmann, "Principles of Government and Politics in the Middle Ages," 1001.
- "Political World of American Zionism," by Halperin, 1133.
- "Politics and Religion in Seventeenth-Century France: A Study of Political Ideas from the Monarchomachs to Bayle, as Reflected in the Toleration Controversy," by Stankiewicz, 704.
- "Politics of Cultural Despair: A Study in the Rise of the Germanic Ideology," by Stern, 713.
- "Politics of National Party Conventions," by David *et al.*, 426.
- "Politika SShA b Manchzhurii b 1898-1903 gg. i Doktrina 'Otkrytykh Dveri,'" by Gorelik, 85.
- "Politökonomischen Ideologie in Deutschland vor 1850 und andere Studien," by Kuczynski, 205.
- Pomerania. *See* Śląski, Kazimierz.
- Ponte Domínguez, F. J. (comp.), "José Antonio Miralla y sus trabajos," 1137.
- Poplai, S. L. (ed.), "India 1947-50," I and II, 498.
- "Population catalane de 1553 à 1717: L'im-migration française et les autres facteurs de son développement," by Nadal and Giral, 202.
- "Population européenne de Tunis au milieu du xix^e siècle: Étude démographique," by Ganiage, 214.
- "Populations de l'Est-Aquitain au début de l'époque contemporaine: Recherches sur une région moins développée (vers 1845-vers 1871)," by Armengaud, 1029.
- Porter, C. O., and Alexander, R. J., "The Struggle for Democracy in Latin America," 522.
- Potash, R. A., "El Banco de Avío de México," tr. by Fernández y Fernández, 238.
- Potsdam Conference. *See* International relations.
- Potter, D. M., *The Historian's Use of Nationalism and Vice Versa*, 924-50; (R), 1063.
- Poujol, Jacques. *See* Seyssel, Claude de.
- "Powder River Campaigns and Sawyers Expedition of 1865: A Documentary Account Comprising Official Reports, Diaries, Contemporary Newspaper Accounts, and Personal Narratives," ed. by Hafen, 231.
- Powell, C. P., "Lincoln Day by Day," III, ed. by Miers, 441.
- Pratt, J. W. (R), 1070, 1132.
- "Pre-Conquest Church in England," by Deanesly, 1004.
- "Prehistoric Man on the Great Plains," by Wedel, 737.
- "Prescott, William Hickling, The Literary Memoranda of," ed. by Gardiner, 1125.
- "Presidential Transitions," by Henry, 167.
- "Presidency, Crisis and Regeneration: An Essay in Possibilities," by Finer, 426.
- "Presidency and Individual Liberties," by Longaker, 142.
- "Presidential Campaign, The 1956," by Thomson and Shattuck, 426.
- Pressly, T. J., *Bullets and Ballots: Lincoln and the 'Right of Revolution'*, 647-62; (R), 500.
- Pressnell, L. S. (ed.), "Studies in the Industrial Revolution Presented to T. S. Ashton," 1018.
- "Prester John of the Indies: A True Relation of the Lands of the Prester John," ed. by Beckingham and Huntingford, 780.
- Price, A. H., lists of articles, 541-44, 835-38, 1155-58.
- Price, J. M., "The Tobacco Adventure to Russia," 473.
- "Principles of Government and Politics in the Middle Ages," by Ullmann, 1001.
- Pritchard, J. B. (R), 93.
- "Privy Council of England, Acts of the, 1629 May-1630 May," 769.
- Prizes. *See* Awards.
- "Procerato puertorriqueño del siglo xix (Historia de los partidos políticos puertorriqueños, desde sus orígenes hasta 1898)," by Pagán, 820.
- "Proceso político," by Isnardi, 1079.

- "Professional Diplomacy in the United States, 1779-1939: A Study in Administrative History," by Ilchman, 225.
- "Professor and the Prime Minister: The Official Life of Professor F. A. Lindemann, Viscount Cherwell," by the Earl of Birkenhead, 1097.
- "Prologue to War: England and the United States, 1805-1812," by Perkins, 989.
- "Propaganda e pensiero politico in Francia durante le guerre di religione," I, by Caprariis, 476.
- "Prophet of Prohibition: Neal Dow and His Crusade," by Byrne, 227.
- "Prophets of Paris," by Manuel, 1027.
- "Protestant Mind of the English Reformation, 1570-1640," by George, 106.
- "Protiv Fal'sifikatsii Istorii Vtoroi Mirovoi Voyny," by Erëmenko, 757.
- Provence. *See* Baratier, Édouard.
- Prucha, F. P. (R), 801.
- "Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States: Dwight D. Eisenhower, 1960-61," 1135; "Harry S. Truman, 1945," 815.
- Publications: 284-85, 570, 1183.
- "Puerto Rican Politics and the New Deal," by Mathews, 516.
- Puerto Rico. *See* Pagán, Bolívar.
- Pumphrey, R. E. and Muriel W. (eds.), "The Heritage of American Social Work," 221; (R), 774.
- Pundeff, Marin (R), 175.
- Pundt, A. G. (R), 205, 782.
- "Purpose of American Politics," by Morgen-thau, 1050.
- Puryear, V. J. (R), 493.
- "Pyrros at Delphi, The Cult and Myth of," by Fontenrose, 464.
- Quazza, Guido, "L'industria laniera e cotoniera in Piemonte dal 1831 al 1861," 210.
- "Quebec, 1759: The Siege and the Battle," by Stacey, 520.
- "Queens of the Western Ocean: The Story of America's Mail and Passenger Sailing Lines," by Cutler, 802.
- "Quesnel, Pasquier, et les Pays-Bas: Correspondance," 1100.
- "Quest for Paradise: Europe and the American Moral Imagination," by Sanford, 733.
- "Questione marocchina e gli accordi mediterranei italo-spagnoli del 1887 e del 1891," I, by Curato, 1099.
- Quigley, Carroll, "The Evolution of Civilizations," 987.
- Quynn, Dorothy M. (R), 777.
- "Race Relations in Virginia, 1870-1902," by Wynes, 1129.
- Ramm, Agatha (ed.), "The Political Correspondence of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville, 1876-1886," I and II, 1096.
- Randall, J. H., Jr., "The School of Padua and the Emergence of Modern Science," 483.
- Randall, Ruth P., "Colonel Elmer Ellsworth," 509.
- Rasila, Viljo, "Suomen Torpparikysymys Vuoteen 1909," 1105.
- Rath, R. J. (R), 409.
- "Rationalism in Greek Philosophy," by Boas, 1088.
- Raymond, Dora N., deceased, 898.
- "Real National Income of Soviet Russia since 1928," by Bergson, 725.
- "Real Wages in Manufacturing, 1890-1914," by Rees, 446.
- "Reappraisals in History," by Hexter, 986.
- "Rebel in Paradise: A Biography of Emma Goldman," by Drinnon, 812.
- "Reconstruction: After the Civil War," by Franklin, 745.
- "Recording America's Past: An Interpretation of the Development of Historical Studies in America, 1607-1884," by Van Tassel, 425.
- "Red Phoenix: Russia since World War II," by Schwartz, 491.
- Redlich, Fritz (R), 486.
- "Redskins, Ruffleshirts, and Rednecks: Indian Allotments in Alabama and Mississippi, 1830-1860," by Young, 1124.
- Rees, Albert, "Real Wages in Manufacturing, 1890-1914," 446.
- "Reform and Abolition of the Traditional Chinese Examination System," by Franke, 216.
- "Reformatio Sigismundi: Beiträge zum Verständnis einer Reformschrift des fünfzehnten Jahrhunderts," by Dohna, 469.
- Reglá, Juan, and Céspedes del Castillo, Guillermino, "Historia social y económica de España y América," ed. by Vicens Vives, III, 1030.
- Regmi, D. R., "Modern Nepal," 1117.
- Reiners, Ludwig, "Bismarcks Aufstieg, 1815-1864," "Bismarck Gründet das Reich, 1864-1871," 404.
- Reinhard, Marcel (pub. under the direction of), "Correspondance de Babeuf avec l'Académie d'Arras (1785-1788)," 776.
- "Relazioni diplomatiche fra la Gran Bretagna e il regno di Sardegna," 3d ser., I and II, ed. by Curato, 690.
- Religion: Albright, "Focus on Infinity," 507; Bien, "The Calas Affair," 119; Burr, "Religion in American Life," I, II, and IV, pts. 1-5, ed. by Smith and Jamison, 143; Davies, "Worship and Theology in England," 110; Deppermann, "Der halle'sche Pietismus und der preussische Staat unter Friedrich III," I, 485; De Vooght, "L'hérésie de Jean Huss," 384; *id.*, "Hussiana," 384; Doernberg, "Henry VIII and Luther," 459; Fontenrose, "The Cult and Myth of Pyrros at Delphi," 464; George, "The Protestant Mind of the English Reformation, 1570-1640," 106; Hunt, "Two Early Political Associations," 187; Latourette, "Christianity in a Revolutionary Age," IV, 1013; Littell and Walz,

- eds., "Weltkirchen Lexikon," 174; Meyer, "Elizabeth I and the Religious Settlement of 1559," 768; Mylonas, "Eleusis and the Eleusinian Mysteries," 996; Oelrich, "Der Späte Erasmus und die Reformation," 781; Routley, "English Religious Dissent," 185; Staniewicz, "Politics and Religion in Seventeenth-Century France," 704; Tibawi, "British Interests in Palestine, 1800-1901," 1112; Zürcher, "The Buddhist Conquest of China," I and II, 139. *See also* Jewish history; Roman Catholic Church.
- "Religion in American Life," I, II, and IV, pts. 1-5, by Burr, ed. by Smith and Jamison, 143.
- "Religious Issue in the State Schools of England and Wales, 1902-1914: A Nation's Quest for Human Dignity," by Sacks, 190.
- "Renaissance: A Reconsideration of the Theories and Interpretations of the Age," ed. by Helton, 386.
- "Renaissance, Facets of the," ed. by Werkmeister, 1009.
- "Renaissance Idea of Wisdom," by Rice, 476.
- Resek, Carl, communication, 899.
- "Revolution and Papacy, 1769-1846," by Hales, 376.
- "Revolutionäre Politik und rote Feldpost, 1878-1890," by Engelberg, 205.
- Rexine, J. E. (R), 463, 997.
- Reynaud, Paul, "Mémoires," 481.
- Reynolds, R. L. (R), 759.
- "Reynolds Campaign on Powder River," by Vaughn, 1130.
- "Rhodes, James Ford: The Man, the Historian, and His Work," by Cruden, 747.
- Riasanovsky, N. V., lists of articles, 260-62, 547-49; (R), 414.
- Rice, E. F., Jr., "The Renaissance Idea of Wisdom," 476.
- Rich, Norman, and Fisher, M. H. (eds.), "The Holstein Papers," III, 783.
- Richardson, R. N. (R), 436.
- Richardson, W. C., "History of the Court of Augmentations, 1536-1554," 1092.
- Richelieu, Cardinal. *See* Hill, H. B.
- Rieber, A. J. (R), 137.
- "Right of Assembly and Association," by Abernathy, 500.
- "Rights of Man in America, 1606-1861," by Ostrander, 739.
- Rilling, J. R. (R), 769.
- Ritcheson, C. R. (R), 109.
- Ritter, Gerhard, "Staatskunst und Kriegshandwerk," II, 405.
- Rivkin, Ellis (R), 786.
- Rivlin, Helen A. B., "The Agricultural Policy of Muhammad 'Ali in Egypt," 493; (R), 128.
- Robbins, Caroline (R), 187.
- Robbins, R. M. (R), 514.
- Roberts, Clayton (R), 1016.
- Roberts, David (R), 392.
- Roberts, H. L. (R), 788.
- Robinson, Howard (R), 191, 802, 1094.
- Robinson, Jacob, and Friedman, Philip, "Guide to Jewish History under Nazi Impact," 196.
- Robinson, Ronald, *et al.*, "Africa and the Victorians," 1020.
- Robson, J. A., "Wyclif and the Oxford Schools," 468.
- "Rochester: An Emerging Metropolis, 1925-1961," by McKelvey, 1132.
- Rodríguez, Mario (R), 239.
- Rogers, F. M., "The Travels of the Infante Dom Pedro of Portugal," 779.
- Roman Catholic Church: Abell, "American Catholicism and Social Action," 155; Bosworth, "Catholicism and Crisis in Modern France," 1102; Deanesly, "The Pre-Conquest Church in England," 1004; Dickinson, "Monastic Life in Medieval England," 1003; Dvornik, "The Ecumenical Councils," 175; Engel-Janosi, "Österreich und der Vatikan, 1846-1918," II, 409; Gargan, ed., "Leo XIII and the Modern World," 377; Hales, "Revolution and Papacy, 1769-1846," 376; Knowles, "The English Mystical Tradition," 181; Lattin, tr., "The Letters of Gerbert with His Papal Privileges as Sylvester II," 761; Orr and Anderson, ed. with tr. and notes, "Adomnan's Life of Columba," 761; Shiels, "King and Church," 778; Soranzo, "Il tempo di Alessandro VI Papa e di Fra Girolamo Savonarola," 207; Taveneaux, "Le Jansénisme en Lorraine, 1640-1789," 477; Willaert, "Après le Concile de Trente," 102; Zacour, "Talleyrand," 184. *See also* Colonies and colonization; Religion.
- "Roman Statutes, Ancient: A Translation with Introduction, Commentary, Glossary, and Index," by Johnson *et al.*, 1000.
- Romani, G. T. (R), 484.
- "Romînici, Documente Privind Istoria. Răscăla din 1821: Documente Interne, II and III; Eteria în Principatele Romîne, IV," ed. by Oțetea *et al.*, 788.
- "Roosevelt through Foreign Eyes," by Halasz, 461.
- "Roosevelt's Farmer: Claude R. Wickard in the New Deal," by Albertson, 1133.
- Ropp, Theodore, "War in the Modern World," 681.
- Roseboom, E. H. (R), 167.
- Rosenberg, Hans (R), 485.
- Rosencrans, W. S. *See* Lamers, W. M.
- Rosenfeld, Günther. *See* Kim, M. P.
- Roskill, S. W., "The War at Sea, 1939-1945," III, pt. 2, 1098.
- Rothchild, D. S., "Toward Unity in Africa," 215.
- Rothermund, Dietmar, "The Layman's Progress," 1123.
- Rothschild, Salomon de. *See* Diamond, Sigmund.
- Roucek, J. S. (R), 809.

- Routley, Erik, "English Religious Dissent," 185.
- Rowen, H. H., lists of articles, 254, 539-40, 833-34, 1152-53; (R), 1032.
- Rowse, A. L., "Appeasement," 1098; "The Churchills," 770.
- Rudé, George, "Wilkes and Liberty," 1095.
- Rudin, H. R. (R), 789.
- Rudolph, Frederick (R), 222.
- Rudwick, E. M., "W. E. B. Du Bois," 810.
- Rule, J. C. (R), 704.
- Russ, W. A., Jr., "The Hawaiian Republic (1894-1898) and Its Struggle to Win Annexation," 514.
- "Russia and the West under Lenin and Stalin," by Kennan, 87.
- "Russian Intelligentsia," ed. by Pipes, 722.
- "Russian Society, The Transformation of: Aspects of Social Change since 1861," ed. by Black, 416.
- "Russland, Europa und der deutsche Osten," by Krusius-Ahrenberg *et al.*, 194.
- Russo-Finnish War. *See* Jakobson, Max.
- Rutland, R. A., "George Mason," 506.
- Sacks, Benjamin, "The Religious Issue in the State Schools of England and Wales, 1902-1914," 190.
- Sáenz, Aarón, "La política internacional de la Revolución," 751.
- Saint Jacob, P. de., "Les paysans de la Bourgogne du nord au dernier siècle de l'ancien régime," 118.
- "St. Lawrence Waterway: A Study in Politics and Diplomacy," by Willoughby, 500.
- "Sainte-Hélène, Mémorial de," by Las Cases, ed. by Fugier, 778.
- Saitta, Armando, "Dal fascismo alla resistenza," 1108; (ed.), "La guerra del 1859," 3d ser., I-IV, 690.
- Saletore, B. A. (ed.), "Fort William-India House Correspondence and Other Contemporary Papers Relating Thereto," public ser., IX, 496.
- Salisbury, H. E., "Moscow Journal," 789.
- Salomon, R. B., "Twain and the Image of History," 512.
- Samaran, Charles (pub. under the direction of), "L'histoire et ses méthodes," 676.
- Samra, C. S., "India and Anglo-Soviet Relations (1917-1947)," 460.
- Sanders, I. J., "English Baronies," 181.
- Sandoval, Gonzalo de. *See* Gardiner, C. H.
- Sanford, C. L., "The Quest for Paradise," 733.
- Sansom, George, "A History of Japan, 1334-1615," 423.
- Santillana, Giorgio de. "The Origins of Scientific Thought," 998; (R), 171, 172.
- Sarkissian, A. O. (R), 464.
- Sarthe. *See* Bois, Paul.
- Sasso, Gennaro, "Profilo di Federico Chabod," 787.
- "Saud, Le roi. ou l'orient à l'heure des révolutions," by Benoist-Méchin, 213.
- Saville, Max, *Nationalism and Other Loyalties in the American Revolution*, 901-23; (R), 428.
- Savonarola, Girolamo. *See* Soranzo, Giovanni.
- Saywell, J. T. (ed.), "The Canadian Journal of Lady Aberdeen, 1893-1898," 520.
- Scalapino, R. A., and Yu, G. T., "The Chinese Anarchist Movement," 497.
- Scheler, Lucien, "Lavoisier et la Révolution française," II, 197.
- Schirokauer, C. M. (R), 139.
- Schlatter, Richard (R), 110, 606, 766.
- Schmidt, K. M., "Henry A. Wallace," 454.
- Schmitt, B. E., "The Fashion and Future of History," 90; (R), 393, 394, 1086.
- Schmitt, K. M., lists of articles, 275-77, 561-63, 851-53, 1174-76.
- Schutz, J. A., and Adair, Douglass (eds.), "Peter Oliver's Origin & Progress of the American Rebellion," 796; (R), 1056.
- Schuyler, Montgomery, "American Architecture and Other Writings," ed. by Jordy and Coe, 1122.
- Schuyler, R. L. (R), 114, 173.
- Schwartz, Harry, "The Red Phoenix," 491.
- "Schwierige Aussenseiter: Erinnerungen eines Abgeordneten, Emigranten und Ministerpräsidenten," by Hoegner, 1106.
- Science and technology: Bourbaki, "Éléments d'histoire des mathématiques," 171; Derry and Williams, "A Short History of Technology from the Earliest Times to A.D. 1900," 81; Emme, "Aeronautics and Astronautics," 516; Frick and Stearns, "Mark Catesby," 503; Glass *et al.*, eds., "Forerunners of Darwin," 84; Guerlac, "Lavoisier—The Crucial Year," 1025; Randall, "The School of Padua and the Emergence of Modern Science," 483; Santillana, "The Origins of Scientific Thought," 998; "La science au seizième siècle," 172. *See also* Communism.
- "Science au seizième siècle: Colloque international de Royaumont, 1-4 juillet 1957," 172.
- "Scriptores Regis: Facsimiles to Identify and Illustrate the Hands of Royal Scribes in Original Charters of Henry I, Stephen, and Henry II," by Bishop, 97.
- "Search for a Common Learning: General Education, 1800-1960," by Thomas, 1121.
- Sebag, Paul, "La Hara de Tunis," 214.
- "Secondo contributo alla storia degli studi classici," by Momigliano, 179.
- "Secret Nazi Plans for Eastern Europe: A Study of Lebensraum Policies," by Kamenetsky, 785.
- Seidler, M. B., "Norman Thomas," 812.
- Sellers, C. G., Jr. (R), 744.
- Sellery, G. C., deceased, 1185.
- Sells, A. L. *See* Lucas-Dubreton, J.
- Sen, S. N., "Anglo-Maratha Relations during the Administration of Warren Hastings, 1772-1785," 790.

- Serfdom. *See* Blum, Jerome.
- Settling the Authorship of The Federalist*, by Brant, 71-75.
- Sevostianov, G. H., *et al.* (eds.), "Ocherki Novoi i Noveishei Istorii SShA," I, 221.
- Seyssel, Claude de, "*La monarchie de France et deux autres fragments politiques*," ed. by Poujol, 196.
- Shackleton, Robert, "Montesquieu," 401.
- Shafer, B. C., report of the executive secretary and managing editor for 1961, 875-81; (R), 457, 676, 1026.
- Shanahan, W. O. (R), 1106.
- Shannon, D. A. (R), 812.
- Shapiro, Samuel, "Richard Henry Dana, Jr., 1815-1882," 801.
- Sharp, Andrew, "The Discovery of the Pacific Islands," 220.
- Shattuck, Frances M., and Thomson, C. A. H., "The 1956 Presidential Campaign," 426.
- Shaw, W. A. (prep.), "Calendar of Treasury Books, January-December 1711, Preserved in the Public Record Office," XXV, pt. 2, 770.
- Shenton, J. P., "Robert John Walker," 800.
- "Sheridan in the Shenandoah: Jubal Early's Nemesis," by Stackpole, 1068.
- Sherrard, O. A., "Freedom from Fear," 174.
- Shiels, W. E., "King and Church," 778.
- Shimizu, Osamu (R), 423.
- Shoemaker, F. C. (R), 232.
- "Sicilie, Il crollo del regno delle Due," I, by Demarco, 484.
- Siebert, W. H., deceased, 579.
- Sik, Endre, "Histoire de l'Afrique noire," I, tr. by Léderer, 1042.
- "Sikkerhetspolitikken, 1920-1939, fra forhistorien til 9. April 1940," I and II, by Ørvik, 711.
- Silagi, Denis, "Ungarn und der geheime Mitarbeiterkreis Kaiser Leopolds II," 211.
- Silver, J. W. (ed.), "Mississippi in the Confederacy," II, 511; (R), 1127.
- Simey, T. S. and M. B., "Charles Booth," 180.
- Simkins, F. B. (R), 513.
- Simpson, A. W. B., "An Introduction to the History of Land Law," 470.
- "Singapore: The Japanese Version," by Tsuji, tr. by Lake, ed. by Howe, 793.
- Singleton, F. B., and Heppell, Muriel, "Yugoslavia," 788.
- Sitterson, J. C. (R), 748.
- Skidmore, T. E., list of articles, 255-58.
- Ślaski, Kazimierz, "Podziały Terytorialne Pomorza w XII-XIII Wieku," 763.
- Slavery. *See* Sherrard, O. A.
- "Slavianskie Komitety v Rossii v 1858-1876 Godakh," by Nikitin, 1111.
- Slessarev, V. (R), 716.
- "Slovenes of Carinthia: A National Minority Problem," by Barker, 1109.
- "Słowiańszczyzna Wczesnośredniowieczna: Zarys Kultury Materialnej," by Hensel, 760.
- Smalley, Beryl, "English Friars and Antiquity in the Early Fourteenth Century," 467.
- Smith, C. H. (R), 1121.
- Smith, D. M. (R), 1134.
- Smith, Gaddis (R), 177.
- Smith, J. W. *See* Burr, N. R.
- Smith, L. B., "A Tudor Tragedy," 768; (R), 471, 767.
- Smith, R. A., and Lewis, W. S. (eds.), "Horace Walpole's Correspondence," XXX, 112.
- Smith, R. F., "The United States and Cuba," 177.
- Smith, R. M. (R), 710, 1107.
- Smith, R. S. (R), 202.
- Smith, W. A., deceased, 897.
- Smith, W. B., "White Servitude in Colonial South Carolina," 794.
- Smith, Wilson, and Hofstadter, Richard (eds.), "American Higher Education," 1048; (R), 506.
- Smurr, J. W., and Phillips, P. C., "The Fur Trade," 738.
- Snell, J. L. (R), 91.
- Snyder, L. L. (R), 131.
- Sobrequés Vidal, Santiago, and Céspedes del Castillo, Guillermo, "Historia social y económica de España y América," ed. by Vicens Vives, II, 1030.
- Social history: Armytage, "Heavens Below," 1092; Black, ed., "The Transformation of Russian Society," 416; Blum, "Lord and Peasant in Russia from the Ninth to the Nineteenth Century," 1037; Bois, "Paysans de l'Ouest (Des structures économiques et sociales aux options politiques depuis l'époque révolutionnaire dans la Sarthe)," 120; Buczek, "Książęca Ludność Służebna w Polsce Wczesnofeudalnej," 1089; Byrne, "Prophet of Prohibition," 227; Céspedes del Castillo *et al.*, "Historia social y económica de España y América," ed. by Vicens Vives, II and III, 1030; Daumard and Furet, "Structures et relations sociales à Paris au milieu du XVIII^e siècle," 705; Demarco, "Il crollo del regno delle Due Sicilie," I, 484; Gosden, "The Friendly Societies in England, 1815-1875," 772; Goubert, "Beauvais et le Beauvaisis de 1600 à 1730," I and II, 116; Govorchin, "Americans from Yugoslavia," 809; Griffin, "Their Brothers' Keepers," 434; Jacard, "Histoire sociale du travail, de l'antiquité à nos jours," 753; Kiddle, "Men of Yesterday," 990; Lucas-Dubretton, "Daily Life in Florence in the Time of the Medici," tr. by Sells, 206; Petrie, "The Victorians," 773; Pumphrey, eds., "The Heritage of American Social Work," 221; Rudé, "Wilkes and Liberty," 1095; Wytrwal, "America's Polish Heritage," 445; Young, "The Toadstool Millionaires," 1048.
- Socialism. *See* Seidler, M. B.; Tsuzuki, Chushichi.

- Somma, Carlo di, "Il Banco dello Spirito Santo dalle origini al 1664," 786.
- Some Problems in the History of the Vendée*, by Tilly, 19-33.
- "Some 20th Century Historians: Essays on Eminent Europeans," by Cate *et al.*, ed. by Halperin, 90.
- "Somerset 1625-1640: A County's Government during the 'Personal Rule,'" by Barnes, 769.
- Sontag, R. J. (R), 90, 992.
- Soranzo, Giovanni, "Il tempo di Alessandro VI Papa e di Fra Girolamo Savonarola," 207.
- Sorenson, L. R. (R), 371, 753.
- Sosin, J. M., "Whitehall and the Wilderness," 1051.
- "South, The Emerging," by Clark, 748.
- "South in the New Nation, 1789-1819," by Abernethy, 1057.
- "South, The First," by Alden, 501.
- "South Sea Bubble," by Carswell, 473.
- "South to the Naktong, North to the Yalu (June-November 1950)," by Appleman, 499.
- "Southeast Asia Today—and Tomorrow: A Political Analysis," by Butwell, 1119.
- "Southern Politics, Romance and Realism in," by Williams, 502.
- "Southwest: Old and New," by Hollon, 436.
- "Soviet Industrialization, 1928-1952," by Jasny, 726.
- "Soviet Marxism and Natural Science, 1917-1932," by Joravsky, 419.
- Soviet Union: book notices, 212-13, 491-92, 789, 1110-12; book reviews, 135-38, 413-21, 722-27, 1037-41; lists of articles and other books received, 260-62, 547-50, 840-41, 1160-62.
- "Sowjetunion, Geschichte der, 1917-1957," ed. by Kim *et al.*, tr. by Rosenfeld *et al.*, 417.
- Spain and Portugal: book notices, 202-203, 778-80, 1102-1103; book reviews, 124-25, 708-11, 1030-32; lists of articles and other books received, 253-54, 538-39, 832-33, 1152.
- "Spaniens, Neuere Geschichte, 1808-1917," by Maiski, ed. by Kossok, tr. by Piazza, 1102.
- Spanish Civil War: Merkes, "Die deutsche Politik gegenüber dem spanischen Bürgerkrieg, 1936-1939," 1107; Ovinnikov, "Za Kulisami Politiki 'Nevmeshatelstva,'" 178; Thomas, "The Spanish Civil War," 124.
- Sparks, D. S. (R), 807.
- Spear, Percival, "India," 1116.
- Spiller, R. E., *et al.* (eds.), "American Perspectives," 148.
- Spitz, L. W. (R), 781.
- "Spooner, John Coit: Defender of Presidents," by Fowler, 233.
- "Spotted Tail's Folk: A History of the Brulé Sioux," by Hyde, 232.
- Spring, David (R), 771.
- Ssu-ma Ch'ien. *See* Watson, Burton.
- "Staatseinfluss auf den Ruhrkohlenbergbau in der Zeit von 1800 bis 1865," by Krampe, 782.
- "Staatskunst und Kriegshandwerk: Das Problem des 'Militarismus' in Deutschland," II, by Ritter, 405.
- Stacey, C. P., "Quebec, 1759," 520.
- Stackpole, E. J., "Sheridan in the Shenandoah," 1068.
- "Stakes of Power, 1845-1877," by Nichols, 804.
- "Stalinist Rule in the Ukraine: A Study of the Decade of Mass Terror (1929-1939)," by Kostyuk, 212.
- Stankiewicz, W. J., "Politics and Religion in Seventeenth-Century France," 704.
- Stanmore, 1st Baron (Arthur Charles Hamilton-Gordon). *See* Knaplund, Paul.
- Starr, C. G., "The Origins of Greek Civilization, 1100-650 B.C.," 381; (R), 133.
- Staudenraus, P. J., "The African Colonization Movement, 1816-1865," 421.
- Stearns, P. N. (R), 199, 778.
- Stearns, R. P., and Frick, G. F., "Mark Catesby," 503; (R), 391.
- Stebbins, R. P., "The United States in World Affairs, 1960," 519; (ed.), "Documents on American Foreign Relations, 1960," 816.
- "Steel Industry, 1939-1959: A Study in Competition and Planning," by Burn, 701.
- Stein, Burton (R), 498.
- Stein, Leonard, "The Balfour Declaration," 396.
- Steinen, Wolfram von den, "Der Kosmos des Mittelalters von Karl dem Grossen zu Bernhard von Clairvaux," 383.
- Steiner, Zara (R), 380.
- Stenzel, D. B. (R), 194, 789.
- Stephenson, W. H. (R), 1058.
- Stern, Fritz, "The Politics of Cultural Despair," 713.
- Stevens, H. R. (R), 502, 1135.
- Stevenson, A. E. *See* Brown, S. G.
- Stewart, Alice R. (R), 237.
- Stewart, J. H. (R), 168.
- Stimson, Henry L. *See* Morison, E. E.
- Stoecker, Helmuth (ed.), "Kamerun unter deutscher Kolonialherrschaft," I, 1114.
- Stolper, Gustav. *See* Stolper, Toni.
- Stolper, Toni, "Ein Leben in Brennpunkten unserer Zeit," 488.
- Stone, Lucy. *See* Hays, Elinor R.
- "Stormy Passage: A Personal History through Two Russian Revolutions to Democracy and Freedom, 1905-1960," by Woytinsky, 1112.
- Storr, R. J. (R), 515.
- "Strafford in Ireland, 1633-41: A Study in Absolutism," by Kearney, 475.
- Strakhovsky, L. I., "American Opinion about Russia 1917-1920," 177.
- Strang, William, "Britain in World Affairs," 389.
- "Strategic Air Offensive against Germany,

- 1939-1945," I-IV, by Webster and Frankland, 1022.
- Strayer, J. R. (E), 891; (R), 383, 763.
- Stromberg, R. N. (R), 1095.
- "Structure et la gestion du domaine de l'Église au Moyen Âge dans l'Europe des Francs," by Balon, 99.
- "Structures et relations sociales à Paris au milieu du xviii^e siècle," by Daumard and Furet, 705.
- "Struggle for Democracy in Latin America," by Porter and Alexander, 522.
- "Studien zur Geschichte der zyklischen Überproduktionskrisen in Deutschland," I and II, by Kuczynski, 782.
- "Study of History, XII, Reconsiderations," by Toynbee, 78.
- Sullivan, John. *See* Whittemore, C. P.
- "Suomen Talonpoikaissäädyn Valtioapäiväedustus Vapaudenajalla," by Paloposki, 781.
- "Suomen Tehtaan koulut, 1636-1881," by Aurola, 1105.
- "Suomen Torppari kysymys Vuoteen 1909: Yhteiskuntahistoriallinen Tutkimus," by Rasilä, 1105.
- "Supreme Command, 1914-1918," by Hankey, 394.
- Sutter, Berthold, "Die badenischen Sprachenverordnungen von 1897," I, 211.
- "Sveriges Första Banksedlar: Stockholms Bancos Sedelutgivning, 1661-1688," by Platbärzdis, 204.
- Sydenham, M. J., "The Girondins," 707.
- Sylvester II, Pope. *See* Lattin, Harriet P.
- "Syracuse University," II, by Galpin, 515.
- Syrett, H. C., and Cooke, J. E. (eds.), "The Papers of Alexander Hamilton," I and II, 741.
- Szeftel, Marc (R), 1038.
- "Sønderborg bys Historie," I, ed. by Hjelholt, 203.
- Taborsky, Edward, "Communism in Czechoslovakia, 1948-1960," 1035.
- "Talleyrand: The Cardinal of Périgord (1301-1364)," by Zacour, 184.
- Tanghe, Raymond (comp.), "Bibliography of Canadian Bibliographies," 168.
- Tannenbaum, E. R., "The New France," 481; (R), 199.
- Tate, Merze (R), 1120.
- Taveneaux, René, "Le Jansénisme en Lorraine, 1640-1789," 477.
- Tawney, R. H., deceased, 899; *see also* Fisher, F. J.
- Taylor, A. J. P., "The Origins of the Second World War," 992.
- Taylor, C. H. (R), 762.
- Taylor, G. V., *The Paris Bourse on the Eve of the Revolution, 1781-1789*, 951-77.
- Taylor, Joan D. (R), 464.
- Taylor, Lily R., "The Voting Districts of the Roman Republic," 95.
- Taylor, P. B., Jr. (R), 177.
- Tebeau, C. W. (R), 233.
- "Technology, A Short History of, from the Earliest Times to A.D. 1900," by Derry and Williams, 81.
- Tehran Conference. *See* International relations.
- Tenenti, Alberto, "Venezia e i corsari, 1580-1615," 786.
- Teng, S. Y. (R), 1115.
- "Textbooks, Old: Spelling, Grammar, Reading, Arithmetic, Geography, American History, Civil Government, Physiology, Penmanship, Art, Music—as Taught in the Common Schools from Colonial Days to 1900," by Nietz, 222.
- Thapar, Romila, "Aśoka and the Decline of the Mauryas," 730.
- Thayer, Theodore, "Nathanael Greene," 224.
- "Their Brothers' Keepers: Moral Stewardship in the United States, 1800-1865," by Griffin, 434.
- Themistocles Decree, The Authenticity of the*, by Chambers, 306-16.
- "Third Section: Police and Society in Russia under Nicholas I," by Monas, 414.
- Thomas, G. H. *See* McKinney, F. F.
- Thomas, Hugh, "The Spanish Civil War," 124.
- "Thomas, Norman: Respectable Rebel," by Seidler, 812.
- Thomas, Russell, "The Search for a Common Learning," 1121.
- Thompson, C. R. (R), 471.
- Thomson, C. A. H., and Shattuck, Frances M., "The 1956 Presidential Campaign," 426.
- Thomson, D. C., "Alexander Mackenzie," 237.
- Thomson, H. C., and Mayo, Lida, "The Ordnance Department," 236.
- Thomson, S. H. (R), 719.
- Thorpe, E. E., "The Mind of the Negro," 795.
- Throckmorton, A. L., "Oregon Argonauts," 1125.
- Thuillier, Guy, "Georges Dufaüd et les débuts du grand capitalisme dans la métallurgie, en Nivernais, au xix^e siècle," 123.
- Tibawi, A. L., "British Interests in Palestine, 1800-1901," 1112.
- Tierney, Brian (R), 382.
- Tillman, S. P., "Anglo-American Relations at the Paris Peace Conference of 1919," 991.
- Tilly, Charles, *Some Problems in the History of the Vendée*, 19-33; (R), 197.
- Tischendorf, Alfred, "Great Britain and Mexico in the Era of Porfirio Díaz," 176.
- Tisset, Pierre (ed.), "Procès de condamnation de Jeanne d'Arc," I, 469.
- "Toadstool Millionaires: A Social History of Patent Medicines in America before Federal Regulation," by Young, 1048.
- "Tobacco Adventure to Russia: Enterprise, Politics, and Diplomacy in the Quest for a Northern Market for English Colonial Tobacco, 1676-1722," by Price, 473.
- Tobago. *See* Carmichael, Gertrude.

- "Tojo and the Coming of the War," by Butow, 141.
- Tolédano, A. D. *See* Ferrara, Orestes.
- "Totalitarianism, The Politics of: The Communist Party of the Soviet Union from 1934 to the Present," by Armstrong, 420.
- Toussaint, Auguste, "Histoire de l'Océan Indien," 422.
- "Toward Unity in Africa: A Study of Federalism in British Africa," by Rothchild, 215.
- Toynbee, A. J., "A Study of History, XII, Reconsiderations," 78; *see also* Aron, Raymond.
- Trade and commerce: Davies, "A Primer of Dutch Seventeenth Century Overseas Trade," 1103; Dermigny, "Cargaisons indiennes," 1100; Gill, "Merchants and Mariners of the 18th Century," 1094; Phillips and Smurr, "The Fur Trade," 738; Price, "The Tobacco Adventure to Russia," 473; Tenenti, "Venezia e i corsari," 786. *See also* Economic history.
- "Trade Unions and the Labour Party since 1945," by Harrison, 193.
- "Transformation of the School: Progressivism in American Education, 1876-1957," by Cremin, 156.
- "Trans-Mississippi West (1811-1957), A Classified Bibliography of the Periodical Literature of the," by Winther, 800.
- Trask, D. F., "The United States in the Supreme War Council," 811.
- "Travail, Histoire social du, de l'antiquité à nos jours," by Jaccard, 753.
- "Travels of the Infante Dom Pedro of Portugal," by Rogers, 779.
- "Treasury Books, Calendar of, January-December 1711, Preserved in the Public Record Office," XXV, pt. 2, prep. by Shaw, 770.
- Trefousse, H. L. (R), 745.
- Trevaskis, G. K. N., "Eritrea, a Colony in Transition," 215.
- "Trinidad and Tobago, 1408-1000, The History of the West Indian Islands of," by Carmichael, 818.
- "Troy: The Coins," by Bellinger, 464.
- Truman, H. S. *See* "Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States."
- "Tsar and People: Studies in Russian Myths," by Cherniavsky, 1038.
- Tsuji, Masanobu, "Singapore," tr. by Lake, ed. by Howe, 793.
- Tsunoda, Ryusaku (R), 1052.
- Tsuzuki, Chushichi, "H. M. Hyndman and British Socialism," ed. by Pelling, 190.
- Tuchman, Barbara W., "The Guns of August," 1014.
- "Tucker, George: Moral Philosopher and Man of Letters," by McLean, 506.
- "Tudor and Stuart England, Essays in the Economic and Social History of, in Honour of R. H. Tawney," ed. by Fisher, 766.
- "Tudor Secretary: Sir William Petre at Court and Home," by Emmison, 767.
- "Tudor Tragedy: The Life and Times of Catherine Howard," by Smith, 768.
- Tümmeler, Hans. *See* Andreas, Willy.
- Tugwell, R. G., and Dorfman, Joseph, "Early American Policy," 223.
- Tunisia. *See* Ganiage, Jean; Sebag, Paul.
- "Turkey, The Emergence of Modern," by Lewis, 727.
- "Turmoil and Tradition: A Study of the Life and Times of Henry L. Stimson," by Morison, 164.
- Turner, A. C. (R), 521.
- "Turner, Frederick Jackson, Wisconsin Witness to: A Collection of Essays on the Historian and the Thesis," comp. by Burnette, 1131.
- "Turner and Beard: American Historical Writing Reconsidered," by Benson, 147.
- "TVA, Origins of the: The Muscle Shoals Controversy, 1920-1932," by Hubbard, 813.
- "Twain and the Image of History," by Salomon, 512.
- "Twelfth-Century Europe and the Foundations of Modern Society: Proceedings of a Symposium Sponsored by the Division of Humanities of the University of Wisconsin and the Wisconsin Institute for Medieval and Renaissance Studies, November 12-14, 1957," ed. by Clagett *et al.*, 762.
- "Two Early Political Associations: The Quakers and the Dissenting Deputies in the Age of Sir Robert Walpole," by Hunt, 187.
- Tyler, Royall, "Kaiser Karl V.," tr. by Haan, 101.
- "Tyranny, Of," by Alfieri, tr. and ed. by Molinaro and Corrigan, 209.
- Uebersberger, Hans, "Österreich zwischen Russland und Serbien," 693.
- "Uganda, The Political Kingdom in: A Study in Bureaucratic Nationalism," by Apter, 494.
- Ukraine. *See* Kostiuik, Hryhory.
- "Ukraine soviétique dans les relations internationales et son statut en droit international, 1918-1923," by Markus, 491.
- Ullman, R. H., "Anglo-Soviet Relations, 1917-1921," I, 1015.
- Ullmann, Walter, "Principles of Government and Politics in the Middle Ages," 1001.
- "Uncertain Tradition: American Secretaries of State in the Twentieth Century," ed. by Graebner, 448.
- "Unconditional Surrender: The Impact of the Casablanca Policy upon World War II," by Armstrong, 757.
- Underground Railroad. *See* Gara, Larry.
- Underhill, F. H., "In Search of Canadian Liberalism," 1073.
- Underhill, H. F. (R), 236.
- "Ungarn und der geheime Mitarbeiterkreis Kaiser Leopolds II.," by Silagi, 211.

- "United Colonies of New England—1643-90," by Ward, 222.
- United Kingdom and Ireland. *See* British Commonwealth and Ireland.
- "United States and Cuba: Business and Diplomacy, 1917-1960," by Smith, 177.
- "United States and Inter-American Security, 1889-1960," by Mecham, 1075.
- "United States and Pancho Villa: A Study in Unconventional Diplomacy," by Clendenen, 1076.
- "United States and the Southwest Pacific," by Grattan, 508.
- United States history: book notices, 221-37, 500-20, 793-817, 1120-36; book reviews, 142-68, 425-55, 733-51, 1048-73; lists of articles and other books received, 265-74, 553-61, 845-50, 1165-74.
- "United States in the Supreme War Council: American War Aims and Inter-Allied Strategy, 1917-1918," by Trask, 811.
- "United States in World Affairs, 1960," by Stebbins, 519.
- "University of Michigan History of the Modern World: Germany," 132; "Great Britain to 1688," 1016, "India," 1116, ed. by Nevins and Ehrmann.
- Unterberger, Betty M. (R), 811.
- Upton, A. F., "Sir Arthur Ingram, c. 1565-1642," 472.
- Urban history: Downey, "A History of Antioch in Syria from Seleucis to the Arab Conquest," 94; Hjelholt, "Sønderborg bys Historie," I, 203; Lampard, *American Historians and the Study of Urbanization*, 49-61; Lin, "Imperial Peking," 1116; McKelvey, "Rochester: An Emerging Metropolis, 1925-1961," 1132; Morse, *Some Characteristics of Latin American Urban History*, 317-38; Mumford, "The City in History," 82.
- Utey, F. L. (ed.), "The Forward Movement of the Fourteenth Century," 1090.
- Vacalopoulos, A. E., "Historia tou neou Hellenismou," I, 686.
- Vagts, Alfred, "Deutsch-amerikanische Rückwanderung," 488.
- "Vain Endeavor: Robert Lansing's Attempts to End the American-Japanese Rivalry," by Beers, 1132.
- Vaizey, John, and Lynch, Patrick, "Guinness's Brewery in the Irish Economy, 1759-1876," 193.
- Váli, F. A., "Rift and Revolt in Hungary," 721.
- Van Alstyne, R. W. (R), 522.
- Van Deusen, G. G. (R), 801.
- Vandiver, F. E. (R), 1128.
- Van Niel, Robert, "The Emergence of the Modern Indonesian Elite," 791; (R), 1118.
- Van Tassel, D. D., "Recording America's Past," 425; (R), 1125.
- Varg, P. A. (R), 816.
- Vaughan, Richard (R), 97.
- Vaughn, J. W., "The Reynolds Campaign on Powder River," 1130.
- Vaussard, Maurice, "De Pétrarque à Mussolini," 131.
- Vendée. *See* Tilly, Charles.
- "Venezia e i corsari, 1580-1615," by Tenenti, 786.
- "Venezuela," by Lieuwen, 1083.
- "Venezuela, Bosquejo de la historia militar de," by Austria, 1079.
- "Venezuela, Bosquejo histórico de la Revolución de," by Blanco, 1079.
- "Venezuela, Historia de," by Montenegro y Colón, 1079.
- "Venezuela, Memoriales sobre la independencia de," by Coll y Prat, 1079.
- Verbruggen, J. F., "Het leger en de vloot van de graven van Vlaanderen vanaf het ontstaan tot in 1305," 182.
- Vicens Vives, J. (ed.), "Historia social y económica de España y América," II and III, 1030.
- "Victorians, Fathers of the: The Age of Wilberforce," by Brown, 772.
- "Victorians," by Petrie, 773.
- Vieffhaus, Erwin, "Die Minderheitenfrage und die Entstehung der Minderheitenschutzverträge auf der Pariser Friedenskonferenz 1919," 195.
- "View from the White House: A Study of the Presidential State of the Union Messages," by Fersh, 795.
- Vigezzi, Brunello, "Pietro Giannone: Riformatore e storico," 208.
- Villa, Pancho. *See* Clendenen, C. C.
- "Villard, Oswald Garrison, Liberal of the 1920's," by Humes, 235.
- "Villes polonaises, Les origines des," comp. by Francastel, 182.
- Vinson, J. C. (R), 991.
- Virginia. *See* Morton, R. L.
- "Virginia Railroads in the Civil War," by Johnston, 1128.
- "Vita pubblica e classi politiche del Viceregno napoletano (1656-1734)," by Colapietra, 208.
- Vizzier, Anne R. (R), 202.
- "Vneshniaia Politika Rossii XIX i Nachala XX Veka: Dokumenty Rossiiskogo Ministerstva Inostrannykh Del," 1110.
- Vogt, Joseph, "Wege zum historischen Universum," 372.
- von Grunebaum, G. E., "Islam," 1041.
- von Klemperer, Klemens (R), 487.
- "Voprosy Dalnevostochnoi Politiki SShA (1953-1955 gg.)," by Bukharov, 85.
- "Voting Districts of the Roman Republic: The Thirty-five Urban and Rural Tribes," by Taylor, 95.
- "Voyageurs belges aux États-Unis du XVII^e

- siècle à 1900: Notices bio-bibliographiques," by De Smet, 793.
- Vryonis, Speros, Jr. (R), 684.
- "Vsemirnaia Istoriia," VII, ed. by Guber *et al.*, 378.
- Vucinich, W. S. (R), 693.
- Wade, Mason (R), 520, 1073.
- Wagar, W. W., "H. G. Wells and the World State," 189.
- Wagner, F. S. (R), 212.
- Wagner, Walter, "Die obersten Behörden der K. und K. Kriegsmarine, 1865-1918," 783.
- Walcott, Robert, *The Later Stuarts (1660-1714): Significant Work of the Last Twenty Years (1939-1959)*, 352-70; (R), 473.
- Walder, Ernst (ed.), "Die Emser Depesche," 194.
- "Walker, Robert John: A Politician from Jackson to Lincoln," by Shenton, 800.
- "Wallace, Henry A.: Quixotic Crusade 1948," by Schmidt, 454.
- Wallace, W. M. (R), 798, 1053.
- "Walpole, Horace: Correspondence with George Selwyn, Lord Lincoln, Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, Henry Fox, Richard Edgcumbe," ed. by Lewis and Smith, 112; "Correspondence with Hannah More, Lady Browne, Lady Mary Coke, Lady Hervey, Mary Hamilton (Mrs. John Dickenson), Lady George Lennox, Anne Pitt, Lady Suffolk," ed. by Lewis *et al.*, 112.
- "Walpole, Sir Robert: The King's Minister," by Plumb, 111.
- Walsh, P. G., "Livy," 96.
- Walter, Gérard, "La vie à Paris sous l'occupation, 1940-1944," 201.
- Walz, H. H., and Littell, F. H. (eds.), "Weltkirchen Lexikon," 174.
- "War at Sea, 1939-1945," III, pt. 2, by Roskill, 1098.
- "War in the Modern World," by Ropp, 681.
- War of 1812. *See* Perkins, Bradford.
- Ward, H. M., "The United Colonies of New England—1643-90," 222.
- Warner, D. F. (R), 500.
- Warren, H. G. (R), 810.
- Warren, W. L., "King John," 466.
- Warwick, Sherwood, communication, 587.
- Washburn, W. E. (R), 149, 799.
- Washington Conference. *See* Asada, Sadao.
- Washington Meeting, 1961*, by Alden, 853-74.
- Waters, E. N. (R), 184.
- Watson, Burton, "Records of the Grand Historian of China, Translated from the *Shih chi* of Ssu-ma Chien," I and II, 1115.
- Watters, R. E. (comp.), "A Check List of Canadian Literature and Background Materials, 1628-1950," 168.
- Wayland, J. W., deceased, 898.
- "Weather Bureau, A History of the United States," by Whitnah, 226.
- Weber, Eugen (R), 480, 1027.
- Webster, Charles, "The Art and Practice of Diplomacy," 1086; and Frankland, Noble, "The Strategic Air Offensive against Germany, 1939-1945," I-IV, 1022; deceased, 578.
- Webster, R. A. (R), 210, 1108.
- Wedel, W. R., "Prehistoric Man on the Great Plains," 737.
- Wedgwood, C. V., "Poetry and Politics under the Stuarts," 695; (R), 769.
- "Wege zum historischen Universum: Von Ranke bis Toynbee," by Vogt, 372.
- Weibull, Jörgen (R), 1104.
- Weill, Herman, "Frederick the Great and Samuel von Cocceji," 485.
- "Weimar, Herzogs und Grossherzogs Carl August von, Politischer Briefwechsel des," I and II, ed. by Andreas, comp. by Tümmeler, 486.
- Weinberg, G. L. (R), 196, 694, 994.
- Weinstein, A. L., "Narodnoe Bogatstvo i Narodnokhoziaistvennoe Nakoplenie Predrevoliutsionnoi Rossii (Statisticheskoe Issledovanie)," 724.
- Weisberger, B. A., "The American Newspaperman," 1121.
- "Wells, H. G., and the World State," by Wagar, 189.
- "Weltkirchen Lexikon: Handbuch der Ökumene im Auftrag des deutschen evangelischen Kirchentages," ed. by Littell and Walz, 174.
- Wentzlaff-Eggebert, F.-W., "Kreuzzugsdichtung des Mittelalters," 180.
- Werkmeister, W. H. (ed.), "Facets of the Renaissance," 1009.
- West, J. R. (R), 1136.
- "West Indies Federation: Perspectives on a New Nation," ed. by Lowenthal, 237.
- Westergaard, Waldemar (R), 204.
- Westermeier, C. P. (R), 746.
- Westfall, R. S. (R), 1086.
- Wettereau, J. O., deceased, 897.
- Weyl, Walter. *See* Forcey, Charles.
- "What Is History? The George Macaulay Trevelyan Lectures Delivered in the University of Cambridge, January-March 1961," by Carr, 676.
- Wheat, C. I., "Mapping the Transmississippi West, 1540-1861," IV, 153.
- "Whigs, The First: The Politics of the Exclusion Crisis, 1678-1683," by Jones, 1093.
- Whitaker, A. P. (R), 736, 1075.
- White, D. A., "Litus Saxonicum," 465.
- White, H. V. (R), 687.
- "White Servitude in Colonial South Carolina," by Smith, 794.
- "Whitehall and the Wilderness: The Middle West in British Colonial Policy, 1760-1775," by Sosin, 1051.
- Whitelock, Dorothy, communication, 583.
- Whitnah, D. R., "A History of the United States Weather Bureau," 226.

- Whitridge, Arnold, "No Compromise!" 230.
 Whittemore, C. P., "A General of the Revolution," 798.
 "Whythorne, Thomas, The Autobiography of," ed. by Osborn, 184.
 Wickard, C. R. *See* Albertson, Dean.
 Wickert, Lothar, "Theodor Mommsen," I, 133.
 Widgery, A. G., "Interpretations of History," 372.
 Wierer, Rudolf, "Der Föderalismus im Donauraum," 490.
 Wiet, Gaston (tr.), "Journal d'un bourgeois du Caire," II, 492.
 Wilberforce, William. *See* Brown, F. K.
 Wiley, B. I. (R), 1129.
 "Wilkes and Liberty: A Social Study of 1763 to 1774," by Rudé, 1095.
 Wilkins, B. T., "Carl Becker," 452.
 Wilkins, E. H., "Life of Petrarch," 687.
 Willaert, Léopold, "Après le Concile de Trente," 102.
 "William, Crown Prince, The Life of," by Jonas, tr. by Bangert, 784.
 Williams, Justin (R), 179.
 Williams, K. P., "Lincoln Finds a General," V, 154.
 Williams T. H., "Romance and Realism in Southern Politics," 502.
 Williams, T. I., and Derry, T. K., "A Short History of Technology from the Earliest Times to A.D. 1900," 81.
 Williams, W. A., "The Contours of American History," 735.
 Willoughby, W. R., "The St. Lawrence Waterway," 500.
 Willson, D. H. (R), 108, 186.
 Wilmerding, Lucius, Jr., "James Monroe," 506.
 Wiltse, C. M., "The New Nation, 1800-1845," 797; (R), 227, 437, 800, 989, 1060.
 Winkler, H. R. (R), 189, 774.
 Winks, R. W. (R), 990, 1136.
 Winther, O. O., "A Classified Bibliography of the Periodical Literature of the Trans-Mississippi West (1811-1957)," 800.
 Wish, Harvey (R), 808.
 Wittke, Carl (R), 444.
 Wolf, Hazel C., and Hesseltine, W. B., "The Blue and the Gray on the Nile," 231; (R), 803.
 Wolf, J. B. (R), 116, 477, 688.
 Wolfe, B. D. (R), 1112.
 Wolfe, Martin (R), 1024.
 Wolff, Philippe (R), 184.
 Wolpert, Stanley (R), 790.
 Wood, Bryce, "The Making of the Good Neighbor Policy," 1078.
 Woodward, Llewellyn (R), 703.
 Worcester, D. E. (R), 818.
 World War I: Hankey, "The Supreme Command, 1914-1918," 394; Hoover, "An American Epic," III, 810; Monticone, "Nitti e la Grande Guerra (1914-1918)," 1034; Trask, "The United States in the Supreme War Council," 811; Tuchman, "The Guns of August," 1014; Uebersberger, "Österreich zwischen Russland und Serbien," 693.
 World War II: Armstrong, "Unconditional Surrender," 757; Birkenhead, Earl of, "The Professor and the Prime Minister," 1097; Brophy *et al.*, "The Chemical Warfare Service," 236; Brugmans *et al.*, eds., "Nederlandsch-Indië onder Japanese Bezetting," 1118; Butow, "Tojo and the Coming of the War," 141; Cavnes, "The Hoosier Community at War," 1135; Dahms, "Der zweite Weltkrieg," 994; Deborin, ed., "Istoriia Velikoi Otechestvennoi Voiny Sovetskogo Soiuza 1941-1945," I, 137; "Deutsche Imperialismus und der zweite Weltkrieg," I, 489; II, 994; Dexter, "The New Guinea Offensives," 498; Erëmenko, "Protiv Fal'sifikatsii Istorii Vtoroi Mirovoi Voiny," 757; Feis, "Japan Subdued," 89; Hayashi, "Kōgun," 217; Playfair *et al.*, "The Mediterranean and Middle East," III, 192; Roskill, "The War at Sea, 1939-1945," III, pt. 2, 1098; Taylor, "The Origins of the Second World War," 992; Thomson and Mayo, "The Ordnance Department," 236; Tsuji, "Singapore," tr. by Lake, ed. by Howe, 793; Walter, "La vie à Paris sous l'occupation, 1940-1944," 201; Webster and Frankland, "The Strategic Air Offensive against Germany, 1939-1945," I-IV, 1022. *See also* Canada.
 Wormser, Georges, "La république de Clemenceau," 200.
 "Worship and Theology in England: From Watts and Wesley to Maurice, 1690-1850," by Davies, 110.
 Woytinsky, W. S., "Stormy Passage," 1112.
 Wright, A. F., and Hall, J. W., *Historians of China and Japan*, 978-85; (R), 217.
 Wright, Esmond, "Fabric of Freedom, 1763-1800," 796.
 Wright, Gordon, "France in Modern Times," 706; (R), 200.
 Wright, H. R. C., "East-Indian Economic Problems of the Age of Cornwallis and Raffles," 1046.
 Wright, L. B. (R), 504.
 Wright, Mary C. (R), 1119.
 "Wyclif and the Oxford Schools: The Relation of the 'Summa de Ente' to Scholastic Debates at Oxford in the Later Fourteenth Century," by Robson, 468.
 Wyman, W. D. (R), 153, 231, 806, 1130.
 Wynes, C. E., "Race Relations in Virginia, 1870-1902," 1129.
 Wytrowski, J. A., "America's Polish Heritage," 445.
 Yale, William (R), 495.
 Yang, L.-S., "Studies in Chinese Institutional History," 217.

- Yearley, C. K., Jr., "Enterprise and Anthracite," 802; (R), 814.
- "Yorkshire, The Rural Landscape of the East Riding of, 1700-1850: A Study in Historical Geography," by Harris, 1094.
- Young, C. R. (R), 468.
- Young, J. H., "The Toadstool Millionaires," 1048.
- Young, Mary E., "Redskins, Ruffleshirts, and Rednecks," 1124; (R), 228, 1122.
- Yu, G. T., and Scalapino, R. A., "The Chinese Anarchist Movement," 497.
- "Yuan Shih-k'ai, 1859-1916: Brutus Assumes the Purple," by Ch'ên, 792.
- "Yugoslavia," by Heppell and Singleton, 788.
- "Za Kulisami Politiki 'Nevmeshatelstva': Ispan-skii Vopros v Politike Imperialistov Anglii, Frantsii i SShA Nakune Vtoroi Mirovoi Voyny," by Ovinnikov, 178.
- Zacour, N. P., "Talleyrand," 184.
- "Zarozhdenie Marksizma v Rossii 1883-1894 gg.," by Polevoi, 135.
- Zebel, S. H. (R), 772.
- Zeldin, Theodore. *See* Ollivier, Émile.
- Zeman, Z. A. B., "The Break-up of the Habsburg Empire, 1914-1918," 1033.
- Zinn, Howard (R), 750.
- Zook, D. H., Jr., "The Conduct of the Chaco War," 239.
- Zorn, R. J. (R), 507.
- Zürcher, E., "The Buddhist Conquest of China," I and II, 139.
- "Zweite Weltkrieg," by Dahms, 994.

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Founded in 1884 Chartered by Congress in 1889

Office: 400 A STREET, S.E., WASHINGTON 3, D. C.

MEMBERSHIP: Persons interested in historical studies, whether professionally or otherwise, are invited to membership. Present membership ca. 10,700. Members elect the officers by ballot.

MEETINGS: An annual meeting with a three-day program is held during the last days of each year. Many professional historical groups meet within or jointly with the Association at this time. The Pacific Coast Branch holds separate meetings on the Pacific Coast and publishes the *Pacific Historical Review*.

PUBLICATIONS AND SERVICES: The official organ, the *American Historical Review*, is published quarterly and sent to all members. It is available by subscription to others. In addition, the Association publishes its *Annual Report*, prize monographs, pamphlets designed to aid teachers of history, and bibliographical as well as other volumes. To promote history and assist historians, the Association offers many other services. It also maintains close relations with international, specialized, state, and local historical societies through conferences and correspondence.

PRIZES: The *Herbert B. Adams Prize* of \$300 awarded in the even-numbered years for a work in the field of European history. The *George Louis Beer Prize* of \$300 awarded annually for a work on any phase of European international history since 1895. The *Albert J. Beveridge Award*, given annually for the best manuscript in the history of the Western Hemisphere, with a cash value of \$1,500 and assurance of publication. The *John H. Dunning Prize* of \$300 awarded in the even-numbered years for a monograph of any subject relating to American history. The *Robert Livingston Schuyler Prize* of \$100 awarded every five years for the best work in modern British and Commonwealth history (next award, 1966). The *Watumull Prize* of \$500 awarded biennially for a work on the history of India originally published in the United States (next award, 1962).

DUES: There is no initiation fee. Annual regular dues are \$10.00, student \$5.00, and life \$200. All members receive the *American Historical Review* and the program of the annual meeting.

CORRESPONDENCE: Inquiries should be addressed to the Executive Secretary at 400 A Street, S.E., Washington 3, D. C.

ENOUGH for the Important Years

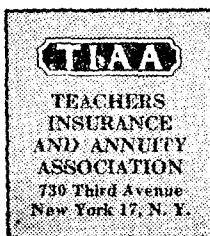


while the
children are growing
... savings and investments
are increasing
... the mortgage is being paid off.

A \$50,000 POLICY FOR \$106.50 FIRST-YEAR NET COST filled this professor's need for a large amount of low-cost insurance. At his age of 30, a 20-year Home Protection policy calls for a level annual premium of \$193. The cash dividend of \$86.50, based on current dividend scales, results in that low net cost at the end of the first policy year. Future dividend amounts cannot be guaranteed, of course.

The new Home Protection plan, issued at age 55 or younger, is level premium Term insurance. It answers any need for a great deal of low-cost insurance now but less as the years go by, providing its largest amount of protection initially and reducing by schedule each year to recognize decreasing insurance needs. Insurance periods of 15, 20, 25 or 30 years are available.

Send today for your personal illustration. We employ no agents. No one will call on you.



TIAA • 730 Third Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

E

Please send me information on:

- ☐ a _____-year policy of \$ _____ initial amount.
☐ other plans available.

Name _____ Date of Birth _____

Address _____

Employing Institution _____

THREE NOTEWORTHY TEXTS IN HISTORY FROM A-C-C

EMPIRE FOR LIBERTY

The Genesis and Growth of the United States of America

by **Dumas Malone**, *University of Virginia*; and **Basil Rauch**, *Columbia University*. This highly regarded text presents a basic and inclusive survey of the United States from the Age of Discovery through to the Age of Eisenhower. ". . . a distinguished book, marked by sound scholarship, a broad coverage of American life, and good writing." **Ralph H. Gabriel**, Emeritus, Yale University.

*Vol. I, to 1865, 882 pp.; Vol. II, since 1865, 961 pp.,
\$7.50 each.*

THE MIDDLE AGES, 4th Edition

by **Joseph R. Strayer**, *Princeton University*; and **Dana C. Munro**. This text, regarded as a standard in its field, has been carefully revised. As in earlier editions, it offers a relatively brief but comprehensive treatment of European history from the fall of the Roman Empire through the Renaissance, and presents a closely integrated account of human activity during that period.

598 pp., \$7.25

THE LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS

A History, 3rd Edition

by **Dana Gardner Munro**, *Princeton University*. This well-known history of Latin America has been brought up-to-date to reveal the conditions that presently confront the republics, and to examine the many issues the United States must face in its relations with Latin America. ". . . up-to-date, vigorously written, sane, and balanced." **Charles B. Murphy**, *Purdue University*.

457 pp., \$6.75



APPLETON - CENTURY - CROFTS
34 West 33rd Street, New York 1, N. Y.

Division of Meredith Publishing Company

BARNES & NOBLE BOOKS

THE ART AND PRACTICE OF DIPLOMACY

By Sir Charles Webster

"...a work pleasantly written which invites the thoughtful reader to continue upon the path of reflection towards which the author subtly leads him." *King Features Syndicate* Cloth, \$6.00

LEADERS OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

By J. M. Thompson

Out-of-print for some years this book is now reprinted in response to continuous demand. "An excellent book." *New York Herald Tribune* Cloth, \$5.00

THE GOTHIC HISTORY OF JORDANES

English Version with Introduction and Commentary by C. C. Mierow

A welcome reprint of a scholarly work out of print for forty years! "Of very real and practical value for the historical profession ... Such works are few and any addition to them is exceedingly welcome." *The American Historical Review* Cloth, \$5.00

MONASTIC LIFE IN MEDIEVAL ENGLAND

By J. C. Dickinson

"Clear and exciting story of the coming of the monks, friars, and canons to the shores of England, their habits, their dissolution ... Told with scholarship and sympathy." *The Catholic Bulletin* Cloth, \$7.50

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

By J. F. Zimmerman

An outline of governmental institutions and practices in states, counties, cities, towns, and villages. Keyed to standard textbooks.

College Outline Series (Paper), \$1.85

SPAIN IN AMERICA 1450-1580

By Edward Gaylord Bourne

Reprint of a classic in its field with new introduction and supplementary bibliography by Professor Benjamin Keen. *Guide to Historical Literature* said of the original edition, "Decidedly best concise work of the establishment and early development of the Spanish colonies."

University Paperback, \$2.25; Cloth, \$5.00

POWER: A New Social Analysis

By Bertrand Russell

The *New York Times* said of the author, "... he has produced a volume in general not merely brilliant but noble in its argument for human reason, sympathy, and freedom." U Book (Paper), 95¢

IN PRAISE OF IDLENESS AND OTHER ESSAYS

By Bertrand Russell

"Mr. Russell's examination of the scientific achievements of Western civilization ... is in his coolest and most brilliant manner." *Christian Science Monitor*

U Book (Paper), 95¢

AN INTRODUCTION TO POLITICS

By Harold J. Laski

"... a sparkling literary presentation of the more fundamental problems of political science and of the answers given to them by a keen and refreshing liberal thinker." *American Journal of Sociology* U Book (Paper), 95¢

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE WESTERN WORLD

By Stewart C. Easton

For the general reader who wants to know the essential facts of Western history in their context and in relation to other historical events that accompanied them. Maps; chronological chart.

Everyday Handbook (Paper), \$2.25

BARNES & NOBLE Inc.

105 Fifth Avenue, New York 3, New York

THE
SOCIETY OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS
announces its second annual
ALLAN NEVINS PRIZE
for the best-written doctoral dissertation
in the field of American history.

The award of \$1,000 goes to
John L. Thomas, of Brown University,
for his *"Isaiah to the Nation:
The Life of William Lloyd Garrison."*

Entries are now being accepted for this year's competition. The terms of the prize are: ★ "American history" is broadly defined. Dissertations that are history or biography in the fields of the American arts, literature, science, etc., are just as eligible as those in the more standard areas of politics and economic or social life. ★ Manuscripts must be submitted by the Chairman of the Department concerned, and no Department may nominate more than one manuscript. ★ While the prize is for the best-written dissertation, it is assumed that the manuscript will be a significant contribution to knowledge. ★ Entries must have been accepted in partial fulfillment of the doctorate during the academic year 1961-62 and must be submitted by October 1, 1962. ★ Manuscripts should be sent to Professor John A. Garraty, Society of American Historians, Fayerweather Hall, Columbia University. ★ The Nevins Prize is now sponsored by the Society of American Historians and the following publishers: The American Heritage Publishing Co., Bobbs-Merrill, Harper, Little, Brown, Macmillan, Prentice-Hall, Putnam's McGraw-Hill, Random House-Knopf, and Simon and Schuster. The authors of all entries must grant to the Society an option for the publication of the work by one of the sponsoring publishers. However, the actual arrangements for the publication of the winning dissertation (or of any of the other entries) will be made by the author and the interested publisher, and the Society will have no financial interest in any manuscript. The prize is granted free and clear and is not an advance against royalties. On the other hand, neither the Society nor any of the publishers assumes responsibility for publishing the winning dissertation or any of the other entries.



HARPER TORCHBOOKS / *The University Library*

*Announcing
a new series to be published August 1*

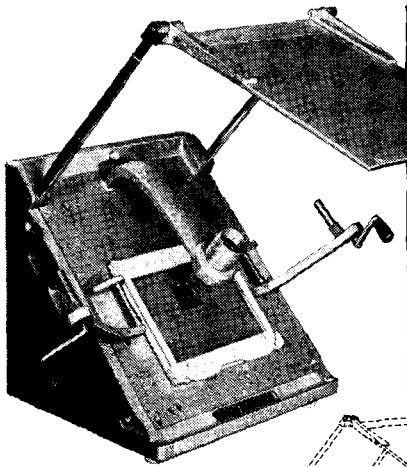
- | | | |
|---|---------|--------|
| J. BRONOWSKI and BRUCE MAZLISH: <i>The Western Intellectual Tradition: From Leonardo to Hegel.</i> | TB/3001 | \$2.75 |
| EDWARD P. CHEYNEY: <i>The Dawn of a New Era: 1250-1453.</i> 50 illus.; 2 maps. | TB/3002 | \$2.45 |
| MYRON P. GILMORE: <i>The World of Humanism: 1453-1517.</i> 64 illus.; map. | TB/3003 | \$2.25 |
| CARL J. FRIEDRICH: <i>The Age of the Baroque, 1610-1660.</i> 49 illus.; map. | TB/3004 | \$2.25 |
| LOUIS B. WRIGHT: <i>The Cultural Life of the American Colonies: 1607-1763.</i> 30 illus. | TB/3005 | \$1.85 |
| WALLACE NOTESTEIN: <i>The English People on the Eve of Colonization: 1603-1630.</i> 23 illus.; 3 maps. | TB/3006 | \$1.85 |
| LAWRENCE HENRY GIPSON: <i>The Coming of the Revolution: 1763-1775.</i> 30 illus.; 4 maps. | TB/3007 | \$1.85 |

HARPER TORCHBOOKS / *The Academy Library*

To be published July 5

- | | | |
|--|---------|--------|
| JEREMY BENTHAM: <i>The Handbook of Political Fallacies. Edited by Harold A. Larrabee; new Introduction by Crane Brinton.</i> | TB/1069 | \$1.60 |
| JOHN STUART MILL: <i>On Bentham and Coleridge. Introduction by F. R. Leavis.</i> | TB/1070 | \$.95 |
| CRANE BRINTON: <i>English Political Thought in the Nineteenth Century. New Introduction and bibliography by the author.</i> | TB/1071 | \$1.85 |
| TWELVE SOUTHERNERS: <i>I'll Take My Stand: The South and the Agrarian Tradition. Introduction by Louis J. Rubin, Jr.; biographical essays by Virginia Rock.</i> | TB/1072 | \$2.25 |
| W. A. DUNNING: <i>Reconstruction, Political and Economic: 1865-1877.</i> 5 maps. | TB/1073 | \$1.95 |
| ALICE FELT TYLER: <i>Freedom's Ferment: Phases of American Social History from the Colonial Period to the Outbreak of the Civil War.</i> 31 illus. | TB/1074 | \$2.75 |
| WILHELM DILTHEY: <i>Pattern and Meaning in History: Thoughts on History and Society. Edited with an Introduction by H. P. Rickman.</i> | TB/1075 | \$.95 |
| JOHN B. MORRALL: <i>Political Thought in Medieval Times.</i> | TB/1076 | \$.95 |
| ERWIN PANOFSKY: <i>Studies in Iconology: Humanistic Themes in the Art of the Renaissance.</i> 180 illus. | TB/1077 | \$2.25 |
| DAN N. JACOBS, Ed.: <i>The New Communist Manifesto and Related Documents.</i> | TB/1078 | \$1.95 |

For complete list of Harper Torchbooks (241 titles to date) please write to Dept. 36, Harper & Row, Publishers, 49 E. 33rd St., N. Y. 16



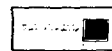
NOW . . . READ MICROFILM

with

- ▶ printed page comfort!
- ▶ ZOOM image size control!
- ▶ in lighted rooms!

DAGMAR SUPER MICROFILM READER

Precision built . . . years ahead in functional design . . . yet priced within every budget. Only the Dagmar Super offers bright image, ZOOM control reading of ALL microfilm forms.



here's why
the Dagmar Super
leads all microfilm
readers . . .

ZOOM MIRROR GIVES WIDE RANGE OF IMAGE SIZES

By moving mirror on its telescopic arms, magnification can be varied through a wide range without the trouble and expense of extra lenses. A Dagmar exclusive.

LOWEST COST—MOST FEATURES

Dagmar Supers are equipped with lens, zoom mirror, reel arms, magnetic filmsheet holder, spare bulb, 16mm and 35mm take-up reels and carry-case. Made in Holland by expert craftsmen.

TWO-SECOND CHANGE—ROLLFILM TO SHEETFILM

Reel arms snap in or out of secure sockets in seconds, accommodate 35mm or 16mm reels. With arms removed, magnetic holder moves easily to project all types of sheetfilm.

CONVENIENT PORTABILITY—COMPACT, LIGHTWEIGHT

In its rugged carry-case, reader measures only 9 inches on each edge, weighs 16 pounds. Durable grey crystal finish.

Select the model best suited to your needs. Buy Model A unless you have special reasons for choosing Model 16 or 35

Model A—The Most Versatile and Widely Used Model—for Standard American Microfilm

Especially designed for standard 35mm rollfilm, aperture cards, microfiches, mounted stripfilm, and film jackets. Zoom control enlarges 12 to 20 times. **\$139.95**

Model 16—Only for 16mm Rollfilm and Related Systems

For use only with 16mm rollfilm and sheetfilm types in higher reduction ratios. Zoom control enlarges 17 to 28 times. **\$139.95**

Model 35—Only for 35mm Systems Using Smaller Magnifications

For special low reduction 35mm systems. Zoom control enlarges 10 to 15 times. Aperture 30x42mm. **\$145.95**

For standard American 35mm rollfilm and sheetfilm systems, order Model A above for best results.

**BUY BY MAIL
WITH CONFIDENCE**

AUDIO VISUAL RESEARCH has been designing, manufacturing and supplying highest quality equipment for American education and industry for many years.

6-MONTH GUARANTEE . . . DAGMAR readers and cameras which develop a defect due to materials or workmanship within 6 months will be repaired without charge. This does not include breakage due to mishandling or lamp filaments consumed in use.

PROJECTS ALL MICROFILM FORMS

Only the Dagmar Super is so advanced in design as to provide in one unit a means of reading *comfortably* all microfilm forms—rollfilm, aperture cards, microfiches, filmsheets and film jackets.

COMFORTABLE READING IN LIGHTED ROOMS

No more eye strain from peering into darkened hoods or from glare of glass screens. Sharp images are projected into natural table top reading position.

SHARP IMAGES, PRECISION LENS SYSTEM, FINGER-TIP FOCUSING

Highest quality ground condenser and projection lenses assure razor sharp images. Parabolic lamp mirror affords maximum use of light available. Surface silvered plate glass mirror provides distortion-free projection to table top.

**SATISFACTION GUARANTEED,
OR YOUR MONEY REFUNDED**

Mail orders to

AUDIO VISUAL RESEARCH

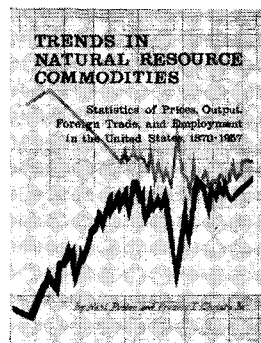
523 S. Plymouth Ct., Dept. AH27, Chicago 5

WRITE FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED FOLDERS

on AVR Dagmar Automatic Microfilm Camera, AVR Reading Rateometer and other aids for improving reading speed and comprehension.

The needed reference on America's
natural resources . . .

*A new book
from Resources
for the Future, Inc.*



TRENDS IN NATURAL RESOURCE COMMODITIES

Statistics of Prices, Output, Consumption,
Foreign Trade, and Employment in the United
States, 1870-1957

By NEAL POTTER and FRANCIS T. CHRISTY, JR.

608 pages 9"×12" size
almost 400 tables, more than 200 charts \$17.50

Here at last are usable long-term statistics for all of the important natural resource commodities in the U. S.—minerals, fuels, agricultural products, timber.

Potter and Christy have taken data from hundreds of sources, have ordered and clarified it, and here present it in *uniform, consistent* series that span 87 years of the nation's economic development.

Their method permits something never before possible: the direct comparison of resource statistics from any given year with those of any other year.

Order from your bookstore, or



**THE JOHNS HOPKINS
PRESS**

Baltimore 18, Maryland



Authoritative Scholarship!

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION: From its Origins to 1793

Georges Lefebvre, translated by Elizabeth Moss Evanson. Since its publication, Georges Lefebvre's history of the French Revolution has gained international recognition as the best single treatment of the Revolution and as the culmination of the author's long and distinguished career. He describes the French world at the beginning of the Revolution and traces with accuracy the forces and personalities that propelled the revolt.

320 pages

\$6.00

YUGOSLAVIA IN CRISIS, 1934-1941

J. B. Hoptner. The seven year period between the murder of King Alexander and young King Peter's flight before the Nazi invaders is examined in detail. Referring to documents never before published, Dr. Hoptner evaluates Great Britain's role in the collapse of the regency.

328 pages

\$6.50

REVOLUTION IN HUNGARY

Paul E. Zinner. Based on interviews with Hungarian refugees in the summer of 1957, and drawn from numerous documentary sources, this book thoroughly analyzes the background of the ill-fated Hungarian Revolution. The author systematically traces the history of Hungary from the collapse of the old regime under the disastrous impact of the Second World War.

368 pages

\$6.00

FORRESTAL AND THE NAVY

Robert G. Albion, Robert H. Connery, in collaboration with Jennie B. Pope. James V. Forrestal's career in the United States Navy Department from Under Secretary in 1940, through his Secretaryship, to the newly created office of Secretary of Defense in 1947 is skillfully examined in this authoritative book. The authors depict Secretary Forrestal in action as a war time civilian executive facing military and political conflicts.

To be published September 17 432 pages, illustrated

\$6.95

CHAPTERS IN WESTERN CIVILIZATION, Volumes I & II, Third Edition

Contemporary Civilization Staff of Columbia College. A unique collection of essays by outstanding scholars from America and Europe who were commissioned to write essays in their fields, specifically for this text.

Volume I 591 pages

\$6.00

Volume II 592 pages

\$6.00

Write for free prospectus on CHAPTERS IN
WESTERN CIVILIZATION

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS

Publishers of the Columbia Encyclopedia



COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN SOCIETY AND HISTORY

AN INTERNATIONAL QUARTERLY

Editorial Committee: L. A. Fallers, G. E. von Grunebaum, Everett C. Hughes, E. A. Kracke, Jr., Max Rheinstein, Edward Shils, Eric R. Wolf, Sylvia L. Thrupp (Editor), with an international board of consulting editors including E. Balasz, Jacques Barzun, Peter Charanis, Carlo Cipolla, Willson Coates, Thomas C. Cochran, Claude Lévi-Strauss, Arnaldo Momigliano, Joseph R. Strayer, Charles Verlinden, Philippe Wolff.

Some articles of special interest to historians:

MARTIN DEMING LEWIS	<i>One Hundred Million Frenchmen: the Assimilation Theory in French Colonial Policy</i> , Vol. IV, 2 (Jan. 1962)
BERNARD S. COHN	<i>The British in Benares: a Nineteenth Century Colonial Society</i> , Vol. IV, 2 (Jan. 1962)
J. G. A. Pocock	<i>The Origins of Study of the Past: a Comparative Approach</i> , Vol. IV, 2 (Jan. 1962)
JOHN FRIEDMANN	<i>Cities in Social Transformation</i> , Vol. IV, 1 (Oct. 1961)
OTTO FORST de BATTAGLIA	<i>The European Nobility in the Middle Ages</i> , Vol. V, 1 (Oct. 1962)
JOHN W. HALL	<i>Feudalism in Japan: a Reassessment</i> , Vol. V, 1 (Oct. 1962)

If an article is not in itself a comparative study, it is followed or preceded by another article showing how a similar problem has arisen in another context, and how a comparison is useful. Review articles also explore comparisons.

Subscriptions \$6.00 per year, payable through booksellers or by check directly to the publishers, Mouton and Company, The Hague, The Netherlands.

OPPOSING VIEWS OF HISTORICAL EVENTS— A DRAMATIC WAY TO TEACH HISTORY

RECENT AMERICA: CONFLICTING INTERPRETATIONS OF THE GREAT ISSUES

Sidney Fine, University of Michigan

This fascinating paperbound volume examines fourteen basic issues of twentieth century American history, juxtaposing conflicting interpretations of each by prominent American historians. Covering a wide range—from the Spanish-American War to the Korean War—the text offers self-contained selections, each pair preceded by a brief introduction that places the two interpretations in their historical setting and illustrates the nature of the conflict between them.

\$3.25

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

A DIVISION OF THE CROWELL-COLLIER PUBLISHING COMPANY



What Is History?

The Trevelyan Lectures 1961

by E. H. CARR, *Trinity College, Cambridge*

In these lectures, there is clarification of the confusions of abstract thinking about such problems as determinism, accident, causation, and the role of the individual in history. By studying the relation of the historian to his facts, the author arrives at a new definition of objectivity in history and seeks to reconcile the doctrine of progress with the present stage of world history.

1961; 216 pp. \$3.50

The Growth of American Foreign Policy

A History

by RICHARD W. LEOPOLD, *Northwestern University*

This outstanding work of scholarship analyzes the problems of our diplomatic past and with a wealth of detail explains the present. The bibliography and the unprecedented array of maps will be exceptionally useful for all students in the field.

Spring 1962; approx. 900 pp. \$8.75 text

The American College and University

A History

by FREDERICK RUDOLPH, *Williams College*

This outstanding new text draws parallels between the developments on the college campus and the concurrent forces shaping American life. Professor Rudolph describes and explains how the history of American higher education becomes social and intellectual history.

Spring 1962; approx. 540 pp. \$5.00 text

ALFRED A. KNOPE, *Publisher*

College Department

501 Madison Avenue

New York 22



The Mind of the Middle Ages

A.D. 200-1500

A Historical Survey

by **FREDERICK ARTZ**, *Oberlin College*

590 pp. \$6.50

A History of the American People

Volume I: To 1877. Volume II: Since 1865

by **HARRY J. CARMAN**, *Columbia University*

HAROLD C. SYRETT, *Queens College*

and **BERNARD W. WISHY**, *Columbia University*

Vol. I 910 pp. \$7.25 text

Vol. II 1022 pp. \$7.25 text

From Slavery to Freedom

A History of American Negroes

by **JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN**, *Brooklyn College*

697 pp. \$5.50 text

ALFRED A. KNOPE, *Publisher*

College Department

501 Madison Avenue

New York 22



Readings in American History

edited by OSCAR HANDLIN, *Harvard University*

746 pp. \$6.50

American Epoch

A History of the United States Since the 1890s

by ARTHUR S. LINK, *Princeton University*

783 pp. \$6.50 *text*

A History of the Modern World

by R. R. PALMER, *Princeton University*

and JOEL COLTON, *Duke University*

988 pp. \$7.50 *text*

Europe Since Napoleon

by DAVID THOMSON, *Sidney Sussex College,*

Cambridge

Second Edition, Revised

1962; 966 pp. \$7.50 *text*

ALFRED A. KNOPE, *Publisher*

College Department

501 Madison Avenue

New York 22



Newly Published McGRAW-HILL Books

LATIN AMERICA

An Interpretive History

By DONALD MARQUAND DOZER, University of California, Santa Barbara.
618 pages, \$7.95

Offers an important step away from the traditional nation-by-nation treatment of Latin American history. The author provides an organized and integrated interpretive history of the area. The treatment is generally chronological and covers the entire span of Latin American history. It avoids the encyclopedic detail that clutters much of the Latin American historiography and instead stresses relationships, currents of development, and the most significant events.

APPROACHES TO ETHICS

Edited by W. T. JONES, MORTON BECKNER, ROBERT FOGELIN, and FRED-ERICK SONTAG, all of Pomona College. 559 pages, \$7.50

This anthology presents all significant ethical theories from the classical through the contemporary period and offers a comprehensive set of readings, exhibiting the widest possible range of perspective within the field. The material is organized chronologically into five periods: Classical, Medieval, Early Modern, 19th Century, and 20th Century, with general introductions to the periods and brief biographical sketches of the ethicists involved.

THE EDUCATION OF HISTORIANS IN THE UNITED STATES

By DEXTER PERKINS, Chairman; and JOHN L. SNELL, Director; and Committee on Graduate Education of the American Historical Association. **The Carnegie Series in American Education.** 256 pages, \$4.95

The first full study of graduate education in history to be made in the United States, and, in fact, the only systematic report on the education of historians in any country of the world. It reports major trends since the 1870's, contemporary practices, criticisms and suggestions for change, recent experiments, and prospects for the future. Emphasis is placed on the preparation of effective teachers of history and on the improvements and recognition of the teaching function in conjunction with scholarly training.

a significant new publishing adventure

THE AMERICAN TRAILS SERIES

under the general editorship of A. B. GUTHERIE, Jr.

From virtual paths that slowly developed into the first links across a young nation, the trails became vital arteries, drawing the farthest regions of America together. Each dramatic story is told by an author whose knowledge, research, and actual travels qualify him for the quest of exploring and recreating a particular trail in its full significance, past and present. The entire American Trail Series will be amply illustrated with line drawings and maps.

published

THE DEVIL'S BACKBONE: The Story of the Natchez Trace. By JONATHAN DANIELS.
320 pages, \$6.95

forthcoming

THE OLDE POST ROAD: The Story of the Boston Post Road. By STEWART HOLBROOK

THE GOLDEN ROAD: The Story of California's Spanish Mission Trail. By FELIX RIESENBERG, Jr.

THE SPANISH TRAIL. By HODDING CARTER

THE GREAT NORTH TRAIL. By DAN CUSHMAN

THE CALIFORNIA TRAIL. By GEORGE STEWART

THE SANTA FE TRAIL. By WILLIAM BRANDON

THE ERIE CANAL AND IROQUOIS TRAIL. By CARL CARMER

THE OREGON TRAIL. By DAVID LAVENDER

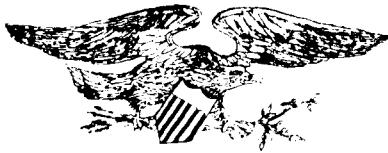
THE MORMON TRAIL. By WALLACE STEGNER

reserve your on-approval copies

McGRAW-HILL BOOK COMPANY, INC.

330 West 42nd Street

New York 36, N. Y.



The United States: The History of a Republic

by **RICHARD HOFSTADTER**, Columbia University;
WILLIAM MILLER; and **DANIEL AARON**, Smith College

The authors provide a synthesis of American history for this generation by treating politics, diplomacy, war, industry, religion, literature, and art as facets having internal coherence of their own—meaningful narratives within the larger framework. The text tries to do justice to the relationships among various aspects of American life.

Although the political development of the nation occupies the foreground of the story, many of the problems of our politics have been connected with our economic growth, and they have been dealt with accordingly. As for the book's approach to American culture, it treats culture in its relation to politics and social developments without falling victim to the assumption that all important cultural matters can be reduced to matters of politics. Art, like economics and politics has a life of its own, and the text tries to make students aware of this—as well as of the unity of art, economics, and politics in our national existence.

1957

812 pages

Text price: \$8.95

Spectrum Books

The American Labor Movement

by **LEON LITWACK**, University of Wisconsin

Sept. '62 Approx. 192 pp. Paperbound: \$1.95 (S-44)

The Great Depression

edited by **DAVID A. SHANNON**, University of Wisconsin

1960 171 pp. Paperbound: \$1.95 (S-10)

For a complete Spectrum catalogue, write: Dept. CAC

For approval copies, write:

PRENTICE-HALL, INC.

Box 903

Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey

MARGIN OF SUPERIORITY

We're so busily engaged with our 481 original works now under contract, we might be excused if we gave scant attention to our reprints.

Not at Collier.

Whenever we reprint a living author's work, he is invariably invited to revise it. As much as is necessary. From introduction to index, if he likes.

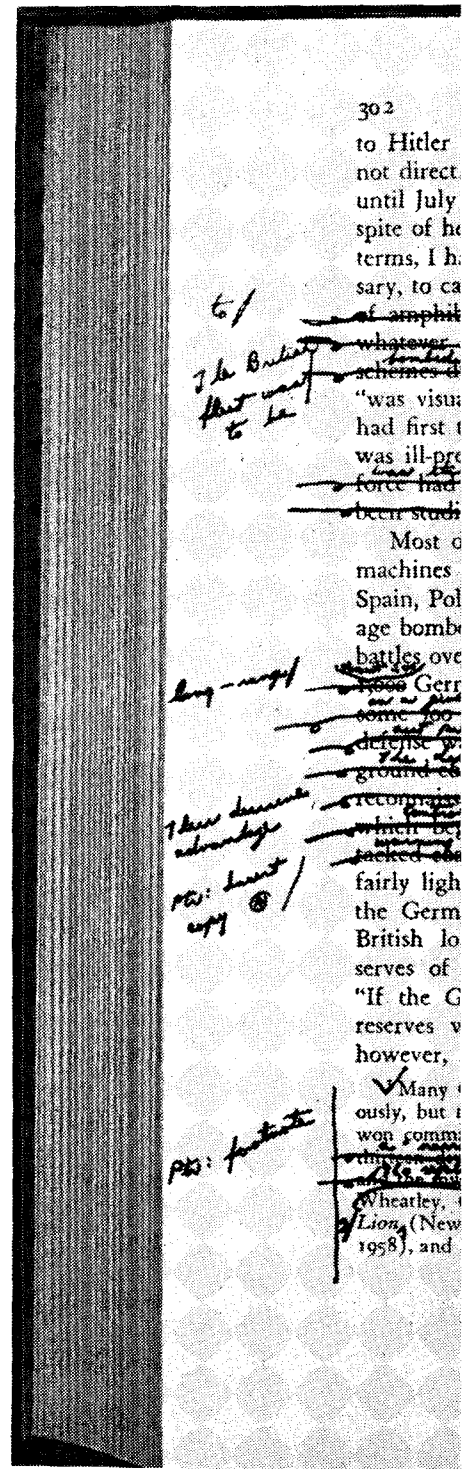
Sometimes this takes more time than we would like. Always it adds expense. But this procedure is typical of the scholarship and care that goes into all Collier Books—originals and reprints.

Although we have published 400 titles in the past eight months (and plan 350 more this year), our ambitious program never ignores the purpose of it all:

To provide teachers with enrichment for their courses that goes beyond all previous standards of excellence and variety.

On the following pages are just a few of the many Collier Books in your discipline. We will be happy to supply presentation copies of any of the books in this list, as well as a complete catalogue. Write Dept. MR-5.

COLLIER BOOKS 111 Fourth Ave., New York



AVAILABLE  FROM
COLLIER BOOKS

THE AMERICAN SPIRIT

By Charles A. and Mary R. Beard \$1.50

**THE AMERICAN PILGRIMAGE:
The Roots of American History, Culture
and Religion**

By Cyclone Covey \$.95

**EUROPEAN BACKGROUND OF AMERICAN
HISTORY: 1300-1600**

By Edward Potts Cheyney \$.95

**THE ISOLATIONIST IMPULSE:
Its Twentieth Century Reaction**

By Selig Adler \$1.50

**AMERICAN NATIONALISM:
An Interpretative Essay**

By Hans Kohn \$1.50

THE DISRUPTION OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY

By Roy Franklin Nichols \$1.50

AMERICANS INTERPRET THEIR CIVIL WAR

By Thomas J. Pressley \$1.50

**CRUSADERS FOR AMERICAN LIBERALISM:
The Story of the Muckrakers**

By Louis Filler \$1.50

RISE OF THE NEW WEST: 1819-1829

By Frederick Jackson Turner \$.95

AVAILABLE FROM
COLLIER  BOOKS

A HISTORY OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY

By Clement Eaton \$1.50

HAWAII: An Informal History

By Gerrit P. Judd, IV \$.95

**ADVENTURES IN THE UNKNOWN INTERIOR
OF AMERICA**

By Cabeza de Vaca
Translated and edited by Cyclone Covey \$.95

**RISE OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN REPUBLICS
AS TOLD IN THE LIVES OF THEIR LIBERATORS**

By William Spence Robertson \$.95

**LIFE IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC IN THE
DAYS OF THE TYRANTS: Or, Civilization
and Barbarism**

By D. F. Sarmiento
Bibliographical sketch by Mrs. Horace Mann
Foreword by Eugenio Villicana \$.95

EUROPE IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

By David Ogg \$1.50

THE GREATNESS OF OLIVER CROMWELL

By Maurice Ashley \$1.50

JOAN OF ARC: Self-Portrait

Compiled and translated by Willard Trask \$.95

AVAILABLE  FROM
COLLIER BOOKS

NAPOLEON

By Herbert Butterfield \$.95

THE LAST DAYS OF HITLER

By H. R. Trevor-Roper \$.95

THE END OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE

By Michael T. Florinsky
New introduction by the author \$1.50

APOSTLES OF REVOLUTION, Revised and expanded edition

By Max Nomad
New introduction by the author \$1.50

THE EVOLUTION OF DIPLOMACY

By Harold Nicholson \$.95

GENERAL ECONOMIC HISTORY

By Max Weber
Translated by Frank H. Knight \$1.50

A HISTORY OF THE SCIENCES, New, revised edition

By Stephen F. Mason \$1.95

A SHORT INTRODUCTION TO ARCHAEOLOGY

By V. Gordon Childe \$.95

Send for reading copies — and **Collier Books** catalogue — today.

COLLIER BOOKS Dept. MR-5. 111 Fourth Avenue, New York 3, New York

A Division of The Crowell-Collier Publishing Company

THE MAKING OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY:

READINGS AND DOCUMENTS, REV. ED.

Ray A. Billington, Northwestern University; Bert Loewenberg, Sarah
Lawrence College; Samuel H. Brockunier, Wesleyan University;
David S. Sparks, University of Maryland

Using both primary and secondary source materials, the editors of this two-volume survey have created an account of U. S. history with a "current-events" flavor. The reason: the inclusion of contemporary ideas and impressions from the various eras, as well as documents. Complete revisions in chapters on the 1930s and '40s, and three new chapters on the 1950s and '60s. (Vol. I) April 1962, 462 pp., \$3.95 paper, (Vol. 2) April 1962, 549 pp., \$4.75

EUROPE SINCE 1815

Gordon A. Craig, Stanford University

"Gordon Craig is a provocative and challenging writer. He has the unique quality of making penetrating comments on the course of events—comments which make sense. His style is easy to read for the college student. I particularly like his chapter arrangements. . . ." *Donald R. Penn, Georgetown University*. "This is an exceedingly well-organized work. . . . The author provides a fresh perspective on the forces which brought about World War II and the important consequences of that event." *B. C. Weber, University of Alabama*. 1961, 895 pp., \$8.50

THE WESTERN HERITAGE

FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE PRESENT

Stewart C. Easton

"A well organized text. Internal chapter organization by topic heading and sub-headings is particularly well done. . . . Has a judicious balance of factual material and interpretative passages." *Robert Gutchen, Long Island University*. "The arrangement of material, coverage, and general appearance are excellent." *Robert Lougee, University of Connecticut*. "The text is well done and is especially useful in that it presents an essentially historical treatment of the changes of the recent period." *P. D. Curtin, University of Wisconsin*. 1961, 928 pp., \$8.95

Holt, Rinehart and Winston

The Road to Normalcy

The Presidential Campaign and Election of 1920

By WESLEY M. BAGBY. Front-row seat at a drama of American history in which the League of Nations failed, Progressivism was spiked, and the smoke-filled room reshaped national politics. Singly and in clusters, the players appear, while their motives—and sometimes their antics—are revealed: Hiram Johnson, Leonard Wood, Bryan, Cox, Hoover, Coolidge, Harding, and the rest.

208 pages—\$4.50

Birth Rates of the White Population in the United States, 1800-1860

By YASUKICHI YASUBA, an economic study. U. S. birth rates in the 19th century traced a unique pattern. Higher at first than Europe's, they began to decline much earlier. This study presents comprehensive data to show that the closing of the frontier was a greater restrictive force than industrialization. Dr. Yasuba develops other new themes, too, that challenge old assumptions.

272 pages—\$5.00 paperbound



Order from your bookstore, or

The Johns Hopkins Press

Baltimore 18, Maryland

The Province of East New Jersey 1609-1702

The Rebellious Proprietary

By John E. Pomfret

Dr. Pomfret's study of East Jersey is the story of a series of persistent and seemingly insoluble problems which beset the colony. The settlers resented the absentee proprietorship and rebelled against paying quit-rents or taxes to support what local government they had. The proprietors were harassed on the one hand by the governors of New York and on the other by the Crown authorities. The discontented inhabitants of East Jersey, with no hope of gaining control over the province, welcomed royal rule as the least of evils. In 1702 East Jersey and West Jersey were joined as the royal colony of New Jersey.

436 pages. \$10.00



Order from your bookstore, or
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY PRESS
Princeton, New Jersey

JOHN STUART MILL ESSAYS ON POLITICS AND CULTURE

Edited and with an Introduction by Gertrude Himmelfarb

The essays in this forthcoming volume, most of which have long been unavailable and many of which have never before been reprinted in their original form, present a new John Stuart Mill—a Mill as much of our time as he was of his own, and a welcome complement to the conventional liberal celebrated in anthologies and textbooks.

Here is Mill on such crucial problems of the modern age as: mass culture and mass society; the dilemmas of democracy; morals and expediency in foreign policy; religion in an age of science.

In her lucid and perceptive introduction, Dr. Himmelfarb, the biographer of Lord Acton and Charles Darwin, gives a novel picture of the evolution of Mill's thought, digging deep into the sources to show how inadequate

is Mill's own account of his development in his autobiography, and going back to original publications to show the changes he made in the essays when they were collected in his own lifetime. Above all, she demonstrates the considerable influence of his father and his wife on his more familiar writings. The essays presented here, in contrast, reveal an independent Mill with an original and exciting point of view.

To be published September 7th, \$4.95

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Introduction by **DR. HIMMELFARB**

- | | |
|--|---|
| I. The Spirit of the Age | VII. Reorganization of the Reform Party |
| II. Civilization | VIII. Thoughts on Parliamentary Reform |
| III. Bentham | IX. Recent Writers on Reform |
| IV. Coleridge | X. A Few Words on Non-Intervention |
| V. Tocqueville on Democracy in America, vol. I | XI. Theism |
| VI. Tocqueville on Democracy in America, vol. II | |

DOUBLEDAY & CO., INC.
GARDEN CITY, NEW YORK

THE UNITED STATES AND THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

George H. Mayer and Walter O. Forster

On the premise that "the function of history is not to defend America, but to explain her," the authors examine contemporary America with honesty, vigor, and humor.

787 pages

1958

\$6.75

AN ECONOMIC HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

Gilbert C. Fite and Jim E. Reese

This popular text for the introductory course offers a vivid, accurate account of our economic history, with unusually complete coverage of the post-Civil War period. Illustrated with charts, tables, and graphs. Student's Manual and Instructor's Manual are available.

714 pages

1959

\$7.50

THE WORLD BEYOND EUROPE

**An Introduction to the History of
Africa, India, Southeast Asia, and the Far East**

George Alexander Lensen

A concise, patterned account of the historical heritage of non-Western countries, providing the student or general reader with background essential to a real understanding of current world developments.

200 pages

Paper Covers

1960

\$1.95



Houghton Mifflin Company

BOSTON · NEW YORK · ATLANTA · GENEVA, ILL. · DALLAS · PALO ALTO

Outstanding RONALD books . . .

CHINA, JAPAN, and the POWERS

A History of the Modern Far East

MERIBETH E. CAMERON, Mount Holyoke College; **THOMAS H. D. MAHONEY**, Massachusetts Institute of Technology;
and **GEORGE E. McREYNOLDS**, University of Connecticut

This widely used textbook provides a balanced introduction to the history of the major Far Eastern peoples. Concentrating on the events of the past two centuries, it traces the relations of the West with China, Japan, and Korea from the first contacts to the rise of Communist China as a world power and the spectacular revival of postwar Japan.

As a necessary background, the book starts with a brief but genuinely illuminating account of the older cultural traditions of China and Japan. The authors then turn to their main theme: the impact of the West on Eastern Asia and the revolutionary ferment that has resulted. This theme is worked out in the internal history of China, the internal history of Japan, and the history of international relations in the Far East. Skillfully interwoven, these three strands lead the student to an unusually rich understanding of the peoples of the Far East and their importance to the United States and to the World. *2nd Ed., 1960. 714 pp., maps.* \$8.00

EUROPEAN POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

A Comparative Approach

CLIFFORD A. L. RICH, Oklahoma State University; **ROBERT O. GIBBON**, Wisconsin State College, Eau Claire; **LOWELL G. NOONAN**, San Fernando Valley State College; **HELMUT BADER**, El Camino College; and **KAREL HULICKA**, University of Buffalo. Edited by **CLIFFORD A. L. RICH**

New! Designed for the first course in comparative government, this book presents a detailed, comprehensive, and balanced account of the politics and government of five major European powers: Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, and the U.S.S.R. Specialists on each country analyze the causal determinants of political action, providing the student with a sound basis for drawing comparative conclusions. The book systematically focuses attention on the governing process in order to impart a clear understanding of how the major European systems differ from that of the United States. The final chapter summarizes the politics and institutions of European union. *1962. 780 pp., illus.* \$8.00

THE RONALD PRESS COMPANY

15 East 26th Street, New York 10, New York

READINGS IN AMERICAN AND WORLD HISTORY

For courses in American History

SOURCES OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC

A Documentary History of Politics, Society, and Thought

Marvin Meyers, *University of Chicago*

Alexander Kern, *State University of Iowa*

John G. Cawelti, *University of Chicago*

TWO VOLUMES

PAPER BOUND

502 PAGES IN EACH VOLUME

LIST PRICE \$3.75 PER VOLUME

For courses in World History, World Civilization, Western Civilization

THE DEVELOPMENT OF CIVILIZATION

A Documentary History of Politics, Society, and Thought

Harry J. Carroll, Jr., *Pomona College, Claremont, California*

Ainslee T. Embree, *Committee on Oriental Studies,
Columbia University, New York*

Knox Mellon, Jr., *Immaculate Heart College,
Los Angeles, California*

Arnold Schrier, *University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio*

Alastair M. Taylor, *Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario*

TWO VOLUMES

PAPER BOUND

534 PAGES IN EACH VOLUME

LIST PRICE \$3.75 PER VOLUME

Scott, Foresman and Company

Chicago

Atlanta

Dallas

Palo Alto

Fair Lawn, N. J.

New and forthcoming titles . . .

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, The Critical Years: 1785-1794

By Robert A. East. This is a study of nine years of Adams' early career, from 1785 to 1794, his "critical years," which were also a part of the "critical period" of his country's history. These are the years between his return from Europe at the age of eighteen, and his return there at the age of twenty-seven on a diplomatic mission for President Washington. The work covers his education at Harvard, his study of law in Newburyport and early practice in Boston, and his emergence as a notable contributor to the American press on leading national questions. Dr. East teaches at Brooklyn College.

July \$5.00

EARLY ENGLISH LIBERALISM

By George L. Cherry. This study explains how and under what circumstances English political leaders in the late seventeenth century created on a relatively stable basis, conditions of freedom and liberty in the political, religious, and economic areas of life. The volume is divided into four sections: I. The Background of Liberalism, II. English Political Liberalism, III. English Religious Liberalism, and IV. English Economic Liberalism. Since 1947, Professor Cherry has been teaching courses in English history at Southern Illinois University.

November \$6.00

WHAT HAPPENED IN CUBA?

By Robert F. Smith. The object of this volume is to illuminate the broad spectrum of United States-Cuban relations by offering documents from the areas of economic, ideological, military, and political relations. Although this volume is concerned with Cuba, the documents included also give a perspective on relations between the United States and the rest of the Caribbean area. The economic and strategic importance of Cuba has been a rather consistent element in the official interpretations of the national interest of the United States. In addition, United States relations with the rest of Latin America and with various European nations have influenced United States-Cuban relations. Thus, a case study of Cuba as a focal point for United States interest in the Caribbean provides insights which help to explain other aspects of United States foreign and domestic policies. Dr. Robert F. Smith teaches history at Texas Lutheran College and is the author of *The United States and Cuba: Business and Diplomacy, 1917-1960*.

November \$6.00

TWAYNE PUBLISHERS • BOOKMAN ASSOCIATES

"The House of Scholarly and Specialized Studies"

31 Union Square West

New York 3, N. Y.

Socialized Medicine in England and Wales

The National Health Service, 1948-1961

by **ALMONT LINDSEY**

The only complete and authoritative study, this book is a scholarly, minutely detailed, and thoroughly documented account of the background, organization, and administration of the National Health Service. Dr. Lindsey spent six months in Britain interviewing hundreds of physicians, government officials, and patients, and several years in exhaustive research into the literature. He makes no comparison between the English and American approach to medical care, but appraises what has been accomplished and evaluates how successfully the British have dealt with the problem. Dr. Lindsey is professor of history in the Mary Washington College of the University of Virginia. \$8.50

The Scotch-Irish

by **JAMES G. LEYBURN**

This social history emphasizes the making of the Scotch-Irish people—their backgrounds in the Lowlands of Scotland in 1600, their social and economic life in Ulster, their reasons for migrating to the American colonies. It then examines the Scotch-Irish in America, showing how the original heritage from Scotland became modified and their strong influence on American national life and character. Dr. Leyburn is George Washington Professor of Sociology in Washington and Lee University. Maps \$7.00

Time Enough

Essays in Autobiography

by **FRANK LUTHER MOTT**

In this series of fifteen warm, humorous autobiographical essays, Dr. Mott vividly recounts American ways of life that have almost disappeared and testifies to a dynamic and forward-looking philosophy. Many of the essays deal with journalism, past and present—newspaper and magazine, teaching and practice.

Available in August \$6.00

**THE UNIVERSITY OF
NORTH CAROLINA PRESS**



Kingship and Community in Early India

CHARLES DREKMEIER

This is an intellectual and cultural history of ancient India, from the Aryan invasions to the rise of Islam, that places chief emphasis on political and social thought. Sacred texts and secular treatises are examined in the light of the religious values and social forces that shaped Indian thought. August. About \$7.00

The Theory, Law, and Policy of Soviet Treaties

JAN F. TRISKA AND ROBERT M. SLUSSER

An analysis of Soviet doctrines and practices in the field of international treaties, based primarily on the study of more than 2,000 treaties entered into by the Soviet Union between 1917 and 1957, and also on the writings of Soviet scholars and foreign policy spokesmen. *A publication of the Hoover Institution.* \$10.00

The Family Letters of Samuel Butler, 1841-1886

EDITED BY ARNOLD SILVER

Two-thirds of the letters in this volume have never before appeared in print, and others have been available only in excerpt form. With their publication it is now possible to assess the extent to which *The Way of All Flesh* was autobiographical, and to arrive at a fresh evaluation of the book and of Butler's motives in writing it. Illustrated with a collection of Butler family photographs. \$6.50

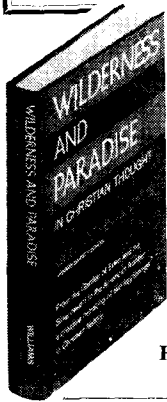
Order from your bookstore, please

STANFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

WILDERNESS AND PARADISE IN CHRISTIAN THOUGHT

by George H. Williams

Winn Professor of
Ecclesiastical History, Harvard
Divinity School



PARADISE OF waste-land—the wilderness has always been a challenge to Western man. Dr. Williams, in his fascinating new book, traces this theme from Biblical history, through the history of the church, to the American frontier. \$4.50

At your bookseller

HARPER & ROW
Publishers
New York 16

READ

the review in
this issue, then
read the book:

The American Revolution

By HERBERT APTHEKER
1763-1783 \$3.50

● This is the second book in A History of the American People, and illuminates an important period in American history.

An earlier volume in the series, by the same author:

THE COLONIAL ERA \$2.00
Thru Your Bookstore or from Publisher.
Free Catalog on Request

INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS
381 Park Ave. So., New York 16, N. Y.

Enclosed find \$_____ for:

☐ copies, American Revolution, at \$3.50 ea.
☐ copies, Colonial Era, at \$2.00 ea.
(N.Y.C. residents please add 3% sales tax)

Name

Street

CityZone.....State.....

AHR72

important books from **OHIO STATE**

TOTAL WAR and COLD WAR

*Problems in Civilian
Control of the Military*

Edited by Harry L. Coles

Twelve specialists in the fields of military history and policy with varying points of view explore a wide range of civil-military problems in both democratic and totalitarian countries. They deal with such topics as effective civilian leadership in time of war, various types of organization designed for the most effective utilization of the resources of the government and nation as a whole, fruitful collaboration between military and civilian officials where their jurisdictions of necessity overlap, and civil-military relations on the operational as well as the policy level. \$7.00

the **FORWARD MOVEMENT of the FOURTEENTH CENTURY** Edited by Francis Lee Utley

A collection of papers that emphasize the importance of the fourteenth century to the development of mediaeval institutions. Contributors include Harry Bober, Grace Frank, Astrik L. Gabriel, Alan Gewirth, and George P. Cuttino. Their essays deal with the literature, architecture, government, political philosophy, and education of the period. \$6.00

Ohio State University Press
164 West Nineteenth Avenue
Columbus 10



THE UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA PRESS

announces the first four volumes in its important and extensive publication of *Floridiana Facsimile and Reprint Editions*, under the general editorship of Rembert W. Patrick

A CONCISE NATURAL HISTORY OF EAST AND WEST FLORIDA by Bernard Romans (New York, 1775). *Facsimile edition with an introduction by Rembert W. Patrick* \$8.50

THE TERRITORY OF FLORIDA by John Lee Williams (New York, 1837). *Facsimile edition with an introduction by Herbert J. Doherty, Jr.* \$7.50

DICKISON AND HIS MEN, Reminiscences of the War in Florida by Mary Elizabeth Dickison (Louisville, 1890). *Facsimile edition with an introduction by Samuel Proctor* \$6.00

FLORIDA BREEZES by Ellen Call Long (Jacksonville, 1883). *Facsimile edition with an introduction by Margaret Louise Chapman* \$8.50

• • • •

Other Recent Publications

AMERICANS FROM YUGOSLAVIA by Gerald Gilbert Govorchin \$8.50

THE CARIBBEAN: The Central American Area, ed. by A. Curtis Wilgus \$7.50

HANDBOOK OF LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES, No. 23, ed. by Nathan A. Haverstock and Earl J. Pariseau \$15.00

MAKING AN INTER-AMERICAN MIND by Harry Bernstein \$5.50

NATIONALISM IN LATIN AMERICA, PAST AND PRESENT by Arthur P. Whitaker (Sept.) \$3.50

RICHARD KEITH CALL: Southern Unionist by Herbert J. Doherty, Jr. \$5.50

University of Florida Press

Gainesville, Florida

Fessenden of Maine: Civil War Senator

Charles A. Jellison

This is the first complete biography of William Pitt Fessenden, god-child of Daniel Webster, U. S. Senator from 1854 to 1869, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee during the financially desperate years of the Civil War, and a key figure in the defeat of the impeachment proceedings against Andrew Johnson.

This is an important book not only for its perceptive portrait of an unusually courageous and dedicated public figure. Its wealth of historical detail, its informed analysis of local, state and national political interplay, and its vivid picture of the Senate during those years of crisis contribute greatly to an understanding of the events of those turbulent decades.

Charles A. Jellison, Professor of History at the University of New Hampshire, is the author of the 1960 Encyclopedia Britannica article on Fessenden. \$5.50

Raymond IV, Count of Toulouse

John and Laurita Hill

Raymond of Toulouse, soldier, feudal lord, and a leader of the First Crusade, is the subject of this rich and sympathetic biography based on meticulous research using both primary and secondary sources. Raymond's role in the crusade, traditionally held to be less than admirable, receives a new interpretation in a scholarly, detailed, and highly original examination of the events of the First Crusade. Maps, genealogical table, bibliography, index. \$5.00

Low Bridge! Folklore and the Erie Canal

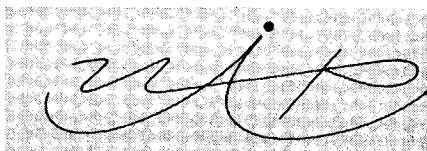
Lionel D. Wyld

Here are the people of the Erie Canal—their language, their way of life, their diversions, the stories they told, the songs they sang, and the books written about them—in a study as full of vitality and color as it is historically accurate. Music, illustrations, maps. \$5.50

ORDER FROM YOUR BOOKSTORE OR

Syracuse University Press

Syracuse 10, New York



UNIVERSITY OF
ILLINOIS PRESS

THE STATE UNIVERSITIES AND DEMOCRACY

by Allan Nevins

Allan Nevins analyzes the birth, growth, maturity, and current status and problems of state universities and land-grant colleges in terms of the needs, demands, and aspirations of democracy. His historical analysis is timely and important in view of the problem these schools face today in having to restrict booming enrollments. 171 pages. \$2.95.

LETTERS OF THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION

With Related Documents, 1783-1854

edited by Donald Jackson

The new information and interpretations presented in this comprehensive collection reopen the familiar chapter in history devoted to the Lewis and Clark Expedition. More than half of the 428 letters, memoranda, and other documents in this volume never before have appeared in print. They cover all aspects of the expedition and include not only the letters of Lewis and Clark, but those of all the others known to have been involved one way or another with the monumental enterprise. 17 illustrations. 728 pages. \$10.00.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

by David N. Farnsworth

This analysis of the Senate Foreign Relations committee for the years 1947 to 1956 illustrates clearly the powerful role the committee plays in Congress. It describes the membership of the committee, its procedures, and its staff, and uses examples to document the committee's handling of nominations, treaties, foreign aid, investigations, and policy debates. Particularly revealing is the role of hearings in these matters. 189 pages. Paperbound, \$3.00; clothbound, \$4.00.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS PRESS, URBANA

*The University of Chicago
and The University of Virginia
present the first two volumes of*

The Papers of James Madison

Chief architect of the Federal Constitution and the Bill of Rights, Jefferson's secretary of State, our fourth President—Madison played key roles in American history for nearly sixty years. Under the editorship of William T. Hutchinson (Chicago) and William M. E. Rachal (Virginia), the preparation of the Papers was begun in 1956. The complete edition will consist of some twenty volumes.

Volume I: 1751-1779; Volume II: 1780-1781

Each volume 360 pages, 8 plates, \$10.00 (a discount of 10% is offered to subscribers to the entire series). A detailed descriptive circular is available on request.

American Higher Education

Edited by Richard Hofstadter and Wilson Smith. A documentary history of major educational trends, with a three-century anthology of the spirited writings of America's great pedagogical thinkers. Two volumes, 1,040 pages. \$15.00

Feudal Society

By Marc Bloch. Translated by L. A. Manyon, Foreword by M. M. Postan. "Here is one of those rare impeccable books of scholarship (superbly translated by Mr. Manyon) which no intelligent person could possibly read without pleasure and interest and excitement. . . . What Bloch's book gives us is the anatomy of an age."—*The Observer*. \$8.50

through your bookseller



5750 Ellis Avenue,
Chicago 37, Illinois

IN CANADA: The University of
Toronto Press, Toronto 5, Ontario

Ginn and Company announces for fall classes
a *new* edition of an outstanding history text . . .

The United States: Experiment in Democracy Second Edition

by Avery Craven and Walter Johnson

Completely revised and updated to the Kennedy Administration . . . a thorough, scholarly revision containing entirely new maps, new illustrations, new appendixes, and revised bibliographies.

For detailed information write to

GINN AND COMPANY

College Department, Back Bay P. O. Box 191

Boston, Massachusetts

Sales Offices: New York 11 Chicago 6 Atlanta 5 Dallas 1 Palo Alto Toronto 16

Free examination offer to teachers of German history

GERMANY

A MODERN HISTORY

by Marshall Dill, Jr.

502 pages 10 maps Bibliography, Index

Now available in a special paperbound text edition

\$4.75

*"... an unusually readable history of Germany that frankly puts
the emphasis on recent times . . ." The New York Times*

Write to College Department

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN PRESS - Ann Arbor

440 Park Avenue South
New York 16, N. Y.

RUTGERS UNIVERSITY PRESS
New Brunswick, New Jersey

The Papers of Benjamin Franklin

Volume 5: July 1, 1753 through March 31, 1755

LEONARD W. LABAREE, *Editor*; WHITFIELD J. BELL, JR.,
Associate Editor

Volume Five shows Franklin winning widespread recognition for his scientific contributions and becoming one of the leaders in public affairs not only in Pennsylvania but throughout the English Colonies. He was appointed joint deputy postmaster general of North America, and as a representative of the Pennsylvania Government, he attended the Indian conference at Carlisle. Franklin became increasingly involved in the political and military developments following the French advance on the frontier. At the Albany Congress of 1754 he was the principal author of the Plan of Union for common action against the enemy. \$10.00

Britain, Russia, and the Armed Neutrality of 1780

BY ISABEL DE MADARIAGA

Within the framework of an account of the mission of Sir James Harris to Russia, Isabel de Madariaga has written a detailed history of the European aspects of the diplomacy of the American Revolution. The efforts of Britain to negotiate an alliance with Russia against France, the formulation of Catherine II's policy of armed neutrality, and the impact of this policy on Britain's attempt to hold on to its American colonies are her themes. "A most important contribution to the historiography of the American Revolution, particularly its diplomatic history."—Samuel Flagg Bemis. \$8.75

Two Early Tudor Lives

The Life and Death of Cardinal Wolsey

by George Cavendish

The Life of Sir Thomas More by William Roper

EDITED BY RICHARD S. SYLVESTER AND DAVIS P. HARDING

Around the year 1557, George Cavendish and William Roper fashioned masterful biographies of two figures who played major roles in the dramatic sequence of events that transformed the face of England. Each author knew his subject intimately; Cavendish served Wolsey as the Cardinal's gentlemen usher, and Roper was More's son-in-law. Each biography has recently been edited from the manuscripts for the Early English Text Society, and the modernized versions presented here are based upon these authoritative editions. \$6.00

Revivalism and Separatism in New England, 1740-1800

BY C. C. GOEN

An account of one of the most significant movements in the history of American religion, this book describes the Great Awakening in New England, the religious fervor aroused by itinerant preachers like Whitefield and Tennant that spread to an uncontrollable ferment of revivalism and division. Efforts on the part of the standing order to subdue the enthusiasm soon led to open revolt; out of the turmoil came almost one hundred separatist churches and a permanent shattering of the Congregational establishment. \$7.50

Yale University Press **Y A** *New Haven and London*

Canadian orders: **L E** McGill University Press, Montreal 25

check this list for paperbacks . . .

WHAT DEMOCRACY MEANT TO THE GREEKS

by Walter R. Agard. 220 pp., \$1.75

**HISTORY OF POLITICAL PARTIES IN THE PROVINCE
OF NEW YORK, 1760-1776**

by Carl Becker. 320 pp., \$1.95 (Cloth \$6.50)

INSTITUTIONAL ECONOMICS

Its Place in Political Economy

by John R. Commons. Vol. I, 474 pp., \$1.74. Vol. II,
478 pp., \$1.75 (Cloth, two vols. as one \$8.00)

LEGAL FOUNDATIONS OF CAPITALISM

by John R. Commons. 416 pp., \$1.95 (Cloth \$6.00)

AN AUSTRALIAN PERSPECTIVE

by R. M. Crawford. 92 pp., \$1.50 (Cloth \$4.00)

BLACK MOSES

**The Story of Marcus Garvey and the Universal Negro
Improvement Association**

by E. David Cronon. 278 pp., 7 figs., \$1.95 (Cloth
\$6.00)

DAILY LIVING IN THE TWELFTH CENTURY

**Based on the Observations of Alexander Neckam in
London and Paris**

by Urban Tigner Holmes, Jr. 337 pp., \$1.95 (Cloth
\$3.85)

THE WARS OF THE IROQUOIS

A Study in Intertribal Trade Relations

by George T. Hunt. 209 pp., \$1.65 (Cloth \$6.00)

THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

**An Interpretation of the Social-Constitutional History
of the American Revolution, 1774-1781**

by Merrill Jensen. 306 pp., \$1.65 (Cloth \$6.50)

LA FOLLETTE'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY

A Personal Narrative of Political Experiences

by Robert M. La Follette. 361 pp., \$1.95 (Cloth \$6.00)

THE CANADIAN IDENTITY

by W. L. Morton. 135 pp., \$1.50 (Cloth \$3.50)

THE RENAISSANCE

Its Nature and Origins

by George C. Sellery. 296 pp., \$1.50 (Cloth \$3.75)

HISTORY OF THE BYZANTINE EMPIRE, 324-1453

by A. A. Vasiliev. Vol. I, 384 pp., \$1.75. Vol. II, 480
pp., \$1.75

LINCOLN AND THE RADICALS

by T. Harry Williams. 421 pp., \$1.75 (Cloth \$5.00)



THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN PRESS
430 Sterling Court • Madison 6, Wisconsin



TO SECURE THESE BLESSINGS

by *Saul K. Padover*

It is 1787 and you are in Philadelphia, in Independence Hall. Major Jonathan Dayton, delegate from New Jersey is speaking. The major is 26 years old. George Washington is listening to him; so are Benjamin Franklin and Alexander Hamilton and James Madison—and so are *you* ■ With Dr. Padover's new book, "To Secure These Blessings," you are right *at* the Convention, right *with* the Founding Fathers, right in the midst of the *Great Debates of 1787* ■ For this is the first book to present these historic discussions according to the section of the Constitution to which they refer—an exciting technique that permits you to trace the development of every thought, every word in the United States Constitution ■ Dr. Padover, eminent historian and political scientist, is a Professor of Politics at the New School for Social Research. He is especially noted for his books on the origins of American democracy. "To Secure These Blessings," his latest work, is essential reading for every student of American history and political science . . . rewarding reading for every American who values his heritage of freedom and justice.

Just published, 64 pages of illustrations, \$7.50

WASHINGTON SQUARE PRESS/RIDGE PRESS BOOK

1 West 39th Street, New York 18

WIDER HORIZONS IN CHRISTIAN ADULT EDUCATION

Edited by Lawrence C. Little

A series of diverse and provocative essays delivered at a University of Pittsburgh workshop by seventeen leading educators, psychologists and theologians.

July, 1962

Study guide, bibliog., \$6.00

AMERICA VOTES:

**A Handbook of Contemporary American Election Statistics,
Vol. 4 (1958 and 1960)**

Edited by Richard M. Scammon

The fourth volume in the series of authoritative sources for contemporary election statistics.

June, 1962

\$7.50. Set of four volumes \$25.00

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, 1781-1795

Harry M. Ward

A history of the first thirteen years of the United States Department of War.

June, 1962

\$4.50

University of Pittsburgh Press

Pittsburgh 13, Pa.



NEW TITLES

THE NAVY LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES

By Armin Rappaport. A history of the Navy League, a controversial organization dedicated for the past fifty years to increased appropriations for the nation's fleet.

About 300 pages, illustrated. July. \$7.50

DEMOCRATIC THEORY

By Giovanni Sartori. A dispassionate appraisal of modern democracy as a political system in the classic tradition of Tocqueville and Bryce.

495 pages. April 23. \$8.50

AUTOMOBILES OF AMERICA (Second Revised Edition)

Published by Wayne State University Press in cooperation with the Automobile Manufacturers Association, Inc. An illustrated history of automobiles and the men who made them from 1893 to 1961.

124 pages, illustrated. June. Paperbound, \$1.95

ABORIGINE CULTURE HISTORY A Survey of Publications 1954-1957

By Arnold Pilling. A complete guide to all information relevant to Australian and East New Guinean Aborigine culture history published from 1954 to 1957.

228 pages, maps. May 1. Paperbound, \$3.95

FORTHCOMING

AMERICAN POLITICAL TERMS An Historical Dictionary

By Hans Sperber and Travis Trittshuh. The origins of words and phrases spontaneously coined by politicians and statesmen afford new insights into the history of American political thought.

356 pages. October. \$9.00

STILL AVAILABLE

THE GERMAN MIND

By William Bossenbrook. A unique effort to interpret the cultural role of Germany in the development of Europe from Medieval times to the present.

475 pages. September 4, 1961 \$10.00

order from your bookstore or direct from

WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY PRESS

Detroit 2, Michigan

BY LUDWIG VON MISES

*A brilliant demonstration of the consequences
of positivism for Western civilization*

**THE ULTIMATE FOUNDATION OF
ECONOMIC SCIENCE**

The philosophers have considered physics the paragon of science and blithely assumed that all knowledge is to be fashioned on its model. Traditional definitions of sciences have slighted history as "mere literature" and ignored the existence of economics.

The author exposes, as a fallacy, the contention that the methods of the experimental sciences are the sole fit means of proving the truth of factual propositions and demonstrates the disastrous consequences that adherence to this erroneous doctrine has had for Western civilization. prob. \$5.00

at all bookstores, or write

D. VAN NOSTRAND COMPANY, INC.

120 Alexander Street, Princeton, New Jersey

**INVITATION
To Authors**

WE ARE NOW PREPARING PUBLICATION SCHEDULES FOR 1962-3.

IF YOUR MANUSCRIPT HAS UNUSUAL POSSIBILITIES, WE WILL PUBLISH IT ON A STRAIGHT ROYALTY OR PARTIAL SUBSIDY BASIS. SEND MANUSCRIPT FOR FREE REPORT OR WRITE FOR BROCHURE AH.

Seth Richards
PUBLISHER

PAGEANT PRESS

101 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. 3, N. Y.

**Historical
Materials...**

available on

Microfilm...



- *American Newspapers*—over 3,000 titles . . . some dating back to the 1700's.
- *Periodicals from 1850 to 1900.*
- *Parral Mexico Archives*—Describing the microfilm project of records of the colonial period of New Spain.
- *Current Russian Newspapers & Magazines.*

Write for descriptive literature and price lists of these historically valuable micro-filming projects.

MICRO PHOTO INC. 1700 SHAW AVENUE
CLEVELAND 12, OHIO
DEPT. AH

A COLLEGE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

VOL. I: through 1865 VOL. II: 1865 to the Present

Jennings B. Sanders. “. . . the author has given the reader a solid core of tightly organized information . . . enriched by appraisals of social, economic, and cultural developments. The result is a fresh, and in many respects, original approach to a history whose fascination should be its own reward. His account is marked by a judicious selection of relevant facts for the student, by balanced judgment, and by up-to-date scholarship.”—from the Foreword by Richard B. Morris. *Vol. I: 704 pp., Paper, \$4.75; Vol. II: 640 pp., Paper, \$4.75.*

THE MODERNIZATION OF CHINA AND JAPAN

George M. Beckmann, The University of Kansas. A textbook that stresses the modern period without neglecting the traditional societies. A glossary of Oriental words is included. Comparative Eastern and Western chronologies begin each section. The end papers are two-color maps. *About 768 pp. \$7.50.*

TWENTIETH-CENTURY BRITAIN

Alfred F. Havighurst, Amherst College. An intensive study of the political, social, and economic history of Britain from 1900 to the present. Begins with the history of Edwardian England in 1900. The last chapter presents an epilogue concerning the years 1951 to the present. *512 pp. \$7.90.*

EUROPE SINCE 1815

Rene Albrecht-Carrie. The course of European history during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, bearing in mind the world position of Europe during the nineteenth century and its changing place in the twentieth. Political, economic, and social developments are stressed as well as the role of international relations. 25 simple line maps and 50 other illustrations. *560 pp. \$8.00.*

MEDIAEVAL HISTORY:

Europe from the Second to the Sixteenth Century, Fourth Edition

Bryce Lyon. Long the leading text for full-length courses, providing a well-rounded picture of the common man in mediaeval Europe; originally the work of the late, distinguished historian, Carl Stephenson. Professor Lyon, while making extensive revision, has retained Stephenson's simple, concise style. *610 pp. \$8.75.*

Examination copies available to teachers of the appropriate courses

HARPER & ROW, PUBLISHERS
Home office: 49 East 33rd Street, New York, New York

lviii

THIRD EDITION

READINGS IN WESTERN CIVILIZATION

George H. Knoles and Rixford K. Snyder

A versatile and popular volume for courses in Western Civilization and European History. Students will find the whole range of western culture illuminated through their reading of these well chosen selections from the fields of history, literature, art, science and religion.

\$7.50 list

FOURTH EDITION

RUSSIA: A HISTORY

Sidney Harcave

A proven and authoritative history of Russia from the pre-Petrine period to the present. Highly readable and well illustrated throughout, including several maps in color.

\$6.75 list

NOW READY:

POLITICAL EVOLUTION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

William Spencer

Primary emphasis is on the 20th Century in this vivid, readable study of political development in the Middle East. Background material also covers the evolution of the area through 5000 years of turbulent history, effectively relating the course of events to more recent developments. Halftones, maps, bibliographies.

448 pp.

\$8.75

*The Lippincott History Series under the Editorship
of Robert F. Byrnes, Indiana University*

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY

East Washington Square, Philadelphia 5, Pennsylvania

Good Books Since 1792

FOURTH EDITION

AMERICAN ISSUES: THE SOCIAL RECORD

Merl Curti, Willard Thorp, Carlos Baker

A distinguished collection of documents and readings for courses in American Social and Intellectual History. The bulk of this latest revision is concerned with new materials reflecting the principal issues that have occupied the American people since the Second World War.

\$7.50 list

SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY AFTER STALIN

David J. Dallin

A thorough review of the constants and variables in the Soviet international course after the death of Stalin, this book offers a clear and authoritative appraisal of their impact on the world scene. Excellent supplementary reading for courses in Russian history.

\$6.00 list

The Hospital Directories of the CIVIL WAR

kept by the U. S. Sanitary Commission

The original directories are now in the Manuscript Division of The New York Public Library; these are the first copies to be made available. The directories provide a unique collection of statistics constituting the medical history of each regiment. Over 600,000 names of soldiers in 233 military hospitals were recorded by the Commission. All relevant dates are included. Coverage is geographically by state and numerically by regiment. 44 volumes. Prepublication Price (U. S.): \$2,900.00. Outside U. S.: \$3,190.00. Prospectus on request.

Dictionary Catalog of the HISTORY of the AMERICAS

The New York Public Library

This catalog represents a large, well-rounded research collection reflecting the development of the New World from earliest times to the present. It is particularly strong in American Indian material, in pamphlets relating to political history, and in works—old and new—which deal with discovery, exploration and settlement. Included are many important analytics. This work is available for immediate shipment. 554,000 cards. 28 volumes. Price (U. S.): \$1,280.00. Outside U. S.: \$1,408.00. Prospectus on request.

G. K. HALL & CO. 97 Oliver Street
Boston 10, Massachusetts

EDUCATIONAL CORNERSTONES

By GEOFFREY BRUUN; VICTOR S. MAMATEY, Florida State University

THE WORLD IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

Fourth Edition

Published in April 1962, the Fourth Edition not only brings this text up to date, but gives an increased proportion of space to the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and the Near and Middle East. Completely revised and reset, the book presents the history of the twentieth century and the perspective of the 1960's. 928 pages; \$8.00

By THOMAS A. BAILEY, Stanford University

THE AMERICAN PAGEANT **Second Edition**

Sound, scholarly, lively, never failing as a stimulus to the interest of students of United States history. The Second Edition (April, 1961) continues the remarkable success of the First Edition. 1,054 pages; \$8.50

By JAMES G. RANDALL; DAVID DONALD, Princeton University

THE CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION

Second Edition

A superb work bearing the imprint of two great scholars in the field of Civil War and Reconstruction history. This is historical writing at its best; judicious, polished, penetrating, and impeccable in its use of the scholar's resources. (July 1961) 838 pages; \$9.00

By ROBERT ERGANG;
with additional chapters by DONALD G. ROHR, Brown University

EUROPE SINCE WATERLOO

A welcome up-dating of a standard history of nineteenth and twentieth century Europe. New chapters added by Professor Rohr contain a brilliantly lucid survey of the period since 1954. (July, 1961) 847 pages; \$8.25

D. C. HEATH AND COMPANY

Home Office: Boston 16 Sales Offices: Englewood, N. J. Chicago 16 San Francisco 5 Atlanta 3 Dallas 1 London W. C. 1 Toronto 2-B

RACE RELATIONS IN VIRGINIA

1870-1902

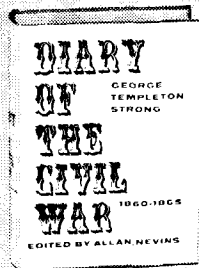
by **CHARLES E. WYNES**

This is a carefully documented study of Old Dominion negro-white relations in the two decades immediately following the Civil War.

Virginian Charles E. Wynes "has put to the test of Virginia history the thesis of C. Vann Woodward's *THE STRANGE CAREER OF JIM CROW* that the color line in the South was less rigid before the 1890's than after. He concludes that the thesis is essentially sound . . ." *The Mississippi Valley Historical Review* \$5.00

**THE
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
PRESS**

Box 3786, University Station
Charlottesville, Va.



George Templeton Strong's

DIARY OF THE CIVIL WAR 1860-1865

Edited by **ALLAN NEVINS**

A matchless account of "the house divided" by a man who saw history as it happened and wrote of it with unrivaled vividness and spirit.

Illustrated • \$10.00

MACMILLAN

A STIMULATING NEW TEXT FROM MACMILLAN

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A HISTORY, Vols. I and II

By *Dexter Perkins and
Glyndon G. Van Deusen*

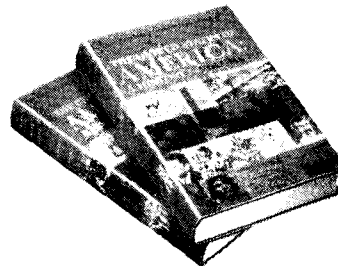
Two of the nation's leading historical scholars have written a text that offers rich perspectives on America's past, from the earliest discoveries to the beginning of the Kennedy administration. Designed to make history come alive for students, the two-volume work is filled with lively and diversified discussions of politics, economics, and diplomacy, plus unforgettable sketches of historical personalities. Conflicting interpretations of historic events are related with understanding and objectivity, accompanied by the authors' clearly formulated observations.

Vol. I, 850 pages, \$7.25

Vol. II, 864 pages, \$7.25

Instructor's manual for Vol. I by
Professor Van Deusen and Julius
W. Pratt.

Instructor's manual for Vol. II by
Dexter Perkins and Bradford
Perkins.



THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

Two new GREAT SEAL BOOKS

*Medicine and Society in America,
1660-1860* By RICHARD HARRISON SHRYOCK

IN THIS uncommonly interesting book, Professor Shryock discusses medical science, the medical professions, and public health in the period to 1820, and describes the great changes in these areas after 1820. Outstanding figures—Cotton Mather, Benjamin Rush, and others—receive particular attention. The reasons for the early scientific lag in the United States are investigated; American professional developments are related to those in England; and finally the author details the emergence of a genuine medical profession in this country.

190 pages, paper, \$1.75

Patrick Henry By MOSES COIT TYLER

THE FIRST professor of American history in the United States, Tyler was a leader in the cause of “critical” as opposed to “patriotic” history. His careful and faithful study of Patrick Henry, the first modern biography of the Virginia statesman, was published in 1887, and has not been readily available recently.

463 pages, paper, \$2.25

Winner of the Moses Coit Tyler Prize

*Confiscation of Confederate Property
in the North* By HENRY D. SHAPIRO

THIS ESSAY is a study of the bills passed by Congress to confiscate Confederate property in the North, especially as they were enforced in the Southern District of New York. Mr. Shapiro does not concern himself with the “constitutionality” of the Confiscation Acts, but rather seeks to examine their effectiveness and administration in the new context of “legislative war-waging.”

70 pages, paper, \$1.50

CORNELL UNIVERSITY PRESS

124 Roberts Place, Ithaca, New York

Designed particularly for today's college student

THE DEVELOPMENT OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION

NARRATIVE ESSAYS IN THE HISTORY OF OUR TRADITION FROM
ITS ORIGINS IN ANCIENT ISRAEL AND GREECE TO THE PRESENT

EDWARD W. FOX, *Cornell University, Editor*

ANCIENT ISRAEL, 2nd ed. By Harry M. Orlinsky, Hebrew Union
College—Jewish Institute of Religion. 176 pages, maps, paper,
\$1.75

THE ANCIENT GREEKS. By Morton Smith, Columbia Univer-
sity. 153 pages, maps, paper, \$1.25

THE EMERGENCE OF ROME AS RULER OF THE WEST-
ERN WORLD, 2nd ed. By Chester G. Starr, Jr., University of
Illinois. 130 pages, maps, paper, \$1.25

THE DECLINE OF ROME AND THE RISE OF MEDIAEVAL
EUROPE. By Solomon Katz, University of Washington. 173
pages, maps, paper, \$1.25

HEIRS OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE. By Richard E. Sullivan, Mich-
igan State University. 187 pages, paper, \$1.75

MEDIAEVAL SOCIETY. By Sidney Painter. 117 pages, paper,
\$1.25

THE MEDIAEVAL CHURCH. By Marshall W. Baldwin, New
York University. 133 pages, paper, \$1.25

THE RISE OF FEUDAL MONARCHIES. By Sidney Painter. 159
pages, tables, paper, \$1.25

THE AGE OF REFORMATION. By E. Harris Harbison, Prince-
ton University. 154 pages, maps, paper, \$1.25

THE GREAT DISCOVERIES AND THE FIRST COLONIAL
EMPIRES. By Charles E. Nowell, University of Illinois. 158
pages, maps, paper, \$1.25

THE AGE OF POWER. By Carl J. Friedrich, Harvard University,
and Charles Blitzer, Yale University. 211 pages, paper, \$1.75

THE AGE OF REASON. By Frank Manuel, Brandeis University.
155 pages, map, paper, \$1.25

CORNELL UNIVERSITY PRESS

124 Roberts Place, Ithaca, New York

Princeton UNIVERSITY PRESS

Worship and Theology in England

From Newman to Martineau, 1850-1900

By Horton Davies

In a rich survey encompassing music, art, literature, and architecture, Professor Davies studies the revolution in religious thought and worship in England during the Victorian period. One main trend, the return to conservatism, is revealed in the renaissance of Roman Catholic worship, the Oxford movement, and the search for traditional architecture and liturgy. This is the fourth in a five-volume series. Volume 3 was published in 1961; the other volumes are yet to be published. 376 pages. Illustrated. \$7.50

The Genesis of Young Ottoman Thought

By Serif Mardin

How a modern *intelligentsia* was formed in the Ottoman Empire is the theme of this work. Dr. Mardin seeks to describe the conditions which produced the beginnings of modern political ideas among the Turks. The author discusses the influence of the Enlightenment, the changes in the fabric of Turkish society, the combination of the traditionalist Ottoman world-view with a modern Western outlook. 468 pages. \$10.00

Washington: Village and Capital 1800-1878

By Constance McLaughlin Green

Mrs. Green describes the growth of the capital during the first three-quarters of the nineteenth century. She points out many aspects of the city's growth that were common to other American cities, but more illuminating is her exploration of the distinctive characteristics that gave this fascinating city its unique personality. A second book on the period 1879-1950 is planned. 500 pages. Illustrated. \$8.50

Order from your bookstore, or
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY PRESS
Princeton, New Jersey

